

# **The numismatic chronicle, and journal of the Numismatic Society.**

London : Taylor & Walton, 1842-1903.

<https://hdl.handle.net/2027/hvd.32044098365984>

# HathiTrust



## [www.hathitrust.org](http://www.hathitrust.org)

**Public Domain, Google-digitized**

[http://www.hathitrust.org/access\\_use#pd-google](http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google)

We have determined this work to be in the public domain, meaning that it is not subject to copyright. Users are free to copy, use, and redistribute the work in part or in whole. It is possible that current copyright holders, heirs or the estate of the authors of individual portions of the work, such as illustrations or photographs, assert copyrights over these portions. Depending on the nature of subsequent use that is made, additional rights may need to be obtained independently of anything we can address. The digital images and OCR of this work were produced by Google, Inc. (indicated by a watermark on each page in the PageTurner). Google requests that the images and OCR not be re-hosted, redistributed or used commercially. The images are provided for educational, scholarly, non-commercial purposes.





Arc 1313.1



Harvard College Library

FROM

Gift of

Harold W. Bell







THE  
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,

AND  
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, F.S.A.

ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,  
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,  
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE  
AND OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF FRANCE.

VOL. V.

APRIL, 1842.—JANUARY, 1843.



Factum abiit—monumenta manent.—Ov. *Fast.*

LONDON:

TAYLOR & WALTON, 28, UPPER GOWER STREET.

SOLD ALSO BY M. ROLLIN, RUE VIVIENNE, No. 10, PARIS.

M.DCCC XLIII.

Arc 1313.1



Gift of  
Harold W. Bell  
of Cambridge



LONDON:  
PRINTED BY JOHN WERTHEIMER AND CO.,  
CIRCUS PLACE, FINSBURY.

1241  
47-147  
16-3

TO  
**HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.,**  
BODEN PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT IN THE  
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,  
DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,  
AND  
PRESIDENT OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON,  
THIS,  
OUR FIFTH VOLUME,  
IS  
RESPECTFULLY AND GRATEFULLY  
DEDICATED.



HUBERT MAYNARD WILSON, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

BOOKS FOR THE USE OF THE  
LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

AND

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

THE

NEW EDITION

12

REPRINTED FROM THE

LIBRARY

## CONTENTS.

---

An Account of Coins and Treasure found in Cuerdale ; by Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P.N.S. . . . .	1
Continuation of the same Paper . . . . .	53
On the Coins of the Cuerdale Find, with the names " Sie- fredus," " Cunnetti," and " Ebraice;" by D. H. Haigh, Esq. . . . .	105
Note on some Coins of the Cuerdale Find ; by Monsieur Adrien de Longpérier, Foreign Memb. Soc. Ant. . . . .	117
Irish Penny of Edward I. ; by J. B. Bergue, Esq. . . . .	120
The Gold Mancus ; by Monsieur Adrien de Longpérier . . . . .	122
Coins of Æthelstan ; by F. D. . . . .	124
Penny of Æthelstan ; by the same . . . . .	127
Note on a Medal of the King of Oude ; by H. H. Wilson, Esq. F.R.S., Pres. N.S. . . . .	129
On some Gold Coins of Edward III. and Richard II., found at Westminster ; by J. D. Cuff, Esq. F.S.A. . . . .	133
On the Dates upon the Coins of Alexandria ; by S. Sharpe, Esq. . . . .	141
Medal to Mehemet Ali, struck in England . . . . .	147

	PAGE
The Will of Thomas Simon, with Observations thereon ; by C. T. Smythe, Esq. . . . .	163
Unedited Autonomous and Imperial Greek Coins ; by H. P. Borrell, Esq. . . . .	173
The Type of Ægiale and Epidaurus ; by S. Birch, Esq. .	193
Proclamations relating to the English Coinage ; communi- cated by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S., &c. . . . .	196

---

### MISCELLANEA.

Large Brass Coin of Otho . . . . .	49
Postscript to Letter of Edward Lhwyd to the Hon. R. Mostyn . . . . .	51
Saxon Coins struck at Exeter . . . . .	ib.
Forged Gold Coins . . . . .	52
Ariana Antiqua.—Antiquities and Coins of Afghanistan	52, 203
Roman Coins found at Ancaster . . . . .	157
Note on Cæsar's Account of British Money . . . . .	ib.
Death of M. Mionnet . . . . .	158
Presumed Sceatta of Archbishop Theodore . . . . .	ib.
Unpublished Penny of William I. . . . .	159
Spurious Ancient Coins . . . . .	159, 202
Catalogue of Medals, &c. collected in Persia . . . . .	ib.
Gold Roman Coins found in India . . . . .	ib.
Discovery of English Gold and Silver Coins . . . . .	203



# ABSTRACTS OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*Ordinary Meetings.*—January 27, 1842, p. 33.—February 24, p. 45.—March 24, p. 47.—April 28, p. 57.—May 26, ib.

*General Anniversary Meeting.*—June 16, 1842, p. 60.—June 17, p. 61.—November 24, p. 77.

*Officers of the Society for 1842-3,* p. 75.

CORRESPONDENCE . . . . . 204







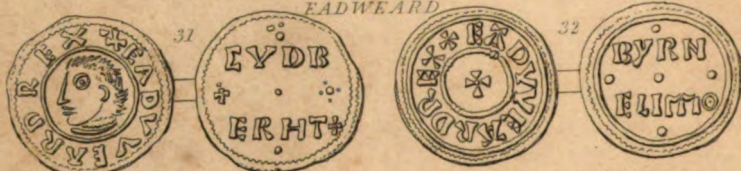
# CUERDALE FIND.

Pl. 3.

ALFRED



EADWEARD



ST EADMUND



Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by F.W. Fairholt.

London, Published by the Numismatic Society.





ST EADMVND

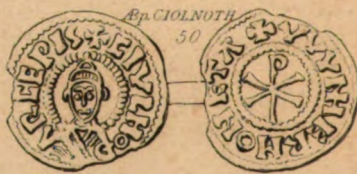


ST EADMVND

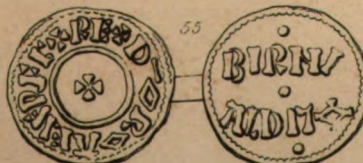
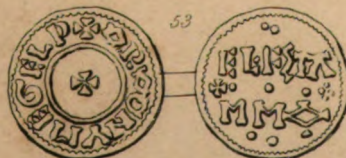
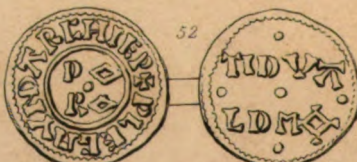
ALFRED



Ap CIOLNOTH



Ap PLEGMVND



Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by F.W. Fairholt.

London, Published by the Numismatic Society.

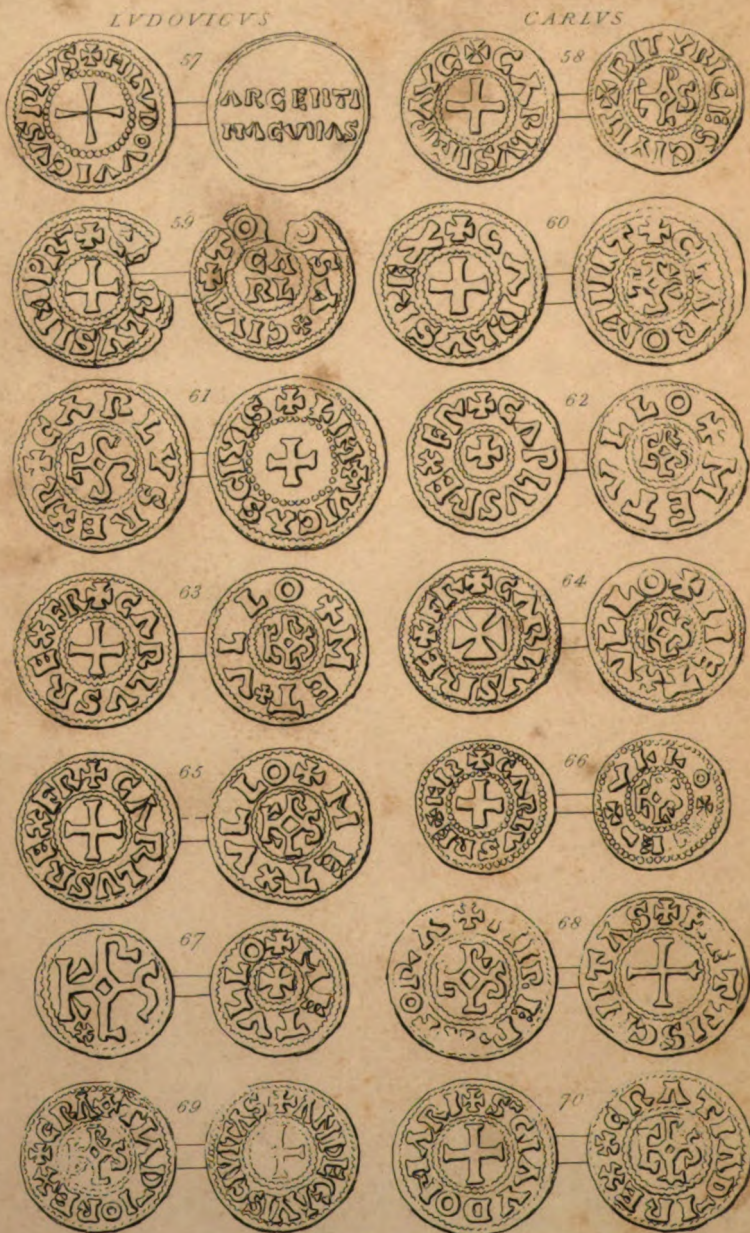
1842.





# CUERDALE FIND.

Pl. 5.



Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by E.W. Faitholt.

London, Published by the Numismatic Society.

1842.







# CUERDALE FIND.

Pl. 2.

ÆLFRED



Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by F. W. Fairholt.

London, Published by the Numismatic Society.

1842.



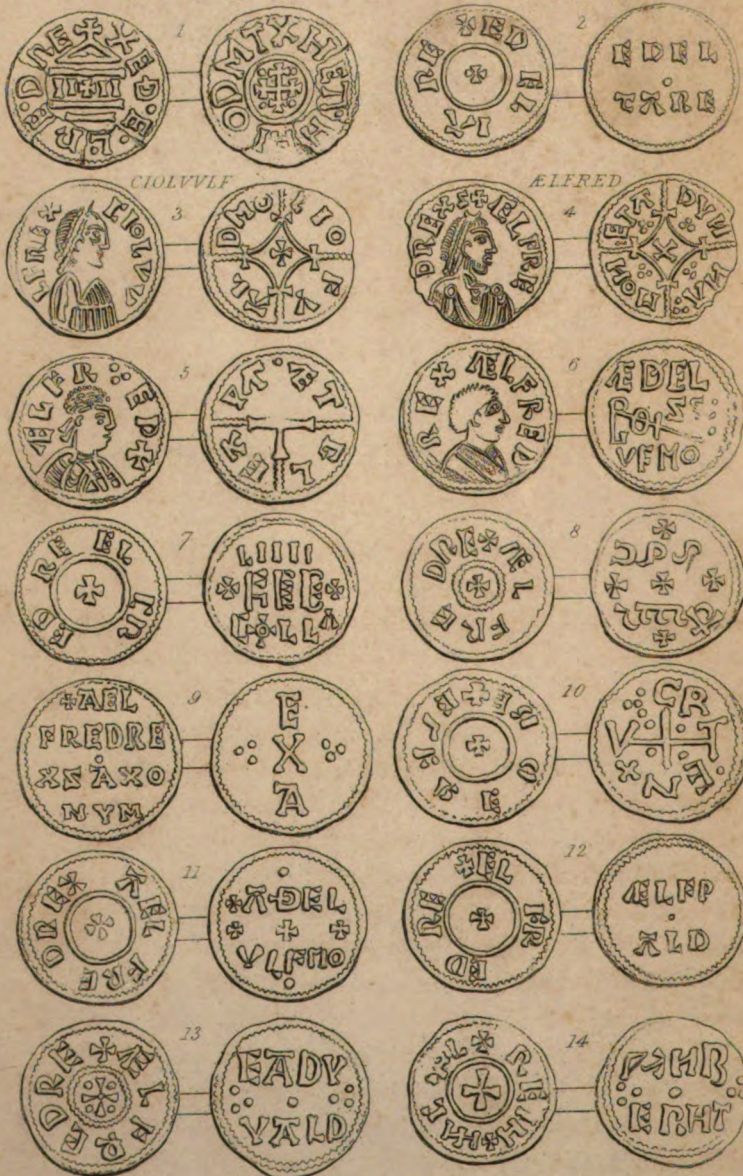


# CUERDALE FIND.

Pl. 1.

EDELRED

EDELSTAN



Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by F.W. Fairholt.

London, Published by the Numismatic Society.

1842.



# NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

---

## I.

### AN ACCOUNT OF COINS AND TREASURE FOUND IN CUERDALE.

BY EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P. NUM.  
SOCIETY.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Nov. 25 and Dec. 23, 1841.]

IN May, 1840, some workmen were employed in Cuerdale, near Preston in Lancashire, upon an estate of W. Assheton, Esq., of Downham Hall, in carrying earth to fill in the ground which had been washed away behind a wall formerly built to protect the banks of the river Ribble. In digging for this purpose, at a distance of about forty yards from the banks, they discovered a large mass of silver, consisting of ingots of various sizes, a few silver armlets tolerably entire, several fragments, and a few ornaments of some other description, cut into small pieces to facilitate the melting, amounting to 974 oz. 10 dwts., exclusive of about 6 or 7,000 coins of various descriptions; the whole having been inclosed in a leaden chest, which was so decomposed that only small portions of it could be secured.

This mass of coins, together with the ornaments and ingots, was discovered within the limits of the Duchy of Lancaster, and, as treasure trove, has become the property of Her Majesty, who at once placed them in the hands of the

VOL. V.

B

Chancellor and Council of the Duchy, to be disposed of as they might deem most advantageous for the promotion of Archæological and Numismatic science. A complete series of every variety was deposited in the British Museum; and packets more or less numerous were forwarded to various public institutions at Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, &c. as also to several private collectors, who were peculiarly interested in that description of coins. Nor were Her Majesty's gracious intentions limited to this country; for, as the hoard was almost as interesting to France as to England, and in some measure to Denmark, specimens were sent to the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris, to some eminent French collectors, and also to Copenhagen. To the Chancellors of the Duchy, Lord Holland, the Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Granville Somerset, who have held that office during the distribution of these coins, to Mr. Dawes Danvers, and the other members of the Council of the Duchy, the friends of numismatic science are under infinite obligations, for the liberality with which these treasures have been distributed; for the great anxiety expressed that they should be placed in the hands of those only who would duly appreciate them, and render them as far as possible available to the advancement of numismatic and historical knowledge; and for the labour bestowed in selecting, for the several parties, such specimens as would be more particularly interesting to them, and best assimilate with the peculiar character of their collections.

To Mr. Assheton, upon whose property they were discovered, a series of the coins and specimens of the ornaments and ingots were presented, inclosed in an elegant rosewood cabinet. When the discovery was first made, and before it was known that the property was legally vested in Her Majesty, the agents of Mr. Assheton, who



was himself absent from England, selected for him a number of specimens before the general mass was sealed up and deposited in the Preston Bank to wait his directions. Upon his return to England, he immediately ordered this valuable selection to be disposed of according to the principles adopted by the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy; and to this honourable and generous proceeding, the Museum is indebted for some of the most interesting and valuable specimens.

It would be foreign to the purposes of the Numismatic Society to indulge largely in conjectures as to the probable circumstances under which this hoard had been deposited, or to enter into descriptions of the ornaments and fragments which were included in it. Many of the coins were, doubtless, the common circulating medium of the country at the time when they were interred; but others were, probably, destined to the crucible, together with the ornaments which had already been cut into small pieces for that purpose. From the general appearance of the whole mass, it appears probable that it had belonged to a worker or dealer in silver, who had been suddenly interrupted by some alarm in the midst of his operations of reducing his stock (with the exception of the current money) into ingots, preparatory to the further processes of his peculiar trade. Our business with this discovery is only as far as it is connected with numismatics, and we shall proceed to a description of the various coins which were discovered, adding such remarks as may appear useful and interesting to the members of this Society. As there are many coins in this hoard, of the correct attribution of which there may be entertained some doubts, I shall, in the following enumeration, merely give the names or legends which appear on them, without presuming to point out authoritatively to what personages or



places they ought to be assigned, and prefix to each denomination the number of coins found on this occasion.

	A. D.	A. D.
2 Æthelred, East Anglia?	about 860	
23 Ethelstan, "	870 to 890	
1 Ciolwolf, Mercia . . . . .	874	
857 Alfred . . . . .	872 — 901	
45 Eadweard . . . . .	901 — 925	
1770 St. Eadmund . . . . .		
1 Archbishop Ceolnoth . . . .	830 — 870	
59 ————— Plegmund . . .	891 — 923	
2 Sitric . . . . .		

	A. D.	A. D.
34 Ludovicus	814 to 928	304 Sigfrid
727 Carolus	840 — 923	486 Ebraice
7 Carloman	879 — 884	23 Quentovici
197 Eudes or Odo	888 — 898	1860 Cunnetti
11 Lambert	894 — 898	315 Mirabilia fecit
13 Berengarius	883 — 924	1 Alvaldus

#### 27 ORIENTAL.

These amount to 6,765, to which must be added some so blundered and unintelligible, that they are not included in the above enumeration. From the circumstances under which the catalogue was made, the above numbers in the more extensive classes are not quite correct. A considerable number were purloined before the general mass was deposited in the Preston Bank, and are still dishonestly retained, so that the total number of coins deposited must have exceeded 7,000.

A report respecting this treasure was drawn up, for the information of the Council of the Duchy, by Mr. Hardy, who had arranged the coins very carefully, described them very accurately, and investigated with great labour and perseverance the histories of the period when these coins were interred, with a view to elucidate the circumstances under which the deposit was made, and to obtain some notices of the personages by whom the various coinages

might have been issued. I have much pleasure in acknowledging the gratification and information I have received from the perusal of this elaborate report.

I cannot conclude these preliminary remarks in a manner more agreeable to myself, than by recording my thanks for the valuable assistance I have received, during the investigation of these coins, from my colleague, Mr. Newton, who has been indefatigable in his researches, especially amongst the French historical and numismatic writers.

### CUERDALE FIND, ENGLISH SERIES.

I may now proceed to the consideration of the various pieces of which this interesting hoard consists, and will commence with those which belong to our own island. Of these, the first which attracted very particular attention were two, or rather one and a fragment, bearing the name of

#### ETHELRED.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. EDE·L·RE·D REX | Front of a temple.                          |
| HEAHMOD MT        | Cross crosslet, pellet opposite each angle. |
| Pl. I. fig. 1.    |   |
| 2. L . . . . REX  | Front of a temple.                          |
| + . MONET         | Cross paté, pellet in each angle.           |

These pieces were at first assigned to Edelred, who was king of the East Angles in 750, on account of their resemblance in type and workmanship to the supposed unique in the British Museum, which had confidently been assigned to this personage, because the name upon the reverse had been supposed to be that of his cotemporary king Beorn, and read BEORNH RE. When, upon a further examination of the coins composing this hoard, it appeared that these two pieces, if assigned to this king, must have been struck about one hundred years earlier than any of the



others, a suspicion arose about the correct attribution of the coin already in the British Museum; and this led to a minute examination whether the name upon the reverse was really that of a king; and it then appeared that the important letter R, was, in fact, an A. The upper line is so blended with the edge of the coin as to be scarcely perceptible; it has never extended beyond the apex of the letter, a form of A, which does, indeed, occur upon some coins, especially of the East Angles, and the second line of the A has a dent in the middle, arising, in fact, from a defect in the coin, and giving it the appearance of an R. The rude form of the letters generally might plead an apology for a greater mistake than the one committed, of reading R instead of A. The correct reading is, therefore, BEORNHAE; and the supposed king must be degraded to a moneyer.

Having thus disposed of the only circumstance which imperatively fixed the Museum coin to the Edelred who reigned about 750, I feel at liberty to assign it and the two pieces now found to some other prince of that name; but to what prince is a matter of considerable difficulty. The type and workmanship seem to fix them to the district of East Anglia, and, as BEORNHAE is the name of a moneyer of Eadmund, it is probable that they were struck by some prince, nearly, if not quite, cotemporary with the Martyr. No such personage is named by any of the chroniclers; but it is certain that from the death of Ethelberht in 792, to the accession of Eadmund in 855, the district was in a very disturbed state, and governed by various petty kings, whose names have not been handed down to us; and it is not improbable that one of them may have been named Ethelred, and have struck these coins. Again, after the death of Eadmund in 870, this district was in a very



turbulent and unsettled state, till its conquest by Guthrum, afterwards called Athelstane, in 880; no name is given of any person who may have exercised authority during this interval; and a person of the name of Ethelred may have done so. A third conjecture may be, that these pieces were struck in East Anglia by Ethelred, the sole monarch. After the death of Ethelwulf, his son Ethelberht succeeded to that part of his dominions in which East Anglia was comprised, while his elder brother Ethelbald, succeeded to the supremacy of Wessex. Upon the death of Ethelbald, in 860, Ethelbert succeeded to his portion, and possessed, or at least, held the supremacy over all which his father Ethelwulf had held. To him, in 866, succeeded Ethelred; during this time Eadmund was king of East Anglia, but it would appear that there was some degree of authority exercised at the same time in this district by the personage who held Wessex, which was always deemed to have a kind of supremacy over the other heptarchic kingdoms. Now Eadmund was murdered in 870: Ethelred lived one year longer; and it is not impossible that during the disturbances which immediately followed the death of Eadmund, he may have endeavoured to maintain some power in that district, and may have coined the pieces in question.

These, however, are mere conjectures: all that can be said with strong probability is, that the Ethelred who struck these coins was a cotemporary of Eadmund, and that he held dominion in East Anglia. The style of the coin and the name of the moneyer upon the Museum coin, form the grounds of this opinion. The name of HEAHMOD upon the Cuerdale coin, does not appear upon any piece at present known, and, therefore, contributes nothing to shake or confirm this opinion. The type of the temple front occurs upon these pieces alone of the Anglo Saxon series; it is

common upon the Carlovingian series of France, and is supposed to have been introduced by Charlemagne: from this series it was probably adopted by Ethelred; and there is a peculiarity in the fabric and appearance of these coins, a kind of wrinkled surface not to be described, which is common to the French coinages of this type, especially those of Berengarius, &c., so that it may almost be supposed that a French workman had been employed. This circumstance, it was hoped, would have given a clue to discover the Ethelred by whom our coins were struck; but all efforts to discover a peculiar connexion between any person of that name and France has failed. This hoard furnishes ample proof that the Carlovingian coins were all known in this country; and from two pieces of Alfred there found, it appears that these coins of Ethelred are not the only pieces upon which a French type occurs.

#### ETHELSTAN.

Amongst the coins in this deposit, are twenty-three of a king whom I suppose to be Ethelstan; though upon most of them it is difficult to recognise that name: it is then to be considered to which of the kings so named these pieces belong; to Athelstan, the sole monarch and the immediate successor of Eadweard, or to Ethelstan, king of the East Angles; and there is not much hesitation in assigning them to the latter of these personages. This king was strictly contemporary with Alfred, by treaty with whom he was established in his kingdom, and with whom he was in close alliance during almost the whole of his reign, which terminated in 890, about eleven years before that of Alfred. The types of these coins exactly resemble those of Alfred, and, of eleven moneyers named upon them, six, probably seven, are the same as those of Alfred, while only one of



them, and that one of Alfred's too, occurs upon the coins of Eadweard. This would probably not be the case, if they belonged to the sole monarch who was the immediate successor of Eadweard, and who only commenced his reign twenty-five years after the death of Alfred. It must be observed too, that none of the names of the other moneyers upon these coins of Ethelstan occur upon those of any other king except Alfred. There is also a peculiarity in the terms used by one of these moneyers who, instead of using any abbreviation of the word monetarius writes ME FEC. a mode of expression used very rarely, and, as far as I recollect, only upon coins of Alfred, or of St. Edmund, which it will presently be seen were struck in his reign. Another peculiarity may be observed, which is common only to the coins of Alfred and Ethelstan, and does not occur in any other reign, the arrangement of the letters of the legend upon the obverses, not continuously, but broken into four parts, placed opposite to each other, so as to give a cruciform appearance to the type. Subjoined are the legends of these coins, which will shew how the letters are divided, and the modes of writing the king's name varied.

3. ED EL IA RE	<sup>1</sup> ABENEL
4. — — — —	<sup>1</sup> BERTER
5. ED IA EL MA	—ICBE
6. — EL TA RE	<sup>1</sup> CIOLVVLF <sup>2</sup>
7. — — SAN —	CVNTERE
8. — — IA —	EDELTARE (Pl. I. 2).
9. — — — —	<sup>1</sup> ELDA ME FE
10. — — TAN —	—FEC
11. — — IA —	ENODAS
12. — — — —	<sup>1</sup> IVDELBERD
13. — — SA NV	—
14. — — IA —	IVTIO (same as preceding ?)
15. — — — RE	AELVEN
16. — — — —	<sup>1</sup> ECVMLF i.e. ECVLF.

<sup>1</sup> Moneyers of Alfred.<sup>2</sup> Moneyer of Eadweard.



The presumptive evidence in favour of assigning these coins to Ethelstan, king of the East Angles, is so strong, that I cannot venture to ascribe them to any one else, and yet, if they do belong to him, it is very remarkable that there should not occur one coin of those types which always have been, and must be assigned to him from their resemblance to the coins of Eadmund of the East Angles, of whom also not a coin is here to be found.

#### CIOLWLF, 874.

The only Mercian coin found in this large collection is one of Ciolwlf, of the same type as Rud. vii. 2, who has attributed it to the first Mercian king of this name, but which it has since been proposed to remove to the second; and the correctness of this removal is confirmed by the discovery of this piece, mixed with so many Alfreds, some of which are of exactly the same type.

17. CIOLVVLF REX Bust to the right, filleted.

LIOFVALD MO. Lozenge, containing a cross, from each corner of which issues a cross, the long limb extending to the edge of the coin.—Pl. I. 3.

After the plates were engraved, and when the manuscript was actually in the hands of the printer, Mr. Assheton communicated to me two coins, part of the same find, which had just been delivered up to him, one is of Ciolwlf.

17.\* + LEOLVVLF REX. Bust to the right, filleted.

EALDOVVLF MENTA (for Moneta). Two figures seated, holding a globe between them; above, Victory, with expanded wings.



This coin is in most perfect preservation, and is one of the most interesting in the whole Saxon series. It is surely a coin of Ciolwlf II., but the name is spelt with E, not I, which, upon two former occasions I have stated was probably the letter used by this king. That theory then falls to the ground; and it must be concluded, that the two letters were used indifferently. The type is very remarkable: the diadem and dress of the king is, like that of many other Saxon kings, copied from those of the later Roman emperors: but a reverse upon an indisputably genuine coin, so clearly copied from a Roman type, has not before appeared; and it has been thought right to illustrate the fact, by placing close to it the reverse of a gold coin of Valentinian.

The other coin is of Aelfred, described in page 14.

#### ÆLFRED, 871—901.

I now proceed to the description of those coins which, from their numbers, may fairly be considered specimens of the general circulation of the country at the time of the deposit. The first of these in point of time, as well as of importance and interest, are those of Alfred, amongst which are some of types hitherto unknown, and halfpence of which the existence was rather surmised than ascertained, as the small piece in possession of Mr. Thomas, and figured in "The Silver Coins of England," Pl. xiii. 177, is heavier than would be expected of a half-penny in so decomposed a state. The order of the succession of the several types of Alfred's coins not having been satisfactorily ascertained, I may be allowed, in the descriptions, to adopt an arbitrary arrangement, and commence with that type of which this deposit affords six specimens in a more or less perfect state, and of which I believe only three were previously



known; one in the collection of the British Museum, another in that of Mr. Cuff, and a fragment in that of the late Sir John Twisden. (See Silver Coins of England, Pl. xiii. 176.)

18. ÆLFRED REX S Bust to right, draped; head filleted.

<sup>3</sup> DVNNA ∴ MONETA. Small cross, inclosed in a lozenge at each corner of which is a cross, the long limb of which touches the edge of the coin; three pellets opposite to each side of lozenge. — Pl. I. 4.

19. ELFRED REX. Bust as above.

<sup>3</sup> OTRHTMVND. One pellet only at sides of lozenge; O and T in legend transposed; N D joined.

20. + ÆLFRED REX SAX. Bust as above.

LVLLA MONETA. No pellet at sides of lozenge.

21. ELFRED RE. Bust as above.

LIOLVVLF MONETA. At each side of the lozenge is what resembles a Saxon Y.

There are fragments of two other coins of this type; in both Alfred is styled REX SAX.; the moneyer of one is EÐLE, and there is a cross, instead of the pellets, at one side only of the lozenge; the moneyer's name of the other ends in LF., and there is a cross at each side of the lozenge.

22. ELFRED + Bust to right.

ÆTLLEA∇A. Three limbs of a cross, a beaded line extending from the end of each limb to the edge of the coin. — Pl. I. 5.

There is only one coin of this type; nor have we ever seen another similar, either of Alfred, or of any other prince.

23. ÆLFRED REX. Bust to the right, hair erect.

ÆDEL VF MO in two lines, having between them a monogram of, probably, the name of the mint, of which we

---

<sup>3</sup> Moneyers' names not in Ruding.



acknowledge our inability to give a satisfactory explanation. It may possibly have been intended for Londini civitas or Sifitas; the F was frequently used in this word on the coins of Eadgar, see Ruding, XX. 4.—Pl. I. 6.

24. EL FR ED RE. Cross.

LIIII L◊LLA in two lines, with a monogram between, which we suppose to contain the name of a moneyer; the upper and lower lines being probably the name of the mint, Lincoln. This city is named upon the coins of Eadgar, about sixty years after the time of Alfred; but it also appears upon those bearing the name of Saint Martin, which we suppose to have been struck within thirty years after Alfred: it is not, therefore, improbable, that a mint was established in that city as early as the date of the above coin. The types of both these coins were before unknown.—Pl. I. 7.

25. ÆLFRED REX. Cross within a small circle.

Inscription of unknown characters, in two lines, with three crosses between, one above, and one below.—Pl. I. 8.

This type was hitherto unknown; there are three specimens.

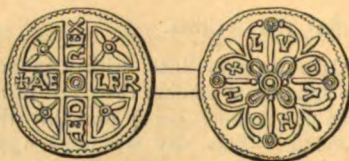
26. + AELFRED REX SAXONVM in four lines.

EXA read downwards.—Pl. I. 9.

On another specimen (27) of this type, which is unfortunately only a fragment, the two lower letters alone of the reverse appear, IN. This type does not resemble any piece of Alfred, except the large one which is figured in "The Silver Coins of England" (Pl. XIII. 178), and which can scarcely be considered as a coin. It is probable that the letters on the reverses indicate the place of mintage, EXA Exeter; and though the first letter of the other is missing, we may conjecture it to be Winchester mint, of which the earliest hitherto known record is in the reign of Athelstan.

27.\* + AELFRE DREX. placed within the arms of a cross,  
the angles of which inclose a florid ornament.

+ LVDA MON. within, a florid ornament.



This is the coin alluded to in page 11 as having been communicated by Mr. Assheton while this paper was in the press; it is very unlike any previously known coin of Alfred, resembling somewhat, in the cruciform arrangement of the obverse, the reverses of his predecessors Ethelwlf and Æthelbearht; and on its reverse, some of the florid types of Offa.

28. ELFRED REX. (retrograde). Small cross.

∴ CREN. + Cross, pellet in each angle, between V T.—  
Pl. I. 10.

Of this type, hitherto unknown, there are two specimens. The workmanship is very rude, and they can scarcely be considered genuine coins of Alfred, struck by his authority, but the fabrications of some false coiner; but we are not sufficiently acquainted with the practices of such persons in those days, to be able to explain the mode of manufacturing, or the motive of issuing, unauthorised pieces, of a value scarcely inferior to those of the general currency of the country; and yet it can scarcely be admitted, that coins so barbarous in execution as the above two pieces, and so blundered in the inscriptions as some hereafter to be noticed, could have issued from the established royal mints. The meaning of the letters upon the reverse have



eluded explanation; they are copied from French coins, which have hitherto been of extreme rarity, but of which the present deposit contains many hundreds, noticed in a future page.

29. AEL FRE DREX. Cross, legend divided into three parts.

+ ADEL VLF MO in two lines; three crosses between, pellet above and below.—Pl. I. 11.

30. +EL FR ED RE. Cross, legend divided into four parts.

ÆLF ALD. in two lines, pellet between.—Pl. I. 12.

31. ÆLFRED REX. Cross, pellet in each angle; legend undivided.

EADV VALD in two lines; pellet within two triplets between. Pl. I. 13. It is very rarely that pellets are introduced with the cross in the obverse of the coins of this type.

The above are the three principal varieties of a type of which there are about six hundred and thirty specimens in this deposit. They vary in the mode of distributing the letters of the legend, in the spelling of the names, in the neatness of the workmanship, and in the number, form, and arrangement of the ornaments which appear upon the reverse. The king's name is variously spelt, as in the above specimens, with E. Æ. or AE.; some of the letters are occasionally transposed or upside down, and the + is sometimes placed at the beginning, sometimes at the end of the legend, serving both for the christian symbol, and the last letter of the word REX.; sometimes, but rarely, both cross and letter appear; sometimes the words are retrograde. In one instance the king's name is mis-written EAELF; in another EL ZH RE ED.; this last may, indeed, be perhaps intended for Ethelstan.

The moneyers' names which appear upon coins of this type in this deposit, are as follows:—

<sup>3</sup> ABENEL <sup>4</sup>	<sup>3</sup> EADVVALD
AÐELVLF MO	<sup>3</sup> — LDVVLf.
ÆELFSTAN	<sup>3</sup> EEBER MON
<sup>3</sup> ÆELF7ALD	<sup>3</sup> — WLF MONE
<sup>3</sup> ÆDELSTAN	<sup>3</sup> — VVLF MO
<sup>3</sup> — RED MO	<sup>3</sup> — 7VLF
<sup>3</sup> ALVYDA	<sup>3</sup> — MLF <sup>4</sup>
<sup>3</sup> AV8 OET. (Ravlf Mo ?)	<sup>3</sup> — VLF MON.
BEDRERN.	<sup>3</sup> EDELSTAN
<sup>3</sup> — ALSTAN	<sup>3</sup> EÐELVNE MO.
<sup>3</sup> — LSTAN	<sup>3</sup> — INE MO
<sup>3</sup> — RHTERE. <sup>4</sup>	<sup>3</sup> — LF MO
<sup>3</sup> — ORHMÆRN.	<sup>3</sup> — SR. GELDA
<sup>3</sup> — ORMMERM.	<sup>3</sup> — RED MO or MON
<sup>3</sup> — RNRED	<sup>3</sup> ELDA ME FEC. <sup>4</sup>
<sup>3</sup> — BERH	<sup>3</sup> ÆLFVALD
<sup>3</sup> — NVALD MO.	<sup>3</sup> FERLYS
<sup>3</sup> BIORNRED	<sup>3</sup> LARIINE MO
<sup>3</sup> BOFA MONE (Boza Rud.)	GODA MON
<sup>3</sup> — RA MON	<sup>3</sup> LVÐHERE
<sup>3</sup> BRIDARD	<sup>3</sup> HALDBERE (Berehald ?)
<sup>3</sup> BVLA MON	<sup>3</sup> HEAVVLf
<sup>3</sup> — RNEREA	<sup>3</sup> — REMOD MO
<sup>3</sup> BYRNELM	<sup>3</sup> — LI L7LI (Ruding has
<sup>3</sup> EADBERHE (Cuthbert ?)	HLVILA)
<sup>3</sup> CIREsRIEN.	<sup>3</sup> — REFERD.
LVÐBERHT <sup>5</sup>	<sup>3</sup> — VVLF
<sup>3</sup> — VVLF	<sup>3</sup> HRE 7EID.
<sup>3</sup> — NEVLf	<sup>3</sup> — AEAM.
<sup>3</sup> DEALLA MO	<sup>3</sup> HEREMVND
— INL.	<sup>3</sup> HOIE AVI8.
<sup>3</sup> — LA MON	<sup>3</sup> HVNBERHT
DIARVALD MO.	<sup>3</sup> IAIHI SERYS
<sup>3</sup> — LD MO. (VA omitted)	<sup>3</sup> IDJA IO8M.
<sup>3</sup> DVDIL MON	<sup>3</sup> IENERAM
<sup>3</sup> — NNA MONETA (Dvnn	<sup>3</sup> ILELIE
Rud.)	<sup>3</sup> IVDELBAND. <sup>4</sup>
<sup>3</sup> — INL MO	<sup>3</sup> LVDE MON
<sup>3</sup> EAETAN	<sup>3</sup> — EI MO
<sup>3</sup> EVICVVALD	<sup>3</sup> — IL MON
<sup>3</sup> EADVALD	<sup>3</sup> — LLA MONET
<sup>3</sup> — EALD MO	<sup>3</sup> VVQMAN.

<sup>3</sup> Moneyers' names not in Ruding. <sup>4</sup> Ethelstan's moneyers.

<sup>5</sup> Of this moneyer there are nearly 130 specimens.



<sup>3</sup> OSVVL F MO	<sup>3</sup> VILBAD
<sup>3</sup> HVNHERE	<sup>3</sup> —BALD
<sup>3</sup> SAMZON	<sup>3</sup> VVINE MO.
<sup>3</sup> ZILEVVALD	<sup>3</sup> — IL MON
<sup>3</sup> SIMYN ME FEC.	<sup>3</sup> — NBERHT
<sup>3</sup> ZTFANVS	<sup>3</sup> — YPBERHT
<sup>3</sup> TILEVVNE	<sup>3</sup> ƿANBERHT
— VVINE	<sup>3</sup> ƿ. BERET
<sup>3</sup> — VOIE	<sup>3</sup> VVINIGERVVS
<sup>3</sup> —RVEALD MO	<sup>3</sup> — LFRED
<sup>3</sup> —ALD MO	

There are a few other coins which, as they are of the same type, have the same moneyers as Alfred's coins, and resemble them in workmanship, may be mentioned here, though it is difficult to trace upon them any resemblance to that monarch's name.

32. **W**ΛXL+RECH. cross.

ƿANB ERHT in two lines; cross above and below; between, pellet between two crosses.—Pl. I. 14.

On a similar coin we have the moneyer <sup>3</sup> VVLF RIEDI

33. **DIIEFTI...HIED.** cross.

<sup>3</sup> EDELV LF M◇. in two lines, pellet between; five pellets above, and perhaps, below.

This last is, probably, a corruption of a coin of Archbishop Plegmund.

34. Of the coins with the London monogram, this deposit affords only twenty-three specimens, of which one only bears a moneyer's name, and that, one which does not occur in Ruding's list. HEAE VVLF. (Pl. II. 15). There is a fragment also on which the word *moneta* appears. There is not any thing remarkable in these coins, except some variations in the costume, four specimens of which, differing from those hitherto engraved, appear in the accompanying plates. Pl. II. 16, 17, 18, 19. It is also remarkable, that out of

---

<sup>3</sup> Moneyers' names not in Ruding.

VOL. V.

D

these twenty-three specimens, there are twenty-two different sets of dies.

35. Of this type there were said to be two or three half-pence, but except one, they by some means disappeared from the general mass which came into the possession of the Duchy of Lancaster, and there has consequently not been an opportunity of examining them, nor, indeed, of tracing into whose hands they have fallen; one, however, from the liberality of Mr. Assheton, is in the British Museum, and the supposition that such coins had been issued, is now fully established. The workmanship is rude, and the legend of the obverse is merely AELF. Weight, 10 grains.—Pl. II. 21.

In this place, on account of the London monogram, which does not occur upon any other coins than those of Alfred, must be noticed a very singular piece, which it is difficult to explain. The workmanship is exceedingly rude.

36. BOLT EROT Bust to the right, filletted, no drapery.  
R London monogram. Pl. II. 20.

37. Of the coins of the Oxford type there are fifty-four specimens, almost all varying from each other in some slight particulars, as the form and transposition of the letters, blundered readings, and insertion of ornaments. BERNVALD is the only moneyer whose name appears upon coins of this type. The coin represented in Pl. II. 22. is one of the very few which reads correctly, and figures 23, 24, shew how the legend is sometimes blundered by the transposing, reversing, and substituting letters, and by retrograde readings.

38. There are also five specimens of a type from the same mint, and closely allied to the former, but varying a little by placing between the lines of the inscription on the reverse, a long cross raised on steps, and having a pellet between each limb. See Pl. II. 26.



This variation was unknown before the discovery of the present deposit.

There are two coins which, in the arrangement of the legends, resemble these Oxford coins; and the names may, perhaps, be intended for that of Alfred, but it were hopeless to guess what may be the meaning or intention of the other characters. Pl. II. 25.

39. Of the Canterbury type there are about one hundred and ten specimens, including some which are so blundered as to be scarcely, and others not at all, intelligible. Some of these have the legends so utterly unlike the usual coins, that they can with difficulty be believed to have issued from any authorized mint; they appear, however, to be of the proper weight and fineness, and the transition from the correct reading to the most blundered is so gradual and imperceptible, that there does not appear to be any possibility of drawing a line of demarcation between the genuine coins and supposed imitations. The type of all these pieces is so nearly the same, that it is not necessary to repeat the description, but merely to give the inscriptions of the obverse and reverse, that the reader may be able to form some idea of the infinite variety of blunders which occur upon these coins.

ELERED REX ORO  
 —FDER DEX —  
 —RED REX —  
 AEFFR+ — DORO  
 —LFRED REX DORO  
 ELFRED — —  
 —ED — —  
 AELFRED REX DO  
 ELFRED REX DORO  
 — — —  
 — — —  
 — — —  
 — — —

BDVE ENIO  
 BIAERÐ MO.  
 BIRIVAD NO  
 BIRIVALD MO.  
 BVRNVALD MO Pl. II. 27.  
 BARNVALD —  
 DIARVALD —  
 — — — O  
 DVNNINC MO  
 EADVALD MO  
 EÐELSTAN MO  
 HEREFRED MO.  
 HVHFRED MO.

AELFRED REX DORO  
LFRED REX DORO

TIRVALD MO.  
7LARD FD MO.

The above specimens are inscribed with tolerable correctness; the following display almost every variety of transposition and blunders.

ETERDEVOROE  
EDRNEØVTIORO  
ÆTERDEYNORO  
LF DORO HVDED  
ELEDNRVORO  
—FD REV DORO  
—HRV DORO ER

—RD RE VORO  
—EVNOROC  
—VORO EN  
—DER PE+ORO  
ERDEL H VORO

—NEARE OROB  
ELFDRER DORO  
AFTLP+P· EX DORO

ALERT+REX ———  
ELVHIORO EDR.  
RLE DORO 7LHD A·E·  
RLE ——— AE  
ELH DORO VNEDR  
AEIEI+ÆEX DORO (retrograde)  
IREDRNDE+ORO  
ELFRD EVREV ORO  
RDI7EPI+EVI ORO

RLEX+FROEDOR  
REDORO HDRND  
REDORO ND RNR.  
—NR ND  
—ND RN DR  
—NR ND  
D+RFIEA RODO EX  
REFDVRHA ED RE

BVRLI ED MO.  
BRVN — —  
BERTV EDI MO  
BAERNEDE MO.  
BVRE ED MO  
BRVN — —  
— — —  
BREIL — —  
BRNA — —  
BRVEI — —  
BEVEI — —  
BIAER ED —  
BREN ED —  
BVRE ND —  
BRAEA ED MO  
BDEIEÆ MO  
BIHRNI AND MO.  
BIRIVAD MO

—LD MO.  
BIRIV OMDIA  
—77A IHD MO.  
BREIE ED MO  
BVREH EDE MO.  
BERVHLED —  
DIVRALD IO.  
DVIRVE ALD MO.  
BRLEVØ MO.  
BVRVEB. MO.  
CERMAN —  
FELZTAN MO.  
ELF — —  
EHZTAN MO  
EØELVINE MO.  
BEVRL EDI —



REFDVRHAED RE	EÐRVE ED MO
—IVFFVID FIEH	TIDVIPI AD MO.
—ELVID —	TIDVÆAD MO
—VF DD L REF DIV	BNRIARD MO

# ALFRED'S HALFPENNIES.

Previous to the discovery of this deposit, the existence of halfpennies of Alfred was scarcely more than suspected. I have already mentioned (p. 18) that there were found one or two of such pieces with the London monogram, and now proceed to describe others of different types.

Of the Oxford mint was found only one specimen; of the names of the king and the mint there can be little doubt; but the name of the moneyer it is too difficult to explain. The arrangement of the names varies a little from that upon the pennies, where the name of the king is placed between that of the mint; while upon this halfpenny it is found with that of the moneyer, leaving the reverse to be occupied only with the name of the city.

40. DLETF between IETIE and ID MO. in three lines.  
ONNEODRA in two lines, with three small crosses  
between. Pl. II. 28.

41. The specimens resembling the Canterbury type are only three, and they could scarcely be recognised as coins of Alfred, if there were not the pennies with their gradual accumulation of blunders to illustrate them.

DRNRL VORO	BRVNED MO Pl. III. 29.
ERNVDOROE	BVE E MNO
REX EOLO EP	BNRLAD MO.

42. Of the ordinary type like the pennies, described in p. 15, there are seven specimens, which read with tolerable correctness, and have the names of the following moneyers:—

LVDBERHT  
EADVVALD

7. BERHT Pl. III. 30.  
HRI8 7Q MO. (perhaps BEREHALD).

43. The following are so blundered that the readings of both obverse and reverse are placed before the reader.

ALFDEN RXX	RAINGALD 7O.
ELLERODIOE	EDLA LN MO
EIRIRRIE	EAIIVVALD retrograde
EREDR	EILBAÐ
ETFRDENYRD retrograde.	DRVIAD MO

It is remarkable that amongst all these coins of Alfred, amounting to nearly 860, there is not one of that type which closely resembles that of the Mercian kings. See Rud. xv. 1—5. Silver coins of England, 172, 173.

#### EADWEARD THE ELDER, 901—925.

44. Of the pennies of this king, there are forty-five specimens, of which, six only are of the type which bears his bust, and these have the names of the moneyers.

LVDBERHT. Pl. III. 31.	DVDIL MON
ÆDERED MO	VVLFRED MO
DVDIL MONE	

45. Thirty-eight are of his more common type, having his name and titles on the obverse as a legend, with a small cross in the centre of the type; the reverse has the moneyer's name in two lines, interspersed with crosses, pellets, &c. The moneyers' names are:—

ÆDELSTAN	BVGA	VVLFHEARD
—RED	LVDBERHT	—RED
ÆDEL+VLF	DVDIL	—NBERHT
BERNVALD	EADVVALD	
BYRNELM Pl. III. 32.	VVLFARD	



The remaining specimen of this king's coins is very interesting, as it styles him king of the Saxons, whereas, upon all hitherto discovered, he is styled merely king; and instead of a moneyer's name on the reverse, is that of the mint, Bath, the only locality named upon any of his coins. The earliest piece upon which the name of this city had hitherto appeared, was one of Eadweard's successor, Æthelstan.

46. EADVVEARD REX SAXONVM. In four lines.

BAD. Above and below is a cross between two pellets.  
Pl. III. 33.

This coin much resembles that of Ælfred, Pl. I. 9.

47. There is only one specimen of the halfpenny of this reign found in this deposit; in type it resembles the two already known. The moneyer's name is VVNBERHT.

It may be remarked, that not a single coin of this reign was found with the foliage ornaments, the bird, buildings, or the hand of Providence; whence it may be concluded that these types were issued in a later period of his reign, and after the interment of this hoard of treasure; it will be observed too, that the workmanship of the coins of these types much more resembles that of the coins of his successors Ethelstan, Eadmund, &c. than of those which are above described, and therefore probably struck in an early period of his reign.

#### ST. EADMUND.

Of all the coins here discovered, connected with the English series, those of St. Eadmund are the most numerous, amounting to about 1770. The type consists of the letter A on the obverse, with the name of the sainted king as legend; on the reverse is a small cross, with the name of a moneyer. Sometimes, but rarely, a pellet appears in

each angle of the cross, and pellets are sometimes introduced to decorate the letter A. The spelling of the names is so various, from omission, insertion, and transposition of letters, as well as sometimes from their formation, particularly of the letter M, that a mere list of moneyers in a proper orthography would be difficult to form, as well as unsatisfactory to read, I shall, therefore, endeavour to give them as they exist upon the coins, as accurately as the printer's fount will allow. The list is extremely long, because it was thought expedient to present to the reader all the variations in the mode of writing the names of the Martyr and the moneyer, and to repeat the peculiar mode of spelling the one, when it occurs in connexion with a different mode of spelling the other. No such extended list has appeared of any series, and, perhaps, upon the present occasion, its length must be justified only by the desire of shewing by one such list, how infinite are the blundered readings upon some Saxon coins, and of giving the collector a clue to the reducing to a right reading the strange inscriptions which he will occasionally find upon ancient coins. Not that the clue here afforded will be always sufficient, as may be proved by reference to the last twenty or thirty names which appear in the list. There is another purpose aimed at in the great extension of the list, which is to satisfy collectors that the various readings are merely blunders, and not enigmas, as supposed by M. Lelewel. He seems to imagine that all these incorrect readings arise from the desire of unstable monarchs to insinuate what they dared not assert; and to issue coins resembling in type and appearance those of some more established potentate, but containing in a cryptographic, furtive, and anagrammatic form, their own name and title. Such pieces he calls enigmatic coins, and takes much pains



to explain several of them; but with a sad want of success, as may be perceived by reference to his 2nd vol. page 87, where, upon a coin which reads, retrograde, RLEGEMVNDORO he fails to find the names of Plegmund and Dorobernia, but fancies that he discovers the concealed words, Edgar Rex Angl. This illustration will, doubtless, be considered fatal to the enigmatic system, which it is to be lamented should disfigure a work which, in other respects, evinces great industry, and conveys much information.

SCEADMVND R.	SCEADMVND RE.
——--IOIVNDE	ABBOE MNIIE
———	——MNIIRE
——ADMVND RE	——NEL MONEA
SCIADMVNDE	ABIIOE MIIE
———E	———
SCEADIOIVNDE	ABOE ——
———IOVNI	——MNIIE
———YNI	ABONEL MONE.
———II	———LO : A.
SCLA : DHIIE	———
SCEADIOIAIII	ABBONOE IME.
E : IOA : VDNA : I	———HIE
SCEADIOIVNDE	———ME
———	———MIE
———RE	———MRAE
———	———MRAIE
———E	———MRE
48. ——RE	———MRIE. Pl. III. 34.
———E	APBOEITIE
———IIVIDI+I	ACNOINOM.
49. ——MVND RE	A <sup>8</sup> ALBERT NE Pl. III. 35.
———IE	ADALBERT MIE
———D RE	A <sup>8</sup> ALBERT MONE
———NIIE	ADALAR MO
50. ——IID	———Pl. III. 36.
SCEAIDMVI	———BER NE
———NVM	———
———DMVN	———TE.
SCIANIID	———
———I R	———
———IIYIE	———

VOL. V.

E

SCEAIDMVNE	ADALBERT M
SCIANIID RE	ADAR MONET.
SCEADMVND R	ADELART MO.
———HVHD RE	———BERT ME F [37.
51. ———I+IVND RE	——— — FC Pl.III.
——— —	——— — ELIC
——— — REX	——— — EEIC
S·CEADI+IVND RE	——— A — ELC
SCEADMVND RE	——— T — FEC
2·CEADI+IVND RE	———BRT NE FEC
SCEADMVND R	ADIRET MONETA
SCIADIOIVNDE	ADHITE MIIE
SCEADVND RE	ADRADS VONEL.
———INYMD	———VS VV
———VTD	———MO
———VMD	——— —
———MD R	———ΛΛO
———VMD	———YYO
———DMVND PC	———VVOE
———RI	———YYOI
———NVDE	———VVOI
———INVMD	——— —
———R	——— —
———RE	——— —
———DMND —	——— — H.
———IN MR	———YYOH [38.
52. ———EADMVN	———VVONE Pl. III.
———ADMVMD RE	——— —
2CEADI+IVND RE	——— —
SCECADMVND —	——— —
SCIDIOIYMDE	——— —
SCEADMVNDI RE	———MONE
———REX IP.	———VVONE
——— —	——— — L
———RE·+.	——— —
——— —	———VONET
———I RE	———MOT
———IMVND REDX	——— — H
———NMD R	ADRAVS VVOE· VVOI.
——— —	VVOIE
———DMVMD RL	ADRAVS VVONE
———INMD R	———VS — IE
———DMVND R	ADVS VONRE
———INMD R	ARADVS VVOI
———DMVND RE	ADRADVS ME FECIT.
———IYIYN	AEDINVS VN



SCEADYIND RE	AIEMNET MONAO
LINVIIDAIOS	AIHAIOLL
SCCAIMYNR	AIROED RVME
SCEADMVNIE	ALBRT NHAOE
LCIIAO—DA	ALVS VVOEE
SCEA-I-NM-I	ANSER-ED M
—-INVM	ANSICAR IO & IOI
—-NVM	— IOI
—-DMNIE	—
—-VNE	—
SCIADMVNE	—
—	— DAR —
SCCAD+SII	— CAR —
SCEADMVND. R	—
—-IN VII	— O
SCIADMVNE	ANICAR IOIY
—	ANICAR IOI YI
—MVHIE	—
—-NT	— OI YI
SCECADMVNI	ANSIER MOE
—	— MOIE
—ADMVHI	— HOII
—CADMVNDE	— MON
—ADMVNDIE	— HOII
—CADMVHDE	— MONEI & MONET.
—ADMVND RE	— NONETAI
—EADMVND REX	— HONETAI
—CADMVHDE	— HONTA
—EADMVNDE R	— HONTA
— REX	ANSIGER MONETA
—CADMVHDE	AIISNRB IOHTRA
—ADIVVN R	AOI .: RA III IVI.:I.:
SCIAIVIE	—ABERTI
—IUIR	—DBER M
SCEADMVN	—DBERM
—IDMVNE	—ALBERTE
—IYIYI	— I & AOALBERTII
—DMVND RE	— NE
—IUIID REX P	— DAIE
—MVNIE	— NHE & NIE
—HVND REX.	— HI
—NIIDE	—BIERA & AOALBIERT
—IDNIVIII	— TE
—DIVMN	—EDINVVN.
—NIIDE	—LBIERIA
—IYIIR	—RAIII IYI

SCEADIYIVN RE	AOLBRANI IYIE &
———IVIYN R	AOLBRANIIME
———ENVRE (retrograde)	AOLBRAIII IYIE &
———DMVNIE	AOLBRIIIIIYIE
SCLADIYIYIIR	AOLRRT NIIE
SCEADIOIVN RE	———BRT NIME &
———ADINYND RE	AOLBRTNIIME
———AINMD R	———ERIIIIYIE
———YIYID	ARBRONOENTÆ.
———IYID R	ARYS VVOEIL
———ADIYII R	ARVS ——— & VVOIIL
———IDMVNDE	ARYS ——— & Pl. III.
53. ———DMYI	VVOEIIIL [39.]
———DIYII R.	ARYS VVOEIIIL
———IVIYII R	———YY———
———NY	ASTEN MONET.
———MVND RE	BADOAAIIE &
———DNVN	BADOAIIEEN
———IINVN	BADOAAIIE
SCIADMVNE	———MNE
H·SRCAIIVII·L	———ANEN
SCEDMVNDE RE	BASLIC ME FELIT
———ADMVND —	BERINCARI
———+DNV RE	———ICARI
———ADMVN RI	———
———MVN R	BESLIN MINET
———NIID REP.	———MNETA
———NVIID REX I	BESLOIN MPA
———IIVIID ——— P.	BOMECCN MON
———NIID RE	———A
———	——— & MONI
———	———
———MVND REX	BOIYIICN IYION
———	BOSECIM IYIO
———IIVIID REX P & IP.	———N MO
SEECADMVND RE	———MOINA
SCEADMVND RI	BOSECIN MOINTT
———EADMVND REP.	BOSECIN MONA
———ADI+IVND RE	BOSECIN ———E
———MVND REX NP.	BOSECIN ———TA
	———
	———INR.



SCEADIIYID REX P  
 ———MVND ——— IP.  
 ———MYMD  
 ———IVIVIVID RE

54. SNÆADIYI Y IYI EL  
 SCEADMVMR

———YMD RE  
 ———N RE  
 ———HVD —  
 ———MVND R  
 ———HVND RE:.  
 ———MYMD  
 ———DNVND RE

ICEADMVIOI

SCEADMYNI

———IYN

SCIANIIR

ICEADMVDE

SCCAIIMN

SCEVDMANDR

———IYIYNHVT

———ADIVN RI

———IYI YN RI

———MVN RI

———IYIID REXI

———EMVND REX NR

———CADNVMD RE

———EADMVND RE

———E REX INR

———EVDMAND R

———EADMVND RE

———YND —

SCIADMYNT

SCEEADMVND ENR

———AINYM

———EADIVVN RI

———MVND R

———RE P.

———E

———YND R

———VND RE

———EX NR

———R

BOSECIN MONRA.

———TA.

3-IBNIYTDNYSE

——— &

NYSHE.

3-IBNIYTDNYSHIE

———IE

———TDNYS NE Pl.

CHENAPA MON. [III.40.

———E

———

———

———

———ME FECIT

CVNRIETE

CYNRNET IYIE

CEANIYIDIE

LIAHCIEV.

CIAHIMIVIOE

LIVAILIVRH

DÆGMONDOT

DVIYINVNEROT

DAEMOND MI.

———MOT

———I. & MTI

———

DAEM. MONETA

DVCENONDE ME

DAGEMOND MONET

———

DVGEMONDOT.

DACEMONE MONETA

DAGEMON ON EIT.

DACIEMVND ME F

DAIEMND MTA

———OND MO.

———

———A &

MOTA & OA

DAIEMOND MOA

———MOI & NO

———

———&

MONETA & MOTA

DAIEMOND MOTA

———

SCE€ADMVN RI	DAEIYIOND MTI
—AINVIYID	DAIEIVIOND NO
—ADIVND RE	—MOND NOI
—MYRNE	—MOND —& NOIA
—INVNE	—IYIOND —A
—€ADYIND RE	—EMOIETIVION R.
—CVNRDN	—ND VNE
—ADMVND RE	—ET MONA
—€ADMVND R	—T —
—ADIIIVIINE	—
55. —IVIVND RIS	—VND MONE
	Pl. III. 41.
OCEARMVNE	—NOIYEDNOT
DAIENVOME RINE	—MERNOT.
SCEDAIIOIVMDIE	—DVIMOI
—ADMVND REL	—HOND MONTA
—€DMVI	DEGEIYNDII
—ADMVND RE	—MVND MONETA
—E REX INR	—
—DI+IVN RE	—
—XDNV —	DEHVTENOAE
—ADMVND RE	DEINVND & DEIMVND
	MONEA & MONETA
—YD —	DEINOLT ME FEC
SCNDVIYIONE	DEOIVIHVNHAЕ
RSCNVNVET	DNOVMDAII
SCEADNVDE	DOHRNIEISF
—IYIVNDE	DROIYIE VIONET
—MVNDE RE	EADRET MONETA
—	EDVVINVS ME FEC
—I RE	EDYLFVS ME FECIT.
NCEAIDIYIVN R	EIONDAEMVN IVI.
SCLAMYNI	ELOFROED RN.
	ERATINOFINO
SCEAINVMD	ERDNYLNEYI
€ADMVIVID RIE	ERDHVFTIEVS
HSE€ADMVND RE	ERGEMONDIA & ERGE-
	MOND MONEA.
SCEADIIYN	ERIACE CIV.
SCIANIID R	—
SCEADMVNE	ERLEFREDVS
—NVHE	—ANNIO
—MVN ERF	ERSALT MONI.
LDRENIDAN	—M.
—AL	—N & FRSAI
—DAAL	MON
	ERSAL MON retrograde



SCLADHIIYET	EYRIVIOBIADT.
SCEADMVND R	FREDEMVD NO
_____ REX _____	_____ MO.
_____ I RE _____	_____ MOT
MCNNDACCECS	_____ MVR IVO
SCEADINYI	GISLEFREDO.
56. _____ NIE	_____ Pl. III. 42.
	& GISLEFREDO. A.
_____ MVM	_____ R. AA
EISINMVDCI	GRANOVND
SCEADMVND RE	GRIME FECIT MO.
57. _____ HVHD _____	_____ N MO ME FECIT P. IV. 43.
_____ ND _____	_____ MO _____
_____ MVD RE _____	_____
_____ ND RE _____	_____ MONETA
_____ D REX _____	GVNDBERT MON & MONE.
_____ N RE _____	HAIEBERT MOA
_____ D REX _____	_____
_____ CADMVND	HAMIN MONE
SEAIDMVNDE	HART AAARI
SCEANIYID	HFIRVDOIL
_____ CADIIYVII RI	HEFHILX REX E
_____ +IVI _____	HEHINLX _____
_____ AIDNRE	HLYDOYIDYN
_____ NIYID	_____
_____ DIYII	HNEFTDLO
_____ MVMDE	HRHIVADIHS NE
ESDANEMRVNE	HODVMRBEDO
SCIAHYIE	HVSCAM MO.
_____ NIID RE	_____ M. M-O
SCEADMVND	IAOLD= LDTIE
SIECEADIII	_____
SCEADMVNE	_____ FIETIIL
H.SRCAHYII: L	_____ IILT ME & IAORDI-IET
	ME
SCCAEIMVII RI	IAOLDHET MEI
SCECADNVRND	IAE.. NONHOE
SCIANIIDR	ICIAIIDAIL
SCADHVND I= E	IEMSODHR DOT
SCEAINVMD	IOHANNEM
_____ YM	_____ MI
IOEADMVDEI	IOMB IVINIOIE
SCEADIOIVNET	ISIEMVNDRIOT
SCCAEIMVNR	LAIROEDBVME
SCEVDIOIVNE	RMARTINVNOI. MARTINVN
	MARTINVNI. IYIARTNNII
_____ ADMVN	MARTINVS

SCEADIOIVNET	MARTIIVTSD
ECADMVMD RIE	MEVÐEÞE
—ADMVMD —	—NÆNVI
(retrograde)	
SCEADMAD & SCE-	OANDDERT ME
ADMVD RX.	
MILO MEEETS	OANDDERT —
SCEADMVND RI	ODOMONERLIAX
—IYIVN R	ODVLBEIYI RE. RO. & ROI
—MVN R	—R MON.
—LIYIVN R	—MOIR
—DMVND REXI	OßVLBEROI
—E	—VLBERT MOI
—IYN R	ODVLBNR MO & MOI
—MVND RE	—F ME FECIT
—YNDE	—VS ME F
—IDMVND.	OHEONEAIIAE.
—DIOIYIIDI	OID MONEAIIAI
—EVDIYIAND	OIVIT BERETO.
—ADMVD REI	OIIYHONAIITII
ITCEADMVNIII	ONINONAEII
SCEADMVNI	ONHONAIIA or AI or AII
—IDMVND RE	OIIINONEAIIAI
H.SRCAIIVII:E	ONNONAIHAT
SCEADM.V.NI	OIIINONAIHAI
CEADVNVNR	—HEANA
SCEAIDMVND RL	OIIHIONEAIIEH or AIIAI
—DMVND RE	—IAIX
SCLAMVNI	OIIHOMAIIRI
SCEADMVND RE	OIIHIONEAIHA+
—ADMVND RE	OZVVLV MONETA
—AIDMIYN	OTBER..T IYI
58. —IYIYND	—T IYI..O Pl. IV. 44.
—TIOHIIAECS	—IYDO (retrograde)
SCEAIDMVND	OTDR MONI.
SCAVOEVDI	OTIE MOISIEI
SCEA..+DOM..E	O-B..ANIOF ME
—DIOIYNE	O..IBINIOIYIE
—MVD RE	—VIHEYIIE & O-IBVI:NIOME
—IDMIND	O-IBYINI OME
—DIOMNE	O-IBVI:NIOME
—IDMVND	O-IBVINIOME
SCIADNVDRHE	—
SCEADMVMD R	—
—D REI	—IE



FICIVMCIAECS  
SCEADIVVD RE  
——INIYID R

——IVIVNE  
——DIYIVNI  
——IOIYN  
——IIYIID  
——DMVND R

——IDMVNDE  
——  
——N  
——DE

——IINVM.  
——ADMVD RE  
——N —  
——IDMVNDE  
——DNVN  
——IDMVNDE  
——DIHVND RE

EISINIXIVDCI  
59. SCEADIVVD RE  
——MVN RI  
——INM R  
——DIHVND RE  
——INMDR

H·SRCAIVII·E  
SCEADIVVNIE  
——IYIVNDI  
——MYD·I

SCLADNVIII retro-  
grade

SCE+DNV RE  
——ADMVND IIE  
——NIYID & DE  
——DIHV  
——MVNDIE  
——E

——NIYDIE  
CEADMVNREST  
LCE·AQ·NVITI  
SC·LADN·DY·I·E  
LRDIIVIDAFCI

VOL. V.

O-IBVI ·:· NOMÆ.  
OTIBYINROME  
OYRAN IYI·:·IE & IYIO·:· &  
MOIE

OYRAN MO  
——IYIO  
——IL  
PARYS YYOLIE  
RATHER MONETA &  
RATHERVS MEC  
HEART MODI  
——VIOD  
——I  
——I & VVODI. &

VVODII  
HEART VODII (retrograde)  
REMICIVS ME F  
HERA MODIL  
——IIE.

——R MODI

ÆISLEAN LOI [45.  
——FA MOE & MOIE Pl. IV.

——  
RISLELA NOE  
ÆISLELA ——

——  
RISLELA ——  
ÆISLELA NOI & NOIE  
ÆISLELA MOEL  
ROBETVS MO·:  
ROIDIBERT MO.  
SODMÆNYIY

SEHVTAE NOAE  
SEMOND NONETA  
——NO & NOE  
——NOE

——  
SEIYIOND NOE

——  
SERMYD NCEOT.  
SEMONI NOEN.  
S·IÆ·FA MON.  
SILWOND NONE

F

SEADMVNDIE	SILWOND NONE
SCEADIIYIIDIETI	SICMVND MONETI
—HVND IIII	SIEWOHD NONET
—MVND RE	—IIOND MONETAI.
—I & DE	—MVND MOE
—R.	—OND MONE
—RE (re-	—VND — &
trograde)	SIGEIIYIID NONEAD
—AIYINID RE	—MYND MOT. (retrograde)
—DNVDE	SIGEMVNDEI
—MVND RE	—NONEA P &
—IIVN —	SIMVND NONETA
—MVND —	SIMVNDVS NONIT
CEADVNVM R	—S MONETA
SCEADMVNDIE	SNEFREN MHA
—IDMVNDE	SIEIIOHD NONET.
—DIIYII	STEN MONEX
—VNE	—PMAES (both retrograde)
—IYIYD REI	—HAN <sup>2</sup> I
—DIYIYDI	TBYINROMEID
—MVBR	—I
—INVND R	—IOMER
—MVND RE	TEDREDO MONE
SAENNVOMEDIII	—VVINVS ME FC
SCEADMVHIE	VDARENOMED
—DIIVEIIIE	YSCA MONETA
—ADMVND	—VTFIAOFEI+ & —VTFIAOIEE.
—ODMVND RE	VNDELANONET
—AIDIYIVNE	VVALLER MONET.
—DMVND RE	VVANDEFRED
ESCEADMVND	VVIDALD NONE (both retrograde)
SCEADMVNDE N	—BOLDSIE
HSRCAIIYIFL	—VSIE
ECEADNVHDT	—
SCEADNVHD RE.	—VLD MONE
—MDRVE	—EDVIR NOT
—VND RE	—LF MONET.
—EADMVN —	—
DACIEIYIYNDIE	YYIEDYLE NONE.
SCEADMVD REX	VVILBALDVS ME
—ND R	—NEDVLF IIO
—I RE	—MONET
—REX	VVINEGER MONE & VVINEG
—IYIVND —	—R. YONT
	VVINECE—R AAT




SCEADMVND RE	AAINEGER MONETA
_____E	VVINECRA ONT
_____REX	_____GRA _____
_____	_____G-R- AONT
_____	_____IGER MONETA
_____EADMVNDE NR	_____
_____RI	_____EM RONE. RONETI.
_____ADMVNIE	RONETAI.
CEeADIIVND RI	VVINEIYI RONE
60. SCEeADMVN	_____M ROIRE
_____IYIYND	_____IR MOL. MOIE. MOM x E
_____ADIYIYND	Pl. IV. 46.
_____E	_____R MONE
_____MYD REX	_____IYIONE
_____IYM RE	_____MONE. MONETI
_____EADMVND RI	_____TV. MONETAI.
_____REI	_____AI.
_____RI	_____M RONETI
_____ADMVND RE	_____IER NONET.
_____HD	_____
_____EADMVND RE.	_____MONETAI. MONETVI
REI. RI.	_____
_____ADMVND RI.	_____LVI.
_____HVND RE	VVLFOLD MI FIET.
_____MVND RE.	VVONECE-R AAT
_____REX.	_____
_____EADMVNDE	VVIIV RONETAI
CEeIDNVND RE	IDOIIIIONEAIHAI
SCEADIOIVNET	IYIRECCNDTIOT
_____IYIYIYI IIO.	EM-DHVL-IEVO
_____ONVII	IOEAHVLAHI
_____IYII	HNELTDEO.
_____IYII	ECIYIDIYIE
_____EADMVII RE	DEIHNLX REXI.
_____ADMVD REX	OOI IOIEAHAI+
SC:ADIIVNII (retro- grade)	..AIEAIOREEL & AITTIOLILII
_____VADIV (retrograde)	CMDEFNIAII
Γ-CEADIIVD REX	IDDIIOIEAHAIIX
SCEAIDIYIYND	DMI+OLAIYI
_____NIYI IDR	IKHOIYIT2 I
_____IAIO IYI	THOVIEVTS
SCIADIIVD RE	RIHCVS FILL:
SCECADMVND	IIIOIXI IN-DEAN

†CCALHIYINR	ONETYIXIOABJ.
ESVIYIHAN	DYIYIEOAIXIOI
EIDIXIVDIDI	EDHAINOVIO
IIOHIOIVDIIIO	——IO
E...TEDHIEL	ELIIDFRVNDTH
ESDAIEMRVNE	EIVIOINIV—O
EDMSNRGND	EONRVMDONE
IIOHIOIVND IIO	OHNIIAIVI
PAIDAIVNDE	STIEN NOHE
NDCHIXIV	IAHRIDEIYOLIX.
VVIEDVLF MONET	ODYLBER MON.
61. OZVAID RE	OVLADNMÆ. Pl. IV. 47.

It has not been deemed necessary to prefix a number to all the above varieties, but only to those which are figured in the plates, and which were selected for that purpose in order to show some peculiarities in the legend or form of the letters.

In 50 and 53 peculiar marks are introduced. In 49 the *h* is of an unusual form. In 48, 51, 52, 55, 58, the letter *M* is variously constructed by a cross, a *V*. a *Y*. or an *O*. being placed between two *II* or formed of two *VV*. In 54 there is, at the commencement, a singular character, and to the *T* is attached a crescent. The whole legend is unintelligible; but, as it occurs with various modifications upon more than twenty specimens, it was probably not without meaning. The initial of 59 is peculiar; but, compared with that of 56, it may be supposed to be *G*. In 51 and 57 *ME FECIT* appears instead of the title *MONETarius*. In 52 is one of the several instances of the Latin termination of the name of the moneyer; such a termination is not quite unknown upon regal coins, for *STF:NVS* and *WINIGERVS* occur upon those of Alfred; but their more frequent occurrence upon

 The inverted *H* in these legends throughout should have been the *R* retrograde, but this form could not be represented by printing types.



these pieces of St. Eadmund may, perhaps, arise from their monastic origin, if indeed they really were issued from the Abbey of St. Edmundsbury.

The last penny in the foregoing list bears something like the name and title of a king, but as no trace of any such person can be found, it is placed among the other inexplicable coins of St. Eadmund.

## HALF-PENNIES.

SCEADMVNDE	GILEHART MONE.
62. ————— RE	GILENRT NONE
———NVND REX	ODVLF ME FECIT. PL. IV. 48.
ŒCEADIIHYDE	VVINIGER MONE.
ŒLIDHVR (retrograde)	∞DVT MONETA. (retrograde)
SEIIVIAV II	DAIL HIOHT
CEADLIVMRE (retro.)	LLPN IVAI
EDRLNIDANI	..... TMVE (retrograde)
MEDITVIR	LPSAI MO
MLNF:IXI	ENIVVRENI
	FAN :. FAI

It has been generally supposed that the coins of St. Edmund were struck at the mint of the abbots of St. Edmundsbury, the earliest notice of which is the grant made to them by Edward the Confessor in 1066. The name of the place does not occur upon the coins, but has been supposed to have been intimated by the name of the saint. If such be the case, it would appear that the privilege of a mint must have been granted at the time of the canonization of Saint Edmund, all the circumstances of which are involved in much obscurity, but which it is now quite clear must have taken place very soon after his murder, in 870. The discovery of about 1800 coins, mixed with a large number of those of Alfred, would be strong presumptive evidence that they were cotemporary, but the fact is proved by four coins which are found in this hoard, bearing

on one side the name of Ælfred, and on the other that of Eadmund, with his saintly title. The type of these coins is the same as upon all the others of this saint, and three of them read as follows:

63. SCEADIVIVII RE      AELFRED REX DO. Pl. IV. 49.

The fourth varies a little, and the legend of the reverse is retrograde.

64. CECADMVIID RE      LLELFRED RE

Eadmund was murdered in 870; he was succeeded by Guthrum, the Dane, who subsequently acquired the friendship and protection of Ælfred, and was converted to Christianity in 878; it is therefore somewhat probable that these coins, which give the name of Saint to Eadmund, were struck about this period; that there is some connexion between the conversion of Guthrum, the canonization of Eadmund, and the striking of the coins which commemorate the event; and that all the circumstances occurred under the sanction of Ælfred.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

CEOLNOTH.

Of the coins struck by Archbishops of Canterbury, there is found here not one previous to Archbishop Ceolnoth, and of his, only one, which resembles Rud. XIII. 5, except in a letter or two of the legend.

65. LIVLNOD ARLEPIS      Bust with front face.

+VVVNHER MONETA. Christian monogram. Pl. IV. 50.

Of his successor, Ethered, who occupied the see from 871 to 891, not one piece was found; so that the one specimen of this prelate's coins, which is in the Museum collection, still remains unique.



## PLEGMUND, 891—923.

Of the coins of this prelate are here found about fifty-nine specimens, and among them some varying in some peculiarities from any previously known. The first is remarkable from the union of the name of the cotemporary monarch with that of the archbishop.

## 66. ELFRED REX PLEGN. Cross.

EDAL VVE MO. in two lines, with three pellets between, one above and one below. Pl. IV. 51.

Of this legend there is only one specimen, and I am not aware of a similar one having been hitherto noticed; the type is the usual one. See Rud. XIII. 3; or Silver Coins of England, 151.

The second variety presents a somewhat new type, having DORO for Dorobernia, as an inscription in the centre of the obverse, instead of the usual type of a cross. The reverse is the ordinary one of the moneyer's name, in two lines, with some ornamental marks in the field. See Rud. XIII. Of this type are nineteen specimens.

67. PLELMVND ACP.<sup>10</sup> Insc. DO RO in two lines, retrograde.

BIRNVAD MO. Cross and two pellets between, cross above and below.

68. PLELMVND<sup>11</sup> ARE IPR<sup>12</sup> DO RO in two lines, retrograde.

DIARV ALD MO.<sup>13</sup> Pellet between and below, quincunx above.

69. PLELMVND<sup>14</sup> ARHIEP. DO RO in two lines.

ELFSTAN MO. Three pellets between, one above and below.

Three other specimens of this variety.

<sup>10</sup> AC united

<sup>11</sup> ND united.

<sup>12</sup> IPR retrograde.

<sup>13</sup> M upside down.

<sup>14</sup> ND united.

70. Another has three pellets between, triplet above and below.

71. Two others have three crosses between, pellet above and below.

72. PLELMVND<sup>15</sup> ARCHIEP DO RO. In two lines.

HVNFRED MO. Cross, and two pellets between; cross above and below.

73. Another has three crosses between, pellet above and below.

74. Another varies from this last in having the N D separate, and R instead of P in the prelate's name.

75. Two others have three crosses between, triplet above and below.

76. Four others have cross and two pellets between, cross above and below. N D separate; N F united.

77. PLELMVND ARCP. DO RO. In two lines.

HVNFR HDE<sup>16</sup> MO. Cross, and two pellets between; cross above and below.

78. PLEGMVND<sup>17</sup> ARCHIEP DO RO in two lines.

TIDVALD MO. In two lines, three pellets between, one above and below. Pl. IV. 52.

The next series have the type with which we are best acquainted, a cross on the obverse, with the name of the archbishop; and, on the reverse, the name of the moneyers, in two lines, with various ornaments interposed. Of this type there are twenty-six specimens described below.

79. PLEGMVND<sup>18</sup> ARCHIEP. Cross.

ELFZTAN MO. Three pellets between, one above and below.

80. Another, three pellets between, triplet above and below.

---

<sup>15</sup> ND united.

<sup>16</sup> HD united.

<sup>17</sup> ND united.

<sup>18</sup> MV and ND united.



81. Another, ELFZTANMO, with the N and M united; a cross between, above, and below the lines.

82. PLEGMVND EPIZC. Cross.

ELZTAN MO. Pellet between, triplet above and below.

83. PLEGMVND M. Cross.

ELFZTAM. MO. Cross, and pellet between; pellet above and below.

84. PLEGMVND<sup>18</sup> ARCHIEP. Cross.

HVNFRED<sup>19</sup> MO. Cross between, above, and below.

Seven others similar.

85. PLEGMVND EPIZC<sup>-</sup>. Cross.

EDELSTAN MO. Pellet between, triplet above and below.

Another similar.

86. PLEGMVND ARCHIEP. Cross.

EDELVLV MO. Pellet between, triplet above and below.

Four others similar.

87. PLEGMVND ARCHIEP. Cross.

TIDVALD MO. Pellet between, above, and below.

88. Another reads TIDVEALD.

89. Another, also reading TIDVEALD, styles the prelate only EPIZC.

The other three specimens of this type vary somewhat from the others, by inserting the name of the see in the legend of the obverse, and in reading it retrograde.

90. PLEGEMVNDORO (retrograde). Cross.

DESAVD MO. Three pellets between, one above and below.

91. PLEGMVNDORO (retrograde). Cross.

ELFXTAN MO. Cross and pellet between, one above and below.

---

<sup>18</sup> MV and ND united.

<sup>19</sup> N and F united.

92. PLEGEMVNDORO (retrograde). Cross.

ELFZTAN MO. Cross, three pellets, and quartet between;  
two pellets above and below. Pl. IV. 53.

The two following specimens are of a type hitherto unknown; and the import I am unable to explain.

93. PLEGMVND EPISΣ. Inscription XDF.

DIARVALD MO. Three pellets between, one below.

94. The other, EDELZTAN MO. Pellet between, above,  
and below. Pl. IV. 54.

There are now left, of the coins ascribed to Plegmund, eleven, upon which only one or two letters of his name appear, and yet of which there can be no doubt that the attribution is correct; they are evidently the production of very careless workmen.

95. PE + DORO ACIEP. Cross.

BNRIV AD<sup>20</sup> MO. Pellet between, above, and below.

Four others exactly the same; and the following have the same ornaments between the lines.

96. PE × DORO ACEP R. BNRIVAD<sup>20</sup> MO.

97. — + — AEIFPΣC R. BIRNVALD<sup>21</sup> —  
Pl. IV. 55.

98. P + — ACIEPF R. BNRIVAD<sup>20</sup> —

99. P+E ODOR AEICP R. — IAD<sup>20</sup> —

100. RE+ DORO — II R. BIRNVALD<sup>21</sup> —

101. PE+ — AEIEI(retrog.) R. BIRMAIID MO.

102. — + — ACIEP R. EDERED MO.  
Pellet between and below, triplet above.

To these must be added two in which the inscriptions are exceedingly blundered, but still which cannot be attributed to any one but Plegmund.

103. RDIvEPI+EVIORO R. DIVRVALD PO.

104. DIIE . . . . . ED R. EDELVLf MO.

---

<sup>20</sup> N and R united.

<sup>21</sup> N and V united.



There are also a few of which it would be vain to attempt a description.

It may be fairly concluded respecting any mass of coins discovered together, that those pieces which are most numerous, are specimens of the currency most common at the time when the treasure was interred. Looking, then, at the list of the personages who may be considered to have struck the coins comprising the English portion of the Cuerdale treasure, it appears that the far greater number bear the name of Alfred or St. Eadmund; it is clear, therefore, that these were strictly cotemporary pieces, and that the deposit was made very soon after the death of Alfred, before his coins had been displaced by those of his successor.

Archbishop Plegmund occupied the see of Canterbury for eleven years before the death of Alfred, and survived him twenty-three years; of his coins there are here fifty-nine specimens. He was the last prelate of Canterbury who struck coins in his own name, and it is not improbable that he may have discontinued the practice some years before his death; indeed, while the occurrence of the name of Alfred upon one of Plegmund's coins proves that some of his coins were struck during that king's reign, there is not any evidence that he struck coins after that king's death, and it is probable that all his coins here found may have been struck during the life of Alfred. There are, however, forty-five coins of Eadward, the successor of Alfred: he died in 924; and this is the very latest year in which any of the coins here discovered could have been struck. While, then, these coins prove that the interment must have taken place after the death of Alfred, the smallness of the number, 45, leads to the presumption that it took place very soon after his death; probably not later than the year 910.

Upon looking over the names of the princes which appear upon the coins under consideration, it cannot but be remarked how rapidly the currency of any particular period must have disappeared and been destroyed. There are here above 2,700 coins which were probably interred about the year 910, and amongst these are only three, viz. two of Ethelred and one of Ceolnoth, which could possibly have been struck more than forty years before that time.

It may also be remarked, that these coins were probably collected within a limited district, for there is but one coin of any Mercian King, not one of the usual Mercian type, even of Alfred himself. From this circumstance it may, perhaps, be conjectured, that the pieces of Alfred with the Mercian type, and those of Æthelred, which are all of that type, were struck for circulation in that district, and that their currency beyond those bounds was very limited. It must be observed, that there is not amongst these coins any of either an archbishop of York, or a king of Northumbria, which may be accounted for from the circumstances that this treasure consisted entirely of silver, and that no coins of that metal were current in Northumbria before the time of Regnald, who commenced his reign in 912; and the absence of any of this king's coins in a large mass discovered in the district where his coins would generally circulate, may be considered as another proof that the interment took place much about the time which has been already mentioned, unless, indeed, their absence is to be accounted for in the same manner as the absence of the Mercian coins, that they were collected in a district where Northumbrian coins did not circulate. If this limited space for circulation is not admitted, it becomes almost necessary to admit that the duration of any coinage must have been short, for the entire absence of the Mercian types of Æthel-



red and Alfred, and of any coins of any sole monarch, or any East Anglian King before the time of Alfred, can scarcely be accounted for by any other supposition than that they had never circulated freely in the district where this hoard was collected, or that this description had been called in and ceased to circulate in an early part of Alfred's reign.

Maintaining our opinion, that the deposit was made about the year 910, and that, consequently, no Northumbrian coins could have been found in a hoard consisting exclusively of silver, I am of opinion that such coins, had they existed, would not have been found here, as there is every appearance of this treasure having been collected in the south, and transferred in one mass to the place of its deposit.

#### EARL SITRIC.

105. SITRIC COMES in two lines, three crosses between, four pellets above and below.

SCELDFOR between GVNDI BERTVS. Four pellets above and below. Pl. IV. 56.

From the style and general appearance of this coin, there can be scarcely any hesitation in considering it as Anglo-Saxon; but then, who is this Sitric? who is Gundibertus, the moneyer? where is Sceldford? I have not been able to discover any place which I could reasonably suppose to have been intended. Gundiberht is a good Saxon name; and though it has not, I believe, been noticed as that of a moneyer upon any hitherto known coin, it does occur upon twelve coins of St. Eadmund in this treasure. I am very much disposed to think, that Earl Sitric was the person who was afterwards married to the daughter of Eadward the elder. The first men-

tion of him is in the Annals of Ulster (p. 253), in the year 916, when he invaded Ireland. He was driven out of Dublin in 919, and appears to have died in 926. It is true, that upon all these occasions he is styled king; but, supposing these coins to have been deposited some years before the date of his first mention by any of these authorities, it is not improbable that he may have borne only the title of COMES at the time when these pieces were struck. There were, indeed, two or three Sidrocs, who were killed in 871; but they were connected with the roving plunderers of that time, and there is not any reason to suppose that they struck money; and they were of too roving a disposition to allow of the probability of their reposing long enough in any one place to establish a mint.

Mr. Petrie, who has been kind enough to search after the Sitrics, Siefreds, and other personages, named upon others of these coins, informs me, that he cannot find any Sitric witnessing charters about this period; the son-in-law of Eadweard the elder remains therefore without any recorded rival for the honour of having struck the above coin.

---

### FRENCH SERIES.

Having, from an attentive examination of the Anglo-Saxon coins, come to the conclusion that this great mass of coins was deposited somewhere about the year 910, and that that portion of them, with one or two exceptions, was struck within forty years of that date; I shall now proceed to an examination of the acknowledged French portion of the treasure, and see how far these coins bear out the same conclusion; and also endeavour to detect any



peculiarities in the collective mass which may elucidate the obscurity in which the appropriation of these coins appears to be involved, chiefly from the circumstance of there being several kings who bear the same names, as Louis and Charles, and from some of each name bearing sometimes the title of King, sometimes that of Emperor. In such cases, the only clues therefore afforded by the coins themselves, must be derived from a comparison of their different styles of workmanship and types, and in some instances from the names of the mints which they bear; for, as the dominions of these princes were not all coextensive, a coin may have been struck by one prince at a place which was not included in the territories of any other of the same name. Bearing these circumstances in mind, we may proceed to an examination of the pieces themselves, which are here separated into classes, according to their types and legends.

- |                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. HLVDVVICVS PIVS | . ARGENTINA CVITAS in           |
| Cross.             | two lines. Pl. 5. 57.           |
| 2. HLVDVVS PIVS.   | . ARGENTIIA CVHS in two         |
| Cross.             | lines retrograde, 19 to 25 grs. |

As it is asserted, and there seems no reason to dispute the fact, that no other prince of this name was styled PIVS except Louis le Debonnaire, these pieces could not have been struck later than the year 840, and as there were only fourteen specimens in the whole mass, it is not improbable that, at the time of the deposit, his coins had, in a great measure, disappeared from general circulation, that those here described were struck in the latter part of his reign, and that they are the earliest French coins to be found in this hoard. It is true that some amongst them have been attributed to Charlemagne, but as in the French authors there does not appear to be any proof of the correctness of

this attribution, and as there is not one single undisputed coin of Charlemagne to be here found, there seems reason to believe that all the coins here described bearing the name or monogram of Charles, must be ascribed to some later king of that name.

The next portion of the Cuerdale find which requires examination, is a parcel of coins which resemble each other in type, but present some variations in the legend and workmanship. They, with some exceptions, bear on the obverse a cross, with the name and title of the monarch as the legend; and on the reverse, the monogram of Carolus, with the name of the mint as the legend.

3. CARLVS IMP AVG. Cross.	R. BITVRICES CIVIT. Monogram. 22 to 26 grs. Pl. V. 58.
4. ——— ——— ——— ———	— NEVERNIS CIVIT. Mon. 22 $\frac{5}{10}$ grs.
5. ——— ——— R- ———	— TOLOSA CIVI. CARL in two lines. 22 $\frac{2}{10}$ grs. Pl. V. 59.
6. ——— REX ———	— CLAROMINT. Mon. 24 to 26 grs. Pl. V. 60.
7. ——— ——— FR	METVLLO. Mon. Pl. V. 62.
8. ——— ——— — or F	MET × VLLO. Mon. 22 to 28 grs. Pl. V. 63, 64, 65.
9. ——— ——— —	MET × VLLO. Halfpen- ny 15 $\frac{1}{10}$ grs. Pl. V. 66.
10 ——— R Mon.	LIM◇VICAS CIVIS. Cross, 28 grs. Pl. V. 61.
11. ———OLVS REX FRAN. Cross.	BELGEVACVS CIVI Mon. 25 $\frac{5}{10}$ grs.
12. Monogram of Carolus.	METVLLO. Cross. Halfpenny, 11 to 14 grs. Pl. V. 67.
13. IMPERATOR A Mon.	METTIS CIVITAS Cross, 22 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs. Pl. V. 68.



## MISCELLANEA.

A LARGE BRASS COIN OF OTHO.—The last Number of the Numismatic Chronicle contained a communication respecting a (supposed) genuine large brass coin of Otho. The writer of that paper is a gentleman of well-known respectability and character, and beyond all suspicion of any attempt to mislead or deceive. The owner of the coin also is a man of rank and fortune, a native of France, residing at Autun; nor is the name of the Baron d'Espiard altogether unknown to the Numismatic world. The communication therefore, coming through so unexceptionable a channel, deserves a more attentive consideration than it would otherwise merit; and we would suggest to some of our leading Numismatists, whether the matter is not worth a stricter and more accurate investigation, so as to determine whether the coin in question be really a genuine or a spurious specimen. That a large brass Latin coin of Otho (the long-coveted object of Numismatic research) has at length been found, is in itself alone a matter calculated to stimulate one's curiosity and attract notice; and we know nothing that would afford us more satisfaction than to find this interesting fact confirmed. We are aware of no sufficient reason why a coin of this description should not be met with; for although so many centuries have passed without the discovery of one unsuspected specimen, still the acquisition of that long-desired object is not altogether hopeless, since the discovery of some of our rarest (and even unique) coins may be dated in very recent times. The brevity of Otho's reign affords no strong argument why such should not have been struck; for numerous types in silver and gold are to be found, and therefore we discard the supposition that there was not time enough for striking coins in an inferior metal. That the title of Otho was not recognized by the senate (an argument advanced by some as the reason of the absence of this emperor's brass coins) we hold to be sufficiently refuted, for the most popular authorities record that he was so acknowledged, and received with all the customary honours and ceremonies.

The imagination of every lover of Numismatic pursuits must receive a degree of pleasure from the very idea, that the rare coin we have been treating of may yet come under his personal inspection; for ourselves, we confess we should almost as much rejoice to see its genuine character confirmed, as we would to be the envied possessor of such a Numismatic treasure. But truth and candour compel us to regard the subject on all sides; and we are free to acknowledge that doubts have occupied our mind, which we should be glad to have removed. The writer of the paper we are noticing

VOL. V.

H

candidly confesses his inexperience as regards medals, and is diffident as to his judgment in discerning the true from the false, although he personally examined the coin with all the "critical acumen he was master of," and with all the "scepticism awakened by its rarity." The hesitation in our mind created by this frankness, is increased by another fact: among the drawings of some of the Baron d'Espiard's rarities, which have been shewn to us, is one of a medallion of Pescennius Niger, which is certainly a fabrication, since it bears on the exergue of the reverse the letters S. C. which it is well known are never found on genuine medallions.<sup>1</sup> Another drawing represents a silver denarius of Pupienus, having on the reverse the portraits of Balbinus and Gordian III.; this type is described by Mionnet, but with this significant comment, "*Medaille tres suspecte.*" From these considerations, we are induced to suspect the Otho,<sup>2</sup> more especially as Autun was deemed, in times not very remote, a place from whence many spurious coins issued; and the cabinets of collectors in the French provinces often abound with these ingenious forgeries.

Notwithstanding all this, the Baron d'Espiard's Otho *may be* a genuine coin; he entertains no doubt of it himself: he is a man of honour, character, and learning; and he vouches for its having been discovered in his neighbourhood. If then it be a true coin, it is right that the fortunate possessor should have the credit and the éclat of it whilst he lives: if it be spurious, the sooner it is detected and proved to be so, the better for Numismatic science. Queen Christina of Sweden was an enthusiastic collector of coins, and offered 30,000 crowns for a genuine large brass Otho; and she subsequently said, that he who should succeed in discovering a true specimen of this coin would have found the philosopher's stone. Were we the possessor of the Baron's coin, and deemed it a genuine one, we would not hesitate to travel from the remotest parts of Europe for the purpose of having its genuine character tested. Let the Baron then take a journey to England (to be done now with so little fatigue or expense), since it is said he courts the judgment and respects the opinion of our countrymen; and should the leading Numismatists of London pronounce his coin genuine, all the *savans* of France could not gainsay it.

B. N.

<sup>1</sup> There is an exception to this rule as regards the medallions of Trajan Decius, which, however, are supposed to have been only a larger kind of current money; and accordingly are found more commonly than any other medallions.

<sup>2</sup> The type of this coin is "SECURITAS P. R.," a female standing, holding a garland, and the hasta pura, between the letters S. C. All the fabrications which we have seen have this reverse.



POSTSCRIPT TO A LETTER WRITTEN BY EDWARD LHWYD, OF  
THE ASHMOLEAN LIBRARY, TO THE "HON. RICHARD MOSTYN,  
ESQ." Nov. 26, 1695.

"SINCE y<sup>e</sup> sealing of this, I rec<sup>d</sup> a letter from one Welborne, who is Steward to y<sup>e</sup> Earl of Peterborough, wherein he offers for sale (either to the University or any private person) a collection of silver and brasse coyns, consisting of 13 hundred pieces, but at so dear a rate (6s. one with another) that I know 'tis to no purpose to mention it to y<sup>e</sup> V. Ch<sup>r</sup>, [Vice Chancellor] nor indeed would y<sup>e</sup> University buy them at any rate. I suppose 'tis the collection of his master, tho' he only tells me they belong to an ancient gentleman, who is willing to part with them because his sight begins to grow dimme; and adds there's a Cabinet to be sold with them, so curious that it was design'd to have been presented to K. James, as a repository for his medals. I have heard Beverland commend Peterborough's coyns as y<sup>e</sup> best collection in England. This I have added because I know not but S<sup>r</sup> Roger may be disposed to purchase such a collection. I suppose for a small gratuity he might have a man of judgement and fidelity to view them, and doubt not but they will abate much of the price he proposes, though he says £30 a piece have been off<sup>d</sup> for some."

---

"Cork, 12 March, 1842.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

"SIR,—I am preparing for publication (inter alia) a list of all the varieties of coins struck at the mint of Exeter, from Alfred to Edward I., with engravings of all the specimens to which I can procure access. I still want information of Exeter coins of

Eadweard the Elder,  
Aethelstan, with the head,  
Eadvvig,  
Eadgar, with the head,

Eadweard the Martyr,  
Harold I.,  
Henry I.,  
Stephen,

and I should be extremely obliged, if this meets the eye of any gentleman who can assist me with any of these coins, if he will send me impressions in sealing-wax, carefully taken, either on tin or strong card, to enable me to have them engraved; and in return, a copy of the publication (which is for private distribution only) shall be sent as an acknowledgment of the assistance rendered to,

"Sir, your obedient servant,

"R. SAINTHILL."

**FORGED GOLD COINS.**—A Jew hawker has just been committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions at Chelmsford next week, for selling imitations of old English gold coins as genuine. Mr. Rutter, assistant to Mr. Massey the Silversmith, stated in evidence, that the coins, he thought, were thickly gilt by the electrotype process, to give them the appearance of pure or fine old gold, but, on removing the gilding, he found that the interior was composed of jeweller's gold, worth about 20s. an ounce. These coins, of which, it is stated, great numbers have been fabricated and are now being offered to collectors and coin dealers, are extremely well got up and difficult to be detected.

**ARIANA ANTIQUA.**—*Antiquities and Coins of Afghanistan.*—This important work, for which the literary and scientific world is indebted to the labours of Professor Wilson and the liberality of the East India Company, is now ready. It embraces the discoveries made by Mr. Masson in the vicinity of Peshawar and Cabool, illustrated with maps; drawings of the principal antiquities and of the numerous Bactrian coins collected by him and other travellers; ancient notices of Ariana; remarks upon Alexander's march from Persia towards India, together with historical observations on the different dynasties of the countries in which the coins have been discovered. The work is published by subscription, and copies may be procured by application to Matthew Potter, Esq., 82, New Bond-street, and to C. R. Smith, Esq., 5, Liverpool-street, Broad-street, City.

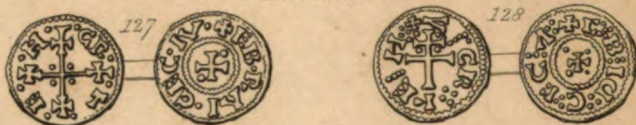




# CUERDALE FIND.

Pl. 10.

## EBRAICE



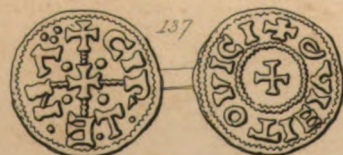
## MIRABILIA



## ALWALDVS



## QVENTOVICI



## ORIENTAL



Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by F.W. Fairholt.

London. Published by the Numismatic Society.

1842.



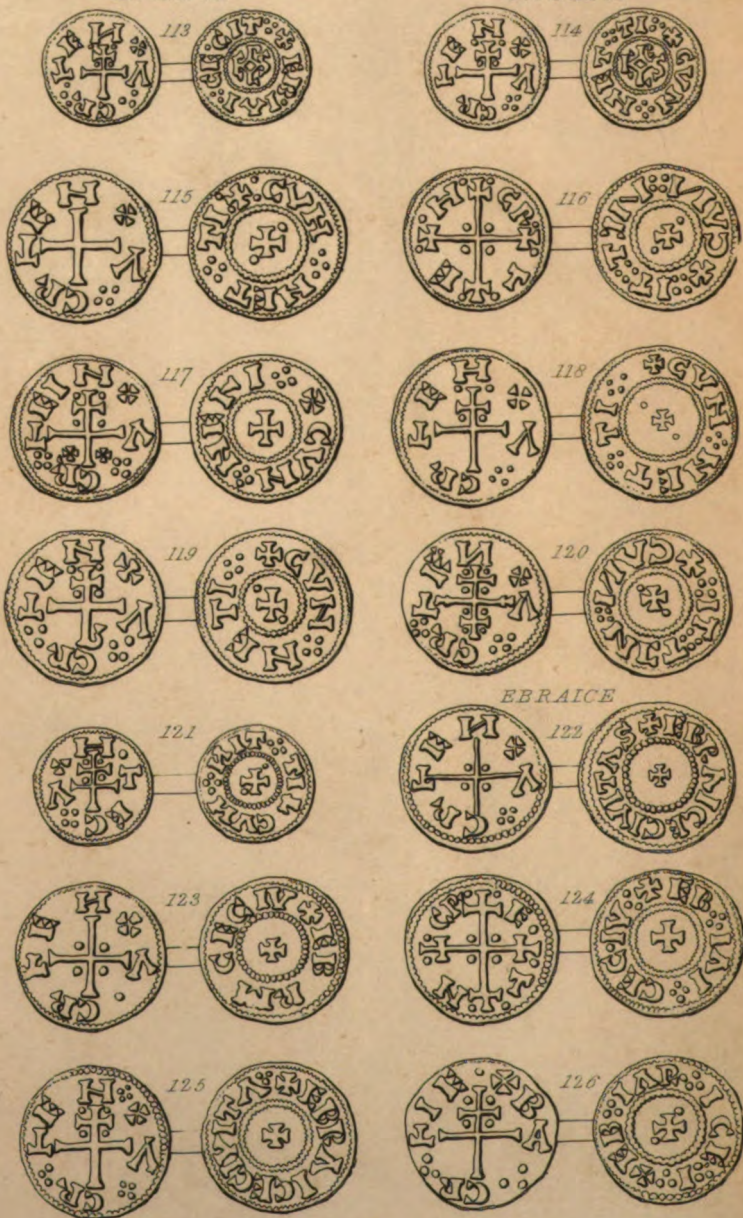


# CUERDALE FIND

Pl. 9.

EBRAICE

CVNNETTI



Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by F.W. Fairholt.

London. Published by the Numismatic Society.

1842.

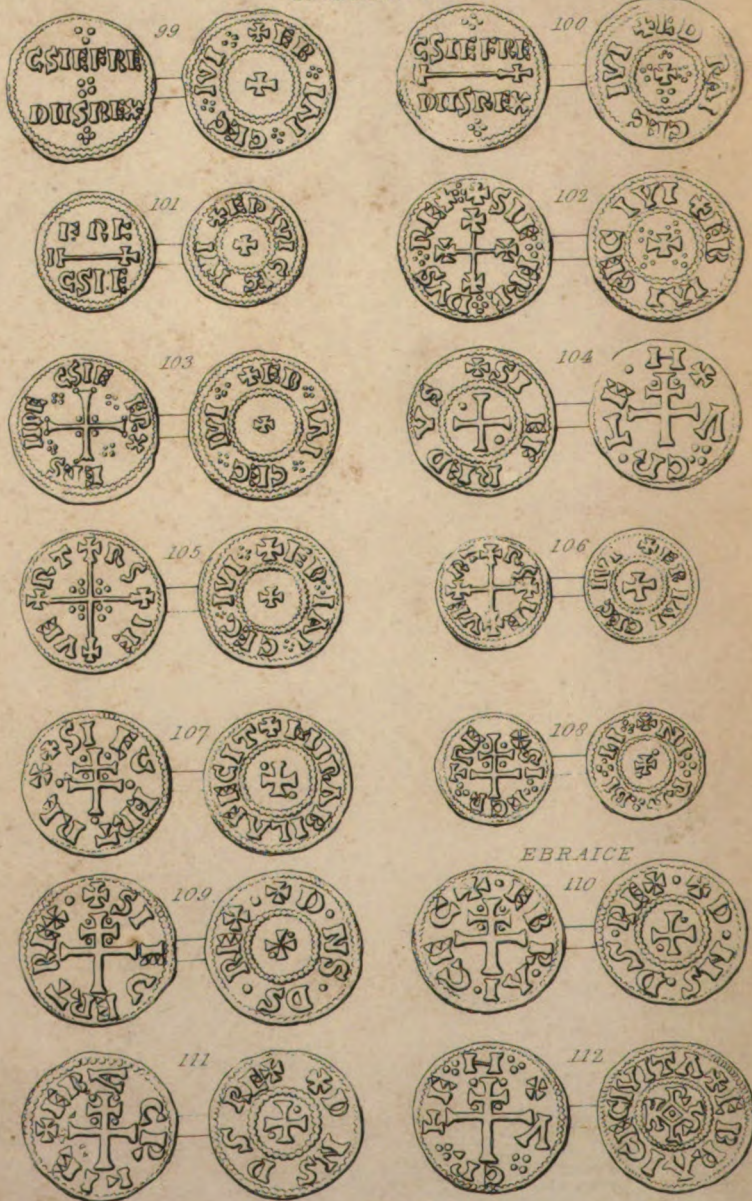




# CUERDALE FIND

Pl. 8.

SIEFREDVS



Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by F.W. Fairholt.

London, Published by the Numismatic Society.

1842.







Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by F.W. Fairholt.

London, Published by the Numismatic Society.

1842





CARLVS



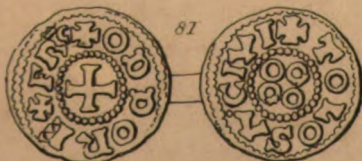
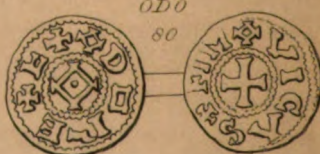
LVD OVICS



CARLOMAN



ODO

Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by F. W. Fairholt.

London, Published by the Numismatic Society.  
1842.



## II.

AN ACCOUNT OF COINS AND TREASURE  
FOUND IN CUERDALE.

[Continued from p. 48.]

Nos. 3, 4. It will be observed of these coins, that they give the monarch the titles of IMP. AVG., while upon most of the others the titles are REX; REX F.; REX FR.; or REX R. Upon examination of these two coins, we find that they differ from the others in workmanship. There is a flatness and smoothness about the letters which strikes the eye, but is not describable in words; and the limbs of the cross are perfectly plain, not expanding at the ends, nor terminating in a cross line. A variety of No. 3 has the name of the mint on both sides, reading on the obverse, instead of the king's name, BITVRICES CIVITA: see *Description des Monnaies de la Deuxième Race de France, par Messrs. Fougères and Combrouses*, No. 331, where the authors seem disposed to attribute it to Charles le Chauve, but to hesitate on account of the legend, to which, however, I am not disposed to attach any importance, considering it merely a blunder of the workman; an occurrence in those times too common to excite surprise, or to afford foundation for a theory. No. 3. Messrs. F. and C. No. 336, attribute to Charlemagne. No. 4. No. 132, they had confidently assigned to Charles le Chauve, but subsequently removed it to Charlemagne, together with No. 338, which is the same coin better engraved. Biturices and Nevernisi are within the kingdom of Aquitaine, which had been conferred upon Louis le Debonnaire before his father Charlemagne attained the title of Emperor. These pieces, therefore, as we thus exclude Charlemagne, must have

VOL. V.

I

been struck either by Charles le Chauve, who succeeded to the kingdom of France in 840, and became emperor in 875, two years before his death, or by Charles le Gros, who was emperor from 884 to 888.

No. 5. This piece is figured by Messrs F. and C. No. 60, and attributed to Charlemagne; but, as it appears to resemble the workmanship of some of the coins of Odo, it may more probably be assigned to Charles le Gros.

No. 6. This piece, figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 376, is considered very enigmatical, and assigned with hesitation to Charles le Gros. It is a large thin piece, with broad margin, and straggling letters, very unlike in appearance to Nos. 1 and 2, but as style seems to depend upon locality, all three may have been struck in the same reign.

Nos. 7, 8, 9, all bear the names METVLLO. The half-penny No. 9, much resembles in style Nos. 3, 4, having nearly the same formed cross and flat workmanship, and was probably struck by the same prince, though he is styled only REX, not IMP. With regard to Nos. 7 and 8, the workmanship is not so similar to that of 1 and 2 that it can with safety be asserted that they were struck by the same prince, neither are they so dissimilar as to compel their separation. Of these coins of METVLLO there are five hundred and sixty specimens, the very far greater number of which have a cross between the letters T and V. They have one general look of resemblance; yet in the form and proportions of the cross upon the obverse they differ exceedingly; in some (fig. 63,) this emblem has long limbs, scarcely varying in breadth from one end to the other, but never without the line at the end, which distinguishes it from the form of Nos. 3 and 4, while in others (fig. 64,) it has the shape and proportions of the Maltese cross; and the gradations from one form to the other are so gradual, that no line of demarcation can be established, and there does not appear to



be any guide afforded by the pieces themselves for separating the coins of one king from those of another of the same name and rank. It may, however, be remarked, that in the pieces which omit the cross in METVLLO, the cross upon the obverse is much smaller than upon the others, and that the letters are more broad and flat; especially, that the cross strokes of the E and F are long and broad; one, however, with a large cross, has somewhat of the same character of letters, though not so strongly marked. One of these pieces has a pellet in one quarter of the cross. The peculiar form of the E and F generally pervades the whole of these coins; but in some the cross strokes are mere triangular points, not graved in the die, but probably punched in with a triangularly pointed tool. One of the coins of this type is figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 52, who assign it to Charlemagne, from the form of the cross, and from the monogram commencing with a C not a K, but, as it has been before observed that the cross is of various forms, and as those gentlemen afterwards acknowledge (p. 37) that the two supposed varieties in the construction of the monogram were used indifferently, the grounds of the attribution to Charlemagne are taken from under them. From the great number of these coins comprised in this Cuerdale find, it is reasonable to suppose that they formed a considerable proportion of the currency of the country at the time of the interment. Now, reason has been shewn for supposing that this took place about the year 910; and as Charles le Simple commenced his reign in 898, there was time enough for his coins to have become generally current; to him, therefore, many of them, if not the whole, may with some probability be assigned.

No. 10. This coin does not appear to have been known to Messrs. F. and C.; it is a broad, well spread, and well executed coin, in general appearance closely resembling a

coin of Eudes, struck at the same place, which will be mentioned hereafter; the monogram is on the obverse with the king's name, contrary to the arrangement upon the pieces we have already noticed. The workmanship slightly varies from a coin of Carloman, (fig. 79,) on which, however, the name of the mint is written LIMOVX; and it may, therefore, be probably assigned to Charles le Simple, the immediate successor of Eudes. It must, however, be recollected, that only twenty-two years elapsed between the reigns of Charles le Chauve and Charles le Simple, that that period was not marked by striking changes of style and type, and that there are only four specimens of this coin in the Cuerdale find; there are, therefore, but slight grounds for preferring one attribution to the other.

No. 11. This piece Messrs. F. and C. 339, attribute to Charles le Chauve; and from its general resemblance to some of the coins with GRATIA DI REX generally assigned to that king, the correctness of the attribution may be admitted.

No. 12 is assigned by Messrs. F. and C. No. 150, to Charles le Gros, but without any reasons stated: there is not any cross in the middle of the word METVLLO, there is nothing in the workmanship which separates it from the pennies before described, and we would therefore be better, perhaps, disposed to class them together, and assign them to Charles le Simple.

No. 13, undescribed by Messrs. F. and C., who, however (No. 155), describe a coin struck at Utrecht, and confidently assign it to Charles le Gros, inasmuch as that town, according to them, was never in the hands of Charles le Chauve, the only other prince who could have any claim to it. That coin reads IMPERATOR AVGVSTVS, which will interpret the A upon this; and as METTIS was situated in the portion



which ultimately fell to the lot of Charles le Gros, both coins may reasonably be assigned to the same prince.

The coins next to be considered resemble each other in type, but not always in workmanship; this seems to vary in the different districts in which they were struck. They all bear the monogram of Carolus, with the legend GRATIA DI REX, and on the reverse a cross, with the name of the mint. The figures prefixed to the consecutive numbers indicate the number of specimens of each type.

1.	14.	GRA◇TIA D-I O REX.	ANDEGAVIS CIVITAS, Angers. 26 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>10</sub> grs. Pl. v. 69.
19.	15.	GRATIA D-I REX	ANDEGAVIS CIVITAS, Angers. 21 to 26 grs.
4.	16.	———— ———	ATREBAS CIVI, Arras. 27 grs.
1.	17.	———— ———	S-CI AVDOMARI. St. Omer. 27 grs. Pl. v. 70.
12.	18.	———— ———	AVRELIANIS CIVITAS. Orleans. 25 to 28 grs.
3.	19.	———— ———	BLESIANIS CASTR◇.
1.	20.	———— ———	BESIANIS CASTR◇. re- trog. (- for T) 26 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>10</sub> grs.
1.	21.	———— D REX	BOIONIS CIVIT. 18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub> grs. Rude work. Pl. vi. 71.
3.	22.	GRATA D- ———	BRVCCIA MO. Brosse. 26 to 28 grs.
1.	23.	CPATA ◇ ———	BRVCCIA MO. 26 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub> grs. Pl. vi. 72.
1.	24.	GRATIA DI ———	CAMARACVS CIVIS. Cambray.
2.	25.	———— ———	CARN◇TIS CIVITAS. Chartres. 24 to 27 grs.
52.	{	26. ——— ———	CIN◇MANIS CIVITAS. Le Mans. Pl. vi. 73.
		27. GRITIA ———	CIN◇MANIS CIVITAS. 25 to 28 grs.
1.	28.	GRATIA ———	CINOMANIS CIVITA. Halfpenny. 13 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>10</sub> grs. Pl. vi. 74.
10.	29.	———— ———	†CVRTIS AS ◇ NIEN. Courtissan. 25 to 26 grs.
1.	30.	———— ———	SCI ΔIONYSII M. St. Denys. 26 grs.

1.	31.	GRATIA DI REX	EBROICAS CIVITAS.
			Evreux. 24 $\frac{8}{10}$ grs.
2.	32.	———— ———	LVGDVNI CLAVATI.
			Laon. 26 $\frac{9}{10}$ grs. Pl. v. 69.
1.	33.	———— ———	NAMNETIS CIVITAS.
			Nantes. 24 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs.
1.	34.	———— D- REX	NEVERNIS CIVITAS.
			Nevers. 25 $\frac{7}{10}$ grs.
1.	35.	GRATIA DI REX.	HN◇VI◇MVILLA. Nimi-
			guen. 27 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs.
1.	36.	———— ———	PARISII CIVITAS. Paris.
			19 $\frac{5}{10}$ grs.
1.	37.	———— ———	PARISII CIVITAS. Half-
			penny. 9 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs. Pl. vi. 75.
1.	38.	———— ———	PORCO CASTELLO. Cha-
			teau Porcien. 26 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs.
1.	39.	———— ———	QVVENTOVVICI. Quan-
			age. 18 $\frac{2}{10}$ grs. Pl. vi. 76.
1.	40.	———— ———	SENONES CIVITAS. Sens.
			26 $\frac{8}{10}$ grs.
2.	41.	———— ———	SVESSIO CIVITAS. Sois-
			sons. 24 $\frac{8}{10}$ grs.
1.	42.	———— ———	TVRONES CIVI . . . .
			broken. Tours. Pl. vi. 77.

The above coins are all attributed to Charles le Chauve by Messrs. F. and C., who have given figures of the whole, or of varieties of them, with the exception of Nos. 17, 21, 28, and 37, which they do not appear to have seen. They have not noticed the variety 14, which inserts the lozenge and round shaped O into the legend of obverse. There is not much difficulty in concluding that this is a coin of Charles le Simple, struck during his minority, under the regency of Eudes, whose name was, as it were, shadowed out in this legend; for if the coin is held so as to place the D uppermost, it will be found that ◇DO+ are in precisely the same relative situations which they occupy upon the coins of Eudes himself, with this type, struck at the same place, (see fig. 82). If this conjecture be correct, this is an important coin, inasmuch as it attracts to Charles le Simple several coins which have hitherto been denied him. Messrs.



F. and C. mention as two characteristics of his coins, a careless execution, and one or more pellets in the angles; now this coin has neither of these marks: there is not any pellet, and the workmanship is remarkably neat. If this coin belongs to Charles le Simple, so, probably, does the next, No. 15, which in no respect differs from it, except in the omission of the two letters  $\diamond$  and O. Very similar in style also are the coins 18, 19, 26, 33, and 42; which, however, as they all belong to the same district, may owe their similarity as much to their locality as to their contemporaneousness; 28 is also very similar, and it takes its origin from a distant district. Now, it appears that the specimens of these similar coins are much more numerous than those of the other and dissimilar coins; and such would probably be the case with the coins of Charles le Simple in any mass of coins interred, as these probably were, during his reign. There is another coin, No. 34, struck at Nevernis, which is also similar in style of workmanship, and which may be assigned to the same king on that account, as well as from its dissimilarity, in that respect, to No. 4, which was struck at the same place, but which was, from necessity, assigned to Charles le Chauve or Charles le Gros.

Messrs. F. and C. p. 25, assert that Charles le Simple never used the monogram; yet in their supplement they assign to him some with this mark, but distinguished from the coins of Charles le Chauve by having one or more pellets in the quarters of the cross, or in having on the reverse the name of the mint written across the field. It appears probable, from this find, that many coins of the type now under discussion must be assigned to him. Their assertion is the more remarkable, as their No. 160, which contains the monogram, has also the name of Odo; and that coin could probably be assigned only to Charles le Simple.

Though most of the other coins in this series differ in style of workmanship from those just mentioned, it is not necessary to assign them to a different monarch; for an examination of all the pieces in this find prohibits certain conclusions being drawn, from style alone, with regard to the appropriation of a coin to a particular reign; for that character seems to be more influenced by the taste and skill of a different locality, than of a different period. The coins bearing the monograms of Carolus and Eudes, Nos. 15 and 47, struck at Angers, are perfectly similar to each other in every thing but the monogram. The same similarity may be observed in Nos. 18 and 49, with the name AVRELIANIS, and also, in a less degree, between Nos. 32 and 52, with LVGDVNI CLAVATI. No. 10, with LIMOVICAS, resembles in size and style No. 51, though the type and the reign are different. The coins of Louis le Bègue, with TVRONES and BLESIANIS, No. 43, and Messrs. F. and C. No. 344, exactly resemble those of Eudes, struck at the same place, and also those of ANDEGAVIS, CINOMANIS, and NAMNETIS, all towns in the same district, but they all differ from coins struck by the same princes at LVGDVNI CLAVATI and COMPENDIO PALATIO, which are distant from them, though near to each other.

No. 17. SCI AVDOMARI (St. Omer) is unknown to Messrs. F. and C., but their No. 116, which they attribute to the monastery of St. Andrew at Bourdeaux, is probably an imitation of this coin, which is in good preservation, and has every letter distinct.

No. 20 is a variety of 19, nearly as well executed, but somewhat blundered, the L being omitted, the obverse legend retrograde, and on the reverse a single line — for the letter T.

No. 21 is unknown to Messrs. F. and C., it is a rough ill



executed coin, the letters straggling, not well defined or well formed; there is some appearance of a ligature between the first O and I, as if it were intended to read BONONIS, Boulogne?

Nos. 22, 23. Messrs. F. and C. (No. 330) have figured a similar coin, with a pellet in one quarter of the cross, which, according to their rule (p. 41) ought to be assigned to Charles le Simple, but yet they appear to give it to Charles le Chauve. Their plate indicates a wedge-shaped mark in three quarters; one of the coins in this find has this mark very distinctly in each, but not any pellet except one in the upper limb; another specimen is without either pellet or wedges, but both have a large pellet over the letter M. Both use a reversed O instead of D in the legend, and both are of coarse work. Both seem to be of the same time, and, if the coins with the pellet in the quarter are to be assigned to Charles le Simple, both, most probably, are his.

Nos. 26, 27. These coins are mentioned by Messrs. F. and C. and a specimen is figured amongst their unnumbered coins of the towns of Charles le Chauve, but the legend is blundered, reading CHIOMAINS CATIVIS; the letters are ill-formed, and scarcely broader at the ends than in the middle; in their list they refer to CENOMANIS as the correct reading, and so it appears upon their map. These coins read CINOMANIS CIVITAS, the letters well and clearly formed, and remarkable for their large and almost round terminations. Their No. 113 reads like these, but the letters have not the peculiar form, and their O is round, not lozenge shaped. Is theirs a coin of Charles le Chauve, and these Charles le Simple's? When did the lozenge shaped  $\diamond$  become generally used upon the coins of this race? It is seen upon one coin of Charlemagne,

No. 17, and, perhaps, upon one of Pepin, No. 279. Does it ever occur upon those of Louis le Debonnaire, or any indisputable coin of Charles le Chauve? It does occur on those of Louis le Begue, and frequently on those of Odo.

No. 28. The halfpenny of this town does not appear to have been hitherto known; it partakes of the character of the penny, but in the only specimen here found, the impression is not sharp and clear, the field being rough and rather blistered.

No. 37. The halfpenny of Paris is similar in type and workmanship to the penny; it is not noticed by Messrs. F. and C.

No. 39. This is a compact neat coin, without any thing of the expanded margin, or wide spread letters with which Messrs. F. and C. characterise their No. 329; it more resembles the figure given amongst the towns of Charles le Chauve, to whom they assign both coins, though both have the pellets in the quarters of the cross, which they elsewhere think distinguishes the coins of Charles le Simple.

No. 42. This differs from the one given by Messrs. F. and C. in reading TVRONES instead of TVRONVS, and in having the lozenge shaped  $\diamond$ .

Upon a review of the remarks here made upon this series of coins, it will be admitted, especially upon the evidence of No. 14, and Messrs. F. and C.'s No. 160, that some of these coins with the legend GRATIA DI REX, which have been assigned to Charles le Chauve, must now be removed to Charles le Simple; but which, and how many of them, it is very difficult to determine, for they are identical in type and legend, and the character of the workmanship is more dependant upon place than time; the difficulties of arranging the various coins of the several kings Louis and Charles, will only be surmounted by a careful and



candid examination of a considerable number of disinterments.

LOUIS LE BEGUE, 877—879.

43. MISERICORDIA D-I REX. Mon. of Louis.

TVRQNES CIVITAS. Cross. 24  $\frac{7}{10}$  grs. Pl. vi. 78.

Of this monarch, and of this type, there are here only three specimens; this coin is figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 137, and is by them attributed to Louis le Begue, to which perhaps no objection will be made; the legend of the obverse is the same as that which occurs upon some coins of Eudes, and the workmanship is exactly similar to that of the same monarch struck at the same place. The legend is peculiar to the coins of Eudes and to those of Louis, which bear this type; and as Louis le Begue is most nearly cotemporary with Eudes, of all the monarchs of that name who included Tours within their dominions, it may be considered safe to attribute this coin to him. A similar coin struck at Blois is published by Messrs. F. and C., No. 344, and it may be remarked, that it is only upon the coins of these two towns, Blois and Tours, that this legend occurs, and only upon the coins of Eudes and this Louis.

CARLOMAN, 878—884.

44. CARLOMAN REX. Cross. R. LIMOVX CIVIS.  
Mon. 25 to 29 grs. Pl. vi. 79.

Of this king there were only seven coins in the present find, and all similar to the one above described. Messrs. F. and C. do not mention Limoges as one of the mints of Carloman, nor do they notice upon any other coin the mode in which the name is here written. It is a broad spread coin, with a margin rather beyond the type, and resembles in style the pieces of Eudes and Charles, figs. 80 and 61, struck at the same place.

## Eudes or Odo, 888—898.

The next coins to be described are a number varying in type, but all bearing, more or less fully and explicitly, the name and titles of Odo; and there is not any doubt entertained that they all belong to that monarch, who is usually named Eudes. He was Count of Paris, and declared regent of France during the minority of Charles the Simple: he was not content, however, with the power alone, but assumed the title, of king, and caused himself to be consecrated; nor was it until his death, in 898, that the true heir succeeded to the throne and regal authority.

The coins of Eudes vary more than usual in the arrangement of type, legend, and monogram; and they are here therefore divided into three or four series, beginning with those which bear his name in the legend, although there is not any reason for supposing that they were earliest in point of date.

45.  $\diamond D \diamond$  REX F. Within the inner circle a large square  $\diamond$ .  
 LIM  $\diamond$  VICAS. Cross.  $10 \frac{8}{10}$  grs. Pl. vi. 80.

Of this kind there are five specimens. No. 355 of Messrs. F. and C. is an incorrect representation of this coin; their final S is converted into a C, and the type of the obverse appears like an ill formed cross rather than a square letter: the coin is very rare and their specimen probably not in very good preservation. There is a sixth specimen which varies slightly from the above, reading—

$I \diamond C \diamond$  REX I.  $\mathcal{R}$  LIM  $\diamond$  VCAS.

46. ODDO REX FR—C. Cross.  
 TOLOSA CIVI. Within an inner circle, ODDO.  
 $26 \frac{2}{10}$  grs. Pl. vi. 81.

Of this type there are only three specimens; the letters D on the reverse are singularly formed, being circles with one side of the exterior margin thickened and straight. The



coin, figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 168, differs slightly from these, having the second D, on the obverse imperfect, and the final O square.

47. GRATIA D-I REX. Within inner circle +◇DO.  
ANDEGAUIS CIVITAS. Cross. 23 to 27 grs.

Of this type and town (Anjou) there are thirty-three specimens, varying in weight from 23 to 27 grs.; the workmanship is very neat, and the coins in perfect preservation. It is figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 159, and appears by their estimate to be the least rare of all the coins of Eudes.

48. (Pl. vi. 82). This is a single specimen of a halfpenny of the above town, weighing  $13\frac{1}{10}$  grs. In workmanship and type it exactly resembles the above, except that it reads CIVITVS. It is probably of extreme rarity, as it seems to be unknown to Messrs. F. and C.

49. GRATIA D-I REX. In inner circle ◇D◇ REX.  
AVRELIANIS CIVITAS. Cross.  $26\frac{7}{10}$  grs.

This is a single specimen of the coin figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 161. It was struck at Orleans, is broader and less neat than the Anjou coins: the letters of the king's name are differently arranged, and his title of REX added.

50. (Pl. vi. 83). Very similar to the preceding, but struck at Compiègne, and reads CONPENDIO PALATIO. The king's name and title are the same, but rather differently arranged. Only one specimen occurs of this coin, weighing  $25\frac{3}{10}$  grs. It is unknown to Messrs. F. and C.; in workmanship and size it resembles the preceding.

51. GRATIA D-I REX. In inner circle ◇D◇ between two crosses.

LIM◇VICAS CIVIS. Cross. 23 to 28 grs.

This is a very broad spread coin, the margin extending beyond the type, the workmanship good, the letters large, clear and distinct. It is the most common of all the coins

of Eudes, and there are in this hoard one hundred and twenty specimens. See Messrs. F. and C., No. 166.

52. (Pl. vi. 84). Struck at Laon, LVGDVNI CLAVATI, similar in all other respects to No. 49. There is here only one specimen, weighing  $26\frac{9}{10}$  grs. This mint of Eudes was not known to Messrs. F. and C.

The next series of the coins of this king seems to have been struck only at Blois and Tours; the workmanship of both is similar and neat.

53. MISERICORDIA D-I or DE-I. Monogram of  
◇ DO RX.

BLESIANIS CASTR◇. Cross. 25 to 27 grs. Pl. vii. 85.

Three specimens only of this town are here found, varying very slightly from each other; one reading DI, another DE-I. One reads the letters of the king's name retrograde. Messrs. F. and C. have given two figures of this coin, Nos. 162 and 390, but neither of them exactly resemble the specimens before us.

54. Of the coins of Tours there are twenty-eight specimens, presenting eight varieties, weighing from 22 to 26 grs., and varying slightly in legends, reading MISERICORDIA DI, DEI, DN, DI, RX, or M, with the monogram of Odo, and on the reverse, TVR◇NES CIVITAS, to which is sometimes prefixed the letter H, and in one instance, M. (See Messrs. F. and C., No. 354). Their No. 169, if correctly represented, is a much smaller coin, and apparently of very different workmanship.

LOUIS XI., DE SAXE? 876—882.

55. . . . RATIA DI RS. Monogram.

+ IN VICO NAMVCO. Cross, pellet in two quarters.  
Pl. vii. 86.

Of this coin there is only one specimen, and that a fragment. Messrs. F. and C., No. 369, have a similar



coin, which also appears to have been broken into two pieces. Their 368 which bears the same monogram and the same type, and is apparently of the same workmanship, has for legend, on the obverse, HLVIDOVVICVSO. They have not assigned it to any prince; but are deterred from giving it to Louis IV. only because they think that Namur, the place where it was probably struck, was not included in his dominions; and are evidently disposed to read HAMVCO, which might be supposed to be Ham in Picardy, and would therefore allow of the coin being assigned to Louis IV. Upon our coin the letter is clearly N, and their supposition cannot be maintained. There is another objection; Louis IV. began to reign in 936, more than nineteen years after the time when reasons have been given to believe these coins were interred. I am rather disposed to conjecture that they may have been struck by Louis de Saxe, to whom Lorraine, in which district Namur was situated, was given by Louis III. His connexion with France may have occasioned its resemblance in type and style to the coins of Eudes, and the place of its nativity may account for the introduction of the pellets in the quarters of the cross, which are not usual upon coins truly French. The expression IN VICO is also not usual; but we find it upon coins attributed to this prince, and struck at Vizet and Maestricht. See Messrs. F. and C., Nos. 260, 261.

56. HLVDVVVICS IEX. Cross.

II VICO NAMVCO. Cross. pellet in each angle. 25 grs.  
Pl. vii. 87.

This coin must probably be assigned to the same prince; it is much more decidedly German in appearance, closely resembling in style of work those pieces which have for their type the portico of a temple. We have of it only one specimen.

57. H LVDOVVICVS I. Cross, with pellet in each angle.  
 XRITIANA PICIO. Front of Temple. Pl. vii. 88.

Of this coin there are six specimens, weighing from 24 to 26 grs.; they are of smaller diameter than those of this type are in general, but the type itself is still smaller, leaving a very broad margin of plain metal.

58. H LVDOVVICVS IMP. R. XRITIANA RELIGIO. 27 <sup>8</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grs.  
 59. H LVDOVVICVS REX. R. XPIITIANA RELIGIO.

Of this last there are five specimens, weighing from 25 to 28 grs.; they resemble the usual coins of this type, and it may be left to each numismatist to appropriate them as he can to their respective monarchs, remarking, however, that Messrs. F. and C. assert that in all the undoubted coins of Louis II. his name is spelt without an initial H. If this be correct, Louis le Debonnaire is the only person to whom they can be assigned; and that the legend CHRISTIANA RELIGIO occurs on the reverse of his coins, appears from Messrs. F. and C., 304, where a coin bearing this inscription has on its obverse the bust of this emperor.

60. H LVDOVVICVS REX. Cross, pellet in each quarter.  
 VVIRAIBVRG CIVIT. Temple. 25 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grs. Pl. vii. 89.

There is only one specimen of this coin, which is of the style and workmanship usual with the Temple type, which generally mark a German origin. The town hereon mentioned is unnoticed by Messrs. F. and C. and therefore probably unknown to French numismatists; it is perhaps Werburg, a place in the territory of Hesse Darmstadt, and consequently within the dominions of Louis le Germanique, A.D. 840—876, and of his son Louis de Saxe, 876—882; to either of whom it may therefore be assigned.

61. LIIDOVVIVS LIHIN. Cross, pellet in each angle.  
 MOGONCH CIVIT. Temple. Pl. vii. 90.



Though the letters upon this coin are very carelessly put together, it does not appear much more rude than others of this type. It seems to resemble the coins of Arnold, and as two or three kings of the name of Louis included Mayence within their dominions about this period, it is very difficult to assign it to any one in preference to the rest.

## LAMBERT, 894—898.

62. LAMBERTVS IMPE. Cross, pellet in each angle.  
XPIITIANA RELIGIO. Temple.  $30 \frac{5}{10}$  grs. Pl. vii. 91.
63. LAMBERTVS IMP. R XPISTIANA PIHIGIO. Tem-  
Eight specimens. ple. 25 to 27 grs.
64. LAMBERTVS IMPE. R XRITANA REICHO. Tem-  
ple.  $20 \frac{2}{10}$  grs. Pl. vii. 92.

There are two specimens of this last coin, which is of more rude workmanship, and has letters much less distinctly formed than the others of this reign; it would indeed have been difficult to read without the help of the others.

## BERENGARIUS, 888—924.

65. BERENGARIVS RE or REX. Cross, pellet in each  
angle.  
XIOISTIANA RIICIO. Temple. Pl. vii. 93.

Of these coins there are thirteen specimens, varying in weight from 18 to 33 grs. each, and differing in some very slight degree in the indistinctness of the letters, and in-correctness of the reading. The workmanship of the coins of Berengarius, Lambertus and Louis le Debonnaire in this collection is feeble, and the letters misshapen and crowded.

66. CONSTANTIA CIV. Cross, pellet in each angle.  
XRISTIANA RELIGIO. Temple.  $27 \frac{4}{10}$  grs. Pl. vii. 94.

The town here named is probably Constance; it does not occur in the work of Messrs. F. and C., where Con-stance is spelt HCVSTAHSI-EN.

67. QVVENTOVVCI. Cross, pellet in each angle.  
DENAT REX. Temple. Pl. vii. 95.

VOL. V.

L

Of this there are two specimens; the workmanship very rude, and the reading of the reverse uncertain: upon one coin the reverse legend reads backwards, and the reading is still more doubtful than upon the other. This town is mentioned by Messrs. F. and C., and is considered to be Quentovic, near Estaples, but the name does not appear in their work upon any coin of this type; indeed, these pieces, 66 and 67, can scarcely be considered genuine coins, issued by any acknowledged prince, but rude and general imitations of genuine coins, issued by persons of doubtful or of no authority. There are three other coins of this type amongst the mass, the legends of which are utterly unintelligible, and the workmanship more than usually rude. With these must be placed—

68, (Pl. vii. 96) which has for type on both sides the cross with a pellet in each angle; and in style and workmanship resembles the Temple coins. The legends are unintelligible; on one side some letters appear mingled with mere marks, on the other we have +CRO+IVS+AVG, very likely a corruption of Carolus Aug., probably imitated from the recollection of some coin of one of the princes of that name.

69. LODOVV. CV... Hand between R. O.  
BENEDIC... Bust between S...

There is but one specimen of this coin, extremely brittle, and broken into many pieces. It is figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 250, and attributed to Louis II. son of Lothaire, who reigned from 855 to 875, contemporary with Benedict III.

This coin, if perfect, would read LODOVVICVS IMP. and BENEDICT P.; and the absent letter on one side of the head, would be P for Sanctus Petrus, whose bust appears as the type. It must be observed that Louis IV., who reigned from 887 to 928, was crowned emperor by



Pope Benedict IV. Here then are two instances of a Louis and a Benedict being contemporaries, and I have not seen in the works of the French numismatists any reason for assigning the coin to one Louis in preference to the other. Though Louis IV. more approximates to the supposed time of the interment of these coins, Louis II. was not so remote as to render it improbable that this piece should have been struck by him. This find, therefore, does nothing towards elucidating the doubt.

The coins, which we have here described and endeavoured to appropriate, present on a general survey certain remarkable differences in style of work. Among those bearing the legend GRATIA DI REX, the coins of Le Mans, fifty-two in number, are coarse, with long and thick letters: those of Melle have the cross and letters much flattened and expanded: those of Arras are much of the same character: those with CARLVS REX, struck at Clermont, six in number, have the letters wide spread and irregular: the coins of Carloman, Melle, and Clermont much resemble each other. The peculiarity in appearance of those of Bourges has been already noticed.

---

### UNCERTAIN.

Hitherto the coins discussed have been generally of acknowledged authenticity, struck by recognised potentates; and the difficulty of a correct appropriation has arisen from several kings of similar names having been nearly contemporaries, and their coins having been without any distinctive marks. But now new difficulties arise, to the solution of which there is scarcely any clue; and a satisfactory explanation of which has escaped the sagacity of all

numismatists of this or of other countries with whom we have had direct or indirect communication. It may suffice, at present, to describe merely the several sorts and varieties of these unintelligible coins, reserving some general remarks to the conclusion.

1. + SIEFREDVS. Cross, with a pellet in two angles.  
 + REX. Cross, the small cross and letters being opposite to the ends of the four limbs. 20  $\frac{3}{10}$  grs. Pl. vii. 97.

Of this there are twenty-seven specimens.

2. + SI EF RED VS. Cross, two pellets at the end of each limb.  
 + REX. Cross croslet, the small cross and letter being opposite to the ends of the limbs, and three or four pellets between each letter. 20  $\frac{3}{10}$  grs. Pl. vii. 98.

Of this there are twenty-six specimens: the letters upon the obverse are separated into four divisions, as upon some of the coins of Alfred.

3. C SIEFREDVS REX, in two lines.  
 + EB IAI CEC IVI, small cross. 21 grs. Pl. viii. 99.

4. Of this there are eight specimens, with some slight variations; as, the X being placed at the end of the first instead of the second line; the small ornaments varying in position. We are unable to explain the C before the name. The legend of the reverse is separated into four parts to give a cruciform appearance to the device; and is intended for EBRAICE CIVITas, Evreux, as appears upon the following pieces, of which there are only three specimens, as well as from some others which will hereafter come under notice.

5. C SIEFR EHVS E, in two lines.  
 + EDRAICE CIVI. Cross.

This piece, it will be perceived, is blundered; H being used instead of D, RX being omitted, and, in the reverse, D substituted for B.



6. C SIEFRE. A long cross on two steps lying between the two lines of the inscription.

DVS REX.

+ ED RAI CEC IVI. Small cross; three pellets at end of each limb. Pl. viii. 100.

7. C SIEFRX EDVS RE. The X misplaced. Same type.  
+ ED IAI CEC IVI.

8. C SIEFRX EDVS RE Same type.

+ ED IAI CEC IVI. No pellets at end of cross, but four between each division of legend.

Of these varieties there are about eighteen specimens.

Of this type there is a single specimen of a

HALFPENNY.

9. C SIEERF, in two lines, with the long cross between.

+ EB. IVI CEC IVI. Cross.  $9\frac{4}{10}$  grs. Pl. viii. 101.

10. + SIEFREDVS REX. Cross croslet, or rather a cross with a small cross at the end of each limb.

+ EB IAI CEC IVI. Cross, three pellets opposite each angle. 21 grs. Pl. viii. 102.

Of this there are thirty-seven specimens; and of another variety, which has four pellets between each division of the legend on the reverse, there are twenty-five specimens.

11. C SIE FRX ERS IIDE. Cross, pellet in each angle, quartet of pellets between each limb; and a pellet at each side of the end of each limb.

+ ED IAI CEC IVI. Cross, quartet of pellets between each division of legend. 22 grs. Pl. viii. 103.

Of this variety there are only three specimens. The corruption of the legend is curious; the commencement reading correctly, the latter half meaning to be retrograde, EDVS REX.

12. + SIEFREDVS. Small cross, pellet in two angles.

+ <CR|EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with a pellet in each angle.

13. + SI EF RED VS. Large cross, pellet in two angles, legend in four divisions.

+ <CR|—H, or <CR|—EH, or <CR|—EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with a pellet in each angle; sometimes in only two angles. Pl. viii. 104.

Of this type there are fifty-seven specimens, varying somewhat in having the legend of the obverse divided or undivided, or more or less of ornaments between the letters of the reverse. Those with the divided legend generally weigh about  $20\frac{1}{2}$  grs., those with it undivided about  $19\frac{6}{10}$  grs.

This reverse occurs in connexion with six different obverses, and upon upwards of two thousand specimens. No approximation has yet been made to a satisfactory solution of its meaning; though there are few numismatists who have seen it who have not made the attempt and hazarded conjectures. Some, supposing these coins to be French, and knowing that religious mottoes occur upon French coins, have read the legend ACRTEN, and have interpreted it A CHRISTO TENEO; but this legend will presently be seen on the same coins with MIRABILIA FECIT or DNS. DS. REX for Dominus Deus Rex, on the other side, and it is not probable that a coin should occur with two religious legends, without any indication of the person by whom, or the place where, it was struck. But even were the probability of such a circumstance to be admitted, there would remain objections to such a mode of reading the legend; the < and | are almost always placed in a different direction from the rest of the legend, and also opposite to each other, near or attached to the end of the two side limbs of the cross; it is therefore difficult to believe that they are in any way part of the legend.



Another gentleman, having probably seen only one of those varieties where the letters NVT are very conspicuous, perhaps No. 28, omits all notice of the others, and interprets those as the initials of *Nomen Venerabilis Trinitatis*. It is scarcely necessary to record the objections to this explanation.

A third, not knowing the circumstances which limit the period below which the date of the interment of these coins cannot descend, proposes an anagrammatic interpretation of the legend, and ascribes them to CNVT REX.

A fourth, supposing this reading may be correct, gets over the difficulty of attributing these coins to a monarch who commenced his reign one hundred years after their probable interment, by suggesting that there might have been a sea king, or pirate, of the same name, by whom they were struck.

Such are some of the interpretations proposed, to none of which I can at all agree; but without being able to propose any thing more satisfactory. Upon examining all the numerous varieties of this type, and observing the peculiar position of the V and T relatively both to the other letters of the legend and to the cross which forms the type, I am quite of opinion that these two characters are no part of the legend. If the coin is placed with the cross upright, it will be observed that these characters are almost always attached, or opposite to the ends of the side limbs of the cross, and have the appearance of a T upside down, and an A; thus, J A, and I am therefore disposed to think, having the concurrence of Mr. Akerman in this opinion, that these two letters may be a corruption of A and  $\omega$ , letters which occur upon somewhat contemporary coins.

The letters which remain unexplained upon the far greater number of these pieces, for they are not all exactly

the same, some omitting and some inserting other letters, are CREN, and of these no plausible solution has yet been offered. Legends of this period consist of the name of a king, or a moneyer, or a place, or some religious sentiment. These can scarcely refer to the name of a king, as they are found upon the reverse of Siefredus, with the monogram of Karolus, and upon imitation coins with the name of Alfred; nor to that of a moneyer, because that is almost invariably accompanied with the name of the personage by whose authority the piece was struck, and upon the greater number of them no name appears; nor that of a place, for they occur with the names of Ebraice, *Evreux*, Quentovic, *Queenage*, and also Cunnetti, which is probably the name of a town, though its locality is not ascertained; nor to any religious sentiment, for it is connected with *Mirabilia fecit*, and *Dominus Deus Rex*, and two inscriptions of such a character upon the same coin are scarcely admissible. The small cross which occurs at the commencement or end of legends bears the same relative position to the letters upon almost all the specimens, and, therefore, limits the arrangement of the letters to that proposed CREN. These, then, are the letters, so arranged, which require the explanation so difficult to supply. The coins with this type and legend are probably imitations of some which had been struck by some acknowledged power, but search has been made in vain for any, in any country, which could have formed their probable prototype. The form of the cross, the upper limb being croslet, is peculiar to these coins, not appearing, it is believed, upon any other nearly contemporary piece.

14. SIEVE RT RX in two lines; a long cross on its side between them.

ED IAI CEC IVI small cross.  $21 \frac{6}{10}$  grs. See Pl. viii. 100.



Of this there are six specimens; they scarcely differ from fig. 100, except in the name of the king, or rather in the spelling of the king's name, as SIEFREDVS and SIEVERT are clearly the same person. The resemblance between these coins and one of the types of Alfred is worthy of remark. See fig. 20.

15. SIEVERT R. Cross, extending to edge of coin, each limb croslet; three pellets in each angle.

ED IAI CEC IVI Cross. 20 grs. Pl. viii. 105.

Five specimens.

16. SIEVERTI. Type as preceding.

EB IAI CEC IVI. Small cross, three pellets opposite each angle.  $22 \frac{2}{10}$  grs.

Three specimens.

17. RS RT VE IE. Type as preceding, letters of SIEVERT R transposed.

EB IAI CEC IVI. Cross. 21 grs.

Sixteen specimens.

18. IS RT VE IE. Type as preceding, letters of SIEVERTI transposed.

EB IAI CEC IVI. Cross, three pellets opposite each angle. 21 grs.

Twenty-one specimens.

It will be perceived that the above forty-five specimens are but varieties of each other, and closely resemble No. 14.

19. SIEVERT R. Type as preceding.

EB IAI CEC IVI. Cross.  $8 \frac{6}{10}$  grs. Pl. viii. 106.

Of this halfpenny there is but one specimen.

20. SIEO ERT REX. Cross, upper limb croslet.

MIRABILA FECIT. Cross, pellet in two angles.  $21 \frac{6}{10}$  grs. Pl. viii. 107.

Four specimens.

VOL. V.

M

21. SIFCRT RE. Cross, upper limb croslet.

NI RA BI LI, Cross, pellet in two angles.  $7 \frac{8}{10}$  grs.  
Pl. viii. 108.

Of this halfpenny there is only one specimen, as neatly executed as the penny, though the legends are blundered.

22. SIE $\cap$ ERT REX. Cross, upper limb croslet.

DNS DS REX. Cross, pellet in two angles. 20 to 23 grs.  
Pl. viii. 109.

Of this type there are forty-three specimens, some varying slightly from the others, in having pellets variously interspersed in the legend and about the crosses, or in reading SIEURT RE, or SIECRT RE; and some have the legend of the reverse retrograde. The letter which replaces the V of the former types, and upon them is intended for U, has at first sight the appearance of a C placed sideways; upon some, indeed, it stands in its usual position of the C upright.

Upon a comparison of the several varieties just described, it will be readily admitted that SIEFREDVS, SIEVERT, and SIE $\cap$ ERT are only different modes of writing the same name, and the question now arises, who is this king who is found upon so many coins connected with the city of Evreux? After a very long and tedious search made by my friend Mr. Newton into the annals of the time, in the absence of any assistance either from the coins themselves or from numismatic writers, it must be confessed that there is little to be offered in explanation, except conjecture not of a very satisfactory kind. The chronicles in Bouquet's collection make mention of two Sigfrids; the first, who is styled Rex Normanorum, or Rex Danorum, and whose name is spelt Sigefridus, Sigifrid, Sigiffridus, Siefridus, is mentioned as first invading France in 865; in 882 he was persuaded by bribes to leave that country, and was



baptized by the Emperor Carloman; he returned in 886, and in that and the following year ravaged France; he was killed in Friesland in 892.

Of the other Sigfrid nothing seems to be known, except from the following passage:—

“A.D. 912. Post hoc bellum cruentissimum et Normanorum conversionem, miles quidam de Danorum reliquiis, qui hoc Monasterium et patriam cum Danorum exercitibus frequenter affligendo destruxerat, nomine Sifridus Dacus, cum sua turma huc rediit, et Ghisnas villam et patriam occupans, a nobis abstulit, sibimet usurpavit, sedem suam in ea posuit, tuitionem et castrum in ea construxit, et se Ghisnarum dominum appellavit.”—Ex chron. Sithiensi. Bouquet, ix. 76.

No connection has been traced of either of these persons with the history of Evreux. It appears that this city, after having been seized by Imino, Count of Poitou, in 878, was afterwards sacked by Rollo in 885; it was ceded by him in 911, as part of Normandy, and restored to its original possessors by Hugo, who took it, by the assistance of its Norman Christian inhabitants, in 943.

It seems most probable that the coins bearing the name of Sigfrid were struck during the troubled times between 882 and 892, by the first rather than the second person of that name. There is positive proof of his presence in France during these years, and, having been converted to Christianity, he might use the cross as upon these coins, though he could hardly have done so before his baptism in 882. The only mention of the other Sigfrid is during the reign of Rollo, under whose vigorous administration it is not likely that any one would be allowed to style himself king at Evreux.

23. EBRAICE C. Cross upper limb croslet, with pellet in each angle.

DNS DS REX. Cross, pellet in two angles. 19 to 22 grs. Pl. viii. 110.

Ten specimens. Here, it will be observed, there is not the name of any monarch, prelate, or moneyer; but the coin professes to be struck at Evreux, and is connected by its type and workmanship with some of the coins of Siefred already described, and with some others to be noticed hereafter, which bear the name of the same place.

24. EB<CR= IE. Cross, upper limb croslet, with pellet in each angle.

DNS DS REX. Cross, pellet in two angles. 21 grs.  
Pl. viii. 111.

Of this singular coin there is but one specimen; comparing it with those immediately preceding, it will be seen that the legend of the obverse is a corruption of Ebraice; and the <CR= shews its close connection with that unintelligible type already noticed, and of which so many more specimens will be seen in the sequel of this paper. Another variety reads B <CR= E, and has the legend of the reverse retrograde.

25. EBRAICE CIVITA. Monogram of Carolus.

<CR= EN. Cross, upper limb croslet, with pellet in each angle.

23 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grs. Pl. viii. 112.

Ten specimens, with some slight variations amongst them. They are well and neatly executed, very much in the style of the French coins with the GRATIA DI REX legend, and yet so entirely are they identified in type and legend of the reverse with those of Siefred, &c. that it were difficult to suppose them struck by the authority of any of the Charles's. It is more probable that all these varieties owe their origin to the same hitherto undiscovered source, and that the monogram is an unauthorised imitation of a well known type extensively current.

26. EBIAICE CIT. or ED-IAI CIVI. Monogram of Carolus.

<CR= EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle.

8 <sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> grs. Pl. ix. 113.



Of these halfpennies there are nine specimens, of neat workmanship.

27. CVNNETTI. Monogram of Carolus.

<CR< EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle. 8 to 9 grs. Pl. ix. 114.

Of these halfpence there are forty-four specimens, presenting several variations in the letters and their positions; in one the letter T is placed sideways < in the word CVNE< <I as it appears upon the reverses; and some legends read retrograde. Of this type and legend there are not any pence, the workmanship is in most of the varieties very neat. Upon these coins the word CVNNETTI is first met with, and as it occupies exactly the place of EBRAICE upon the preceding specimens, there is good reason to suppose that it indicates the name of some town, and of one, probably, not far removed from Evreux; but every search in French chroniclers or geographers for any town of such or such like name, has proved fruitless. In England, indeed, there is CVNETIA, the ancient name of Marlborough; but it is not reasonable to separate these coins from those which resemble them in type and workmanship, and which bear the names of two French towns, Evreux and Quanaage, the only towns mentioned upon any of these pieces. To France probably must be ascribed their birth, though it is difficult to assign them to any locality or reign.

28. CVNNETTI. Cross, pellet in two angles.

<CR< EN. Large cross, sometimes a pellet in each angle. 18 to 21 grs. Pl. ix. 115.

29. Sometimes the legends are retrograde; and some (30) read CVNNETI; some (31) have the cross plain, the ends touching the letters of the legend, as fig. 122; others, (32)

have the cross paté at the ends, and not touching, as fig. 123; some (33) have the cross on the reverse, with each limb croslet, and the obverse legend retrograde; on these the  $\triangleleft$  is omitted, and there is consequently no appearance resembling the supposed A and  $\omega$  (Pl. ix. 116). Of these types there are thirteen specimens, all without the monogram or name of any person by whom they were, or profess to have been, struck.

34. CVNNE $\triangleleft$  I. Small cross.

$\triangleleft$ CR $\triangleleft$  EIN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle; cross in each lower angle (Pl. ix. 117), or in only one angle, and the I omitted on reverse.

These are only varieties of the coin next described.

35. CVNNETTI. Cross, with or without a pellet in two angles, or in each angle.

$\triangleleft$ CR $\triangleleft$  EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle. General weight from 20 to 22 grs., but some exceed, others fall short, of those weights. Pl. ix. 118.

This last description of one coin will serve as a general one of nearly eighteen hundred specimens, among which are many variations in the readings, and some trifling ones in the type: some (36) having a pellet in each lower angle of the cross of the reverse, some (37) in only one angle, some (38) in none, some (39) have four pellets in one angle; in each angle of the upper limb croslet there is generally a pellet, sometimes only in two, sometimes not in any. In some few specimens (40) the lower limb of the cross terminates in the letter R (Pl. ix. 119), and there are about eight specimens (41) where the lower as well as the upper limb is croslet (Pl. ix. 120). The following various readings occur on the obverse, with various little ornaments variously dispersed.



CVNNETTI	CVNNIETI TI	CVNNTTE
—ETT	—E I	—TTEI
—E I	—NETCI	CIVINTI
—ETI	—NITI	—NE I
—ETI TI	—NTI	

By far the most frequent of these is CVNNETTI; the three first upon the list are sometimes retrograde, and there are some evident imitations of these coins so blundered as not to be worth notice.

The following are the various readings of the reverse; the first being, by far, the most common.

△CR EN	△ ENCR	} the R and C retrograde.
—EIN	△ CREN	
—IN	△ ICRN	
—N	CR △ N	
△CE RN	△ RCE △N	
△C IN	NNR △CV	} the R and C retrograde.
△CI EN	TIRC △N	
△CI RN	IVEI △RC—VE united, R retrograde.	
△CRIH		

42. Of this type there are eighteen halfpence, weighing about 9 grs. each, varying slightly from each other in the number of pellets dispersed about the type and legend, and presenting also some slight differences in the readings. Pl. ix. 121.

43. EBRAICE CIVITAS. Cross.

△CR EN. Cross, generally a pellet in each angle.  
20 to 22 grs.

Of this type and its varieties there are one hundred and twenty-eight specimens; some (44) have the reverse cross perfectly plain, the ends touching the letters of the legend, (Pl. ix. 122); in others (45) the cross becomes paté at the ends (Pl. ix. 123). Some are of inferior workmanship, and are more blundered in the legends. The various readings of the obverse are:—

EBRAICE CIVITAS	EBIAICE CIVI	EBRAICE CIV
_____ S*	EIRAIICE _____	EBARICE CIVI
BRAICE _____	_____	EBIAICE _____
EBIAICE _____ A	EBRAICE CIVI	_____ CIV

The six first have the plain cross, the five last have it paté. Some read the legend continuously, some have it broken, more or less distinctly, into four divisions, with or without pellets between. The second variety, marked \*, is badly executed, and on the reverse reads  $\triangleleft CE \rightarrow RN$ .

46. EBIAICE CIV. Cross.

$CR \rightarrow EN$  or  $CRE \rightarrow N$ . Cross, each limb croslet pellet generally in each angle. 20 to 22 grs.

Of this there are seven specimens: it will be observed that the  $\rightarrow$  retains its sidelong position, that the  $\triangleleft$  is omitted, and that the  $\rightarrow E$  are sometimes transposed. Pl. ix. 124.

47. EBRAICE CIVITA. Cross.

$\triangleleft CR \rightarrow EN$ . Cross, upper limb croslet with a pellet generally in each angle. Pl. ix. 125.

Of this type there are three hundred and twelve specimens, from 20 to 22 grs. each. The obverse readings are—

EBRAICE CIVITA	Readings on Reverses are
EBIAICE C. CI. CIT. CITI. CIV. or I.	$\triangleleft CR \rightarrow EN$
EBIAICI CV	$\triangleleft CR \rightarrow N$
EBIVICE CIA	$\triangleleft N \rightarrow Y$
EBIICE CIV	B $\triangleleft CR \rightarrow E$
EBRAICE CVIT	B $\triangleleft CR \rightarrow I$
EBCE CV	B $\triangleleft CR \rightarrow IE$
IBRAICI CITA	
EBIARICEI	Pl. ix. 126.

Upon almost the whole of these the  $\rightarrow A$  are placed at the ends of the side limbs of the cross. (48) The introduction of the letter B upon the reverse of the three last varieties looks very much as if it were a blundering ignorant imitation of the legend of the obverse; compare with the Nos. 24 and 62. figs. 111 and 132. There are a few speci-



mens which have a pellet in each lower angle of the cross, and which have the legends very much blundered. (49) Ten of the specimens have the lower limb of the cross terminating in R, as in fig. 119.

50. EBRAICE CIV. Cross, pellet in two angles.

CR EN. Cross, each limb croslet with pellet in each angle.  $8 \frac{4}{10}$  grs. Pl. x. 127.

Of this halfpenny there is only one specimen; there are three or four others which have the cross plain like the pennies first described, but they are of very coarse workmanship, the legends blundered, and no pellets in the angles on the obverse: they weigh about 9 grs.

51. EBIAICE CIV. Cross, pellet in two angles.

<CR EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle. Pl. x. 128.

Of this there are six specimens, weighing about 9 grs. each.

52. EBICICECA. <CR EN.

Of this there are three specimens, about 9 grs. each; the type is the same as the preceding; the characters < EN retain the same relative position to the letters of the legend, but are placed at the top and bottom of the cross instead of at the sides.

53. EB IAICE IV. B <CR E.

Two specimens, of about 9 grs. each.

54. MIRABILA FECIT. Cross. <CRTEN. Cross, upper limb croslet. Pl. x. 129.

55. MIRABILIA FEI. —

56. — FC. — EN.

57. — FTC. — TEN. See Pl. x. 130.

Of these four varieties there are altogether one hundred and twenty-one specimens, weighing 21 to 23 grs.; the type is the same as those of CVNNETTI and EBRAICE, of which we have already noticed so many specimens.

Upon the two first varieties the T ranges with the letters of the legend, but still retains its place at the end of the side limb of the cross. In the last variety, of which there are only two specimens, these remarkable characters  $\triangleleft$  and T, though opposite to each other, seem to have become so accidentally, and the letters of the legend are continuous, uninterrupted by the intervention of pellets or any other ornament.

58. MIRABILA FECIT. Cross, pellet in two angles.

EBRAECE C. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle. Pl. x. 131.

The various readings are—

59. MIRABILA IECT. EBRAICE C

60. ———BIIIA FTC. EBRACE CET.

61. ———BILIA FEL. FE. FC.

Of these varieties there are one hundred and twenty-four specimens, varying from 20 to 22 grs. each. The type is exactly the same as upon the preceding descriptions, and there can be no doubt of their having been issued by the same authority; their close connexion is still more clearly evidenced by the following variety compared with some of the former Evreux coins whose reverse legends begin with B.

62. MIRABILA FECIT. EB $\triangleleft$ CR $\rightleftharpoons$ IE. Pl. x. 132.

Of this singular variety there are four specimens, weighing about 21  $\frac{1}{2}$  grs. each; the  $\triangleleft$  and  $\rightleftharpoons$  are opposite to each other at the top and bottom of the cross.

63. MIRABILIA FECIT. Cross, pellet in two angles.

D $\overline{\text{N}}$ S  $\overline{\text{D}}$ S  $\diamond$ REX. In two lines, with a small cross and sometimes pellets between. Pl. x. 133.

The reading of the reverse is always the same, except that sometimes the upper line reads retrograde. The obverse presents the following variations—



64. MIRABILA FECIT

65. —ABIA FECT

66. —AILIA —IT

67. —VBIGIV —

68. MIRABIA ECT

69. NDADNIAI FECIT.

Of these several varieties there are sixty specimens, from 20 to 22 grs. each; and of these ten are of the singular reading, the last in the list. The legend and type of the obverse connect them with the pieces immediately preceding them, while the legends of both obverse and reverse connect them with the pieces bearing the name of SIEUERT REX. Though these coins present only seven variations in the reading of the legend, there are variations in the small ornaments interspersed, proving that at least twelve pair of dies were used in their production, and in every one of them the square  $\square$  is prefixed to the word REX; this could scarcely have been the effect of mere accident—this letter had probably some meaning, but what that may have been is another of the unexplained difficulties which occur in these coins. It may, however, be remarked that this letter is similar in form to those which occur upon the coins of Odo, king of France. Though these coins cannot be positively attributed to that king, a reference to No. 14 will show that he introduced the letters of his name into the legend GRA  $\diamond$  TIA D-I O REX in a manner as strange and forced as the  $\diamond$  upon these pieces.

70. II IDAFI CIT. Cross, pellet in two angles.

DNS D  $\diamond$  REX. In two lines.

Pl. x. 134.

Of this halfpenny there are six specimens, weighing about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  grs. each. However blundered the legend of the

obverse may be, it is evident that it is a corruption only of *MIRABILIA FECIT*, and the lozenge-shaped O is retained in the same place as in the pennies.

In this place may be introduced, on account of its reverse, a piece of which there is only one specimen.

71. *ALVVALDVS*. Cross, pellet in two angles.

*DNS DS REX*. In two lines. 23  $\frac{5}{10}$  grs. Pl. x. 135.

This piece is not so neat in appearance and workmanship as those just described; it however exactly resembles them in type, omitting the lozenge-shaped  $\diamond$  on the reverse. *Alvaldus* can scarcely be any thing but the name of a person, but who he was, or might have been, it were perhaps a vain endeavour to discover.

72. *QVENTOVICI*. Cross.

*CIRLENA*. Long cross.

Pl. x. 136.

Four specimens, and a variety which reads *QVIEITOVICI*. They weigh about 20 grs. each; the *J* and *A* are opposite to each other, but not at the sides of the cross.

73. *QVENTOVIC*. Cross.

*CIRLENA*. Cross, a crenate line projecting from each limb, a pellet in each angle.

Pl. x. 137.

Others read *QVENTOIVICI* or *QVIEITOVICI*. Of these varieties there are six specimens, weighing about 22 grs. each.

74. Another variety of which there are six specimens, weighing about 21 grs. each, reads *QVENTOVICI*, *R. IORLAENA*. In all these the *J* and *A* are opposite to each other, but not at the ends of the cross.

75. *QVENTOVICI*. Cross.

*C+IRLENA*. Large cross, pellet in each angle. Pl. x. 138.

Some read *QVIEITOVICI* or *QVENTOVICI* retrograde. Of these three variations there are eight specimens, weighing



about 21 grs.: the legend is the same as upon the others, but the cross which on them is generally placed at the commencement, is here after the first letter, and the L and A are not opposite to each other.

76. A very blundered variety, scarcely to be recognised as such, reads—QEVAC+NOE. R. CFINLAN.

77. QVIIITOVCI. Cross.

I↪OEIIAC. Cross.

9 <sup>7</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grs. Pl. x. 139.

78. QVEITOVCI. Cross.

I↪OEIIAC. Cross, pellet in each angle.

8 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grs.

79. QVIIITOVICI. Cross.

I↪OE . . . C. Cross, crenate line projecting from end of each limb, pellet in each angle.

9 grs.

These three halfpennies weigh about 9 grs. each; the legends are evidently very much blundered, but not so much so as to prevent their being classed with the pennies immediately preceding them.

The first question which will probably be asked after examining the coins described in the 67<sup>th</sup> and following pages, is by whom were they struck, and to this no satisfactory reply has been given; but before proceeding to make any further observations, or to offer any conjectures, it may be well to place before the eyes of the readers a tabular view of the connexion of the different legends with each other, from which it will appear that all the varieties are so intimately connected with each other by their types and legends, that all must have been struck about the same time, in the same country, and by the same authorities. Without remarking upon other proofs of a common origin, we may refer to the type of the peculiar cross, with the upper limb croslet, and the legend <CR↪EN, which are common to all the varieties and unknown to any other coins.

C SIEFREDVS REX

SIEVERT R or RX

—FREDVS

—O ERT REX

EBRAICE C

EB &lt;CR&lt; IE

EBRAECE C

EBRAICE CIVITA

EBIAICE CIT

EBRAICE CIVI

EBIAICE

CVNNETTI

— Cross

MIRABILIA FECIT

ALVVALDVS

QVENTOVICI

CIRLENA

&lt;CR&lt; EN

B &lt;CR&lt; E

DNS DS REX

EBRAICE CIVI

EBIAICE

&lt;CR&lt; EN

DNS DS REX

MIRABILIA FECIT

DNS DS REX

MIRABILIA FECIT

&lt;CR&lt; EN

C SIEFREDVS REX

SIEVERT R or RX

&lt;CR&lt; EN

&lt;CR&lt; EN

EB &lt;CR&lt; IE

EBRAECE C

SIEVERT REX

DNS DS  $\diamond$  REX

— — REX

CIRLENA

GRATIA DI REX

p. 57, Coins of Charles

QVENTOVICI

CVNNETTI

EBRAICE CIVITA

SIEFREDVS

MIRABILIA FECIT

DNS DS REX

EBRAICE C

Halfpennies.

Halfpennies.

Halfpennies and  
[Pennies.] $\frac{R}{\frac{f}{+}S.}$  See



DNS DS REX

— — —

— — —

— — REX

EB A CR E IE

B A CR E

SIE O ERT

ALVVALDVS

MIRABILIA FECIT

The difficulty with regard to these coins is not confined merely to conjectures respecting the person by whose authority they were struck, but even the country where they were issued is a subject of doubt and dispute. Some persons do not entertain any doubt of their owing their origin to France, though several French numismatists disclaim them, and suppose them to be Anglo-Saxon. Different reasons have influenced different persons in forming this opinion, the chief of which are the general appearances of the workmanship and type. The workmanship certainly more resembles that of the coins of St. Eadmund than that of most of the Carolingian race, but scarcely so much as it does that of several of the pieces with the legend GRATIA DI REX. That part of the types upon which the French authorities rely is the small cross, like that upon the obverse of the Cunnetti and similar coins; such a cross is frequent upon Anglo-Saxon coins, but rare upon French. Having thus formed an opinion, they rather violently wrest other matters to confirm their views. EBRAICE and EBIAICE, which is evidently the same word corruptly spelt, they deem to indicate York; but it seems almost impossible that upon such a variety of coins EBORACVM should not once appear correctly spelt, or that the corruption of the orthography should not assimilate with those which appear upon the almost cotemporary coins called St. Peter's pence, and acknowledged to have issued from York. Upon the acknowledged coins of York the O is scarcely ever omitted, the I never inserted;

upon these Cuerdale coins the O never appears, and the I is never omitted. CVNNETTI is supposed to be CVNETIA or Marlborough; and if it could be supposed that the coins were English the slight deviation from the correct reading of the name would not be an insuperable objection; and there is not any known French town of a nearly similar name to set up as a rival claimant for these pieces; the locality of such coins must then be decided by the general merits of the question. There are some peculiarities upon many of these coins which the French numismatists have perhaps not had sufficient opportunities of observing, and which are favourable to their view of the subject. The general weight of these coins seldom exceeds 22 grs., much less than that of the French cotemporaneous currency, which is seldom so low. The great disparity, however, in the weight of the undisputed coins of that country precludes the laying of much stress upon this point. The coins of Odo vary from 22 to 28 grs. Upon some of the coins of Siefredus there is a long cross on two steps lying sideways between two lines of an inscription; this is a peculiar type, not observed upon any other coins, except some of the Oxford type of Alfred, which were unknown before the Cuerdale find (see figs. 26, 100, 101). Some of the legends, as SI EF RED VS (fig. 104) and EB IAI CEC IVI (figs. 103, 124), and others, are separated into four portions, giving a cruciform appearance to the type, a peculiarity remarkable upon some of the coins of Alfred (fig. 12). and Athelstan (fig. 2), but which have not been observed upon any French coins. That unexplained legend CREN with AL at the ends of the cross is found upon two specimens bearing the name of Alfred; they are, it is true, very barbarous and spurious, but they are nevertheless indications of communication between England and the



authors of these coins. These points of similarity are certainly remarkable, and cannot have been the result of accident, but there are others quite as remarkable which seem to indicate a French origin;—the names EBRAICE and QUENTOVICI, which have been acknowledged as names of French towns;—CVNNETTI, probably another French town, as it occupies the exact place of EBRAICE upon coins perfectly similar in type and workmanship;—some specimens of both bearing the monogram of Charles, not a rude and almost unintelligible imitation, as upon acknowledged English coins, but precisely as it appears upon undoubted French coins—religious legends, such as *Mirabilia Fecit*, and *Dominus Deus Rex*, a practice prevalent in French coins, unknown in Anglo Saxon—absence of moneyer's names, which are rarely omitted upon English, and seldom, if ever, inserted upon French coins. The monogram of Charles, and the lozenge-shaped  $\diamond$  in the legend DNS DS  $\diamond$  REX are surely derived from coins of Charles and Odo; but it is not therefore necessary to suppose that either of those kings sanctioned their issue.

Under all these circumstances it may be contended, with much show of probability, that these coins derive from France many of the peculiarities which attach to them; that they were not issued by any personages of permanent and acknowledged authority, but by some of those northern warriors who by violence and force of arms obtained a temporary possession of some portions of France, and had also so much connexion with England as to render probable the employment of English workmen in the fabrication of some of these coins, thereby introducing some peculiarities of the English mint with blundered imitations of French names, types, and legends. These coins may be considered as imitations rather than originals, substantially French but

marked by some English peculiarities. To French numismatists then I look for an elucidation of those difficulties which I feel unable to explain, and I cannot conclude this part of the subject without expressing a hope that, availing themselves of their own extensive collection of coins, of their previous experience, of a more familiar acquaintance with their own chronicles, with unpublished documents, and with recent numismatic works that may not yet have reached this country, and combining all these means with the accession of facts now laid before them, they may succeed in solving some of the difficulties with which this portion of the history of their coinage is, by their own confession, involved.

Amongst this treasure of ornaments and coins were some pieces of Cufic money of the Caliphs of the Abbasside dynasty; they were chiefly fragments, very few entire, and only one or two in such condition as to allow of the date or mint being ascertained. It is only necessary to engrave one, the least imperfect of the number, that by the plates may be placed before the eye a specimen of the various coins of which the whole mass consisted.

80. (Pl. x. 140) This is a dirhem of Motamed Ala'llah. The inscription on one side contains the name of this Khalif and that of "Muhammad, the apostle of God." The legend is partially obliterated and indistinct. On the other side is the inscription "There is no God but God, there is no associate to him;" below is the name of the Khalif's brother, Muwakkef Billah. The legend announces that this coin was struck in Arminiyah, A.H. 267, that is 880 of our era. Other coins, upon which dates can be ascertained, were struck much about the same time, as might be expected from the date of the European coins with which they were mingled. This discovery of Arabic money in



the midst of European treasure belonging to the ninth century is not unusual, and it is not difficult to account for. Such have been found in France and the north of Europe, but not before, it is thought, in England;<sup>1</sup> Charlemagne and his successors are known to have entertained friendly relations with Haroun Alraschid and his successors;<sup>2</sup> monasteries or hospitals were maintained at Jerusalem for the reception of devotees and entertainment of pilgrims; commercial intercourse existed between Alexandria and various parts of France for the introduction of spices and Arabic perfumes;<sup>3</sup> the Saracens had actually a settlement in Provence;<sup>4</sup> intercourse between Europe and the East was also carried on through Russia;<sup>5</sup> and a naval predatory warfare was frequently practised by the northern tribes of Europe against the Moors;<sup>6</sup> so that these Cufic pieces may have found their way into this find either through France, which has supplied to it so many undisputed coins, or by means of the northern warriors who have been already conjectured to have been the issuers of another large portion of it.

81. D.D.N.N.HERACIVS ET HERA CONST— Half length figures of Heraclius and his son Heraclius Constantinus.

DEVS ADJVTA ROMANIS. A cross based upon a globe.

This coin is interesting as showing that the money of the Byzantine empire was not entirely extinct among our

<sup>1</sup> Revue Numismatique, 373, from the *Blätter für Münzkunde*.

<sup>2</sup> Renaud, *Invas. des Sarras*, 116, 136.

<sup>3</sup> De Guignes, *Memoire de Commerce des Francois dans le Levant avant les Croisades*. Acad. des Inscript. xxxvii., 481.

<sup>4</sup> Renaud, *ibid.* 158, 210, 257.

<sup>5</sup> Lindberg, *sur quelques medailles Cufiques trouvees dans l'ile de Falster*. Dedication, p. 3—6.

<sup>6</sup> Depping, *Histoire des Expéditions maritimes des Normands*, i. 164-5.

Saxon ancestors at the beginning of the tenth century. We have already seen, p. 10, a coin of Valentinian, struck about the year 390, serving as a model for the type of one struck about 874; and here we have mixed with this hoard a coin struck about 640, and with a cross on the reverse, not very dissimilar to that which occurs upon the large mass whose legend has hitherto defied a rational explanation.

As in this find all the well known coins belong either to France or England, for it is not necessary to notice the few Cufic coins accidentally mingled with the mass, it is reasonable to look in the first instance to the numismatists of those countries for an explanation of the difficulties in which the other pieces are involved, and, failing these, our eyes should next turn towards the north from whence those warriors came under whose authority these unexplained monies were probably issued; and it is not improbable that, when the full description of this hoard shall have been made known to the intelligent archæologists of Denmark, some considerable light may be thrown upon what is now so obscure. From the knowledge and perseverance of Mr. Thomsen of Copenhagen very much may be hoped: three types of these coins (figs. 118, 130, 137) were long since known to him, and had attracted his attention; for they appear as Nos. 6, 7, and 8 in three plates, "*Des pieces non expliquées ou partiellement expliquées de la collection des monnaies du moyen âge de Thomsen a Copenhagen,*" which he engraved and circulated with the view of obtaining further information.

Lclewel, in his "*Numismatique du moyen-age,*" Part ii. p. 88, mentions three of these coins under the head of *monnaies énigmatiques*. Two of them read similarly to figs. 115 and 119, and, by converting the ornamental pellets into vestiges



of the lozenge-shaped  $\diamond$  and reading the letters successively thus,  $\therefore$  TIXCVN  $\therefore$  NET and  $\therefore$  +CVN  $\therefore$  NE $\leftarrow$  I, he makes out Oticu Monet and Otcu Moneti. The third is similar to fig. 131, but it is imperfect, RADILA FEC only appearing; and he finds therein the name of Mradila Hradila or Gradila, a moneyer; acknowledging, however, that he never heard of such a name. It must be observed that in this instance the coin was imperfect, that the penultimate I is omitted upon the coin, and that the specimen he saw was probably one of those where the B is very inaccurately formed, being much more like a D. Still these three specimens are quite sufficient to enable us to form an opinion respecting the enigmatic system he so strongly advocates. One coin of this description is figured in Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, 1772, vol. 1, Tab. iii., No. 30; it is similar to our figure 115, and is copied from a rare plate, an impression of which is to be found in Harl. MSS. 1437, and which merits a particular notice, as it records the details of a small discovery of coins exactly similar to those which are the subject of the present paper. In this plate are represented thirty-five coins, arranged in the form of a cross; at the top three rows of two coins each, then four rows of five coins each, below these three more rows of two coins and one row of three coins, and underneath, upon what forms the base of the cross, is the inscription as follows:—

“ + A true purtraiture of sundrie coynes found the 8 of Aprill and other daies following in the yeare 1611 in a certaine place called the Harkirke within the lordship of litle Crosbie in ye parish of Sephton in the countie of Lancaster<sup>w<sup>th</sup></sup> place—William Blundell, of the said litle Crosbie Esquire inclosed from the residue of the said Harkirke for the buriall of such Catholick recusantes

deceasing either of the said village or of the adjoining neighbourhood as shoulde be denied buriall at their parish Church of Sephton."

This small find consisted of eleven coins of St. Peter, more or less resembling Rud. xii. 8—14. One Abp. Plegmund, Rud. xiii. 1. Hawkins, 150. Six Ælfred, Rud. xv. 11. xvi. 12, 13. Hawkins, 175; our fig. 12. One Ælfred, of the Oxford type, fig. 22. Seven Eadweard, fig. 32, Rud. xvi. 28—30. One Eadweard, Rud. xvi. 6. Four St. Eadmund, fig. 34, &c. One Cunnetti, fig. 115. One Berengarius, fig. 93. One Hludovicus, fig. 88, and one Carlus Rex Fr. fig. 62.

From this enumeration it appears that, with the exception of the coins of St. Peter, these coins are similar to those found in Cuerdale; their interment was probably contemporaneous, and the singular union of French and Cunnetti coins with those of Alfred, Eadweard, St. Edmund, and Plegmund may be considered as almost evidence that the proprietor of this small hoard was one of that same band of strangers who probably brought into Cuerdale the larger mass which has been here described. It is remarkable, that in the small number of thirty-five pieces there should be eleven of St. Peter, of which not one appeared in the larger hoard; and this may, perhaps, justify a conjecture that the proprietor had been a straggler from the main body of adventurers, and had in the course of his wanderings added to the little stock originally about his person these few pieces of the money circulating in that part of the country. The small hoard contains some local currency, the large hoard does not contain any: it may be supposed then that the Cuerdale treasure was deposited immediately upon the arrival, in the neighbourhood, of the party or parties who brought it from a distance; that the



smaller parcel was deposited somewhat later, after the owner had had some intercourse with the country. If such be the case, as the smaller parcel does not contain any coins posterior to those in the Cuerdale find, it may be considered as strengthening the opinion expressed as to the probable date of the interment. St. Peter's money has generally been considered about contemporary with Eric, king of Northumberland, who commenced his feudatory reign in 927; but it must have somewhat preceded his time, for as no coins are found, in this small hoard, of Regnald, who began to reign in 912, and whose coins might probably circulate in the same districts as those of York, it is not unreasonable to suppose that this small hoard was interred before the coins of Eric existed.

---

## APPENDIX.

### *Notices of some Coins examined since concluding the preceding Paper.*

#### ETHELRED.

+EDIRED RE. Front of a Temple.

+ΛΛΙΙΕVOVIII. Cross, pellet in each quarter.

This piece has the same peculiar workmanship as that mentioned (p. 8) as characteristic of these coins of Ethelred. The letters of the reverse are very distinct, but it appears in vain to attempt the extracting of a meaning; those of the obverse are far from clear, but there is no doubt that the above reading is correct, and that the coin must be attributed to Ethelred.

#### ETHELSTAN.

+ED EL IA RE. ◇EL DAI.

This piece is very similar to No. 14, p. 9, where the

name upon the reverse has been considered as a corruption of IVDELBERD, but it is more probably intended for ELDA; upon one the O is round and upon the other lozenge-shaped; the legends of the obverse also vary, NV in one being substituted for RE.

#### ALFRED.

Of the type (fig. 4) five more specimens have been found, which afford some additional names of moneyers, and some variations in the details.

+ ÆLFRED REX ZAX. Bust to right, diademed.

EADVLf MONETA. Type like fig. 4, but three pellets opposite only one side of the lozenge.

ÆLFRED REX ZAX. Bust as above.

VVLfRED MONETA. Type exactly like fig. 4.

The legend of the obverse of these two pieces commences at the top of the coin, whereas upon No. 20, p. 12, which reads the same, it commences at the bottom.

ELFRED REX. Bust as above.

LIAFVALD MON.

Two specimens; one has a pellet at each side of the lozenge (as No. 19), the other is without these marks.

+ ELFRED REX. Bust as above.

+ TIRVVALD. A bar across each side of the lozenge.

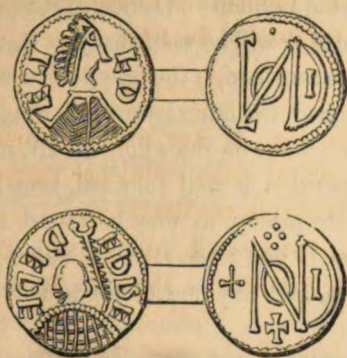
The busts upon all these specimens vary somewhat from each other in the details of the costume; but all wear a diadem, which form attests its Roman origin.

Of the type (figs. 11, 12, 13) twenty-three more specimens have passed under my observation, varying little from those formerly noticed.

Of the London type I have now before me seventeen additional specimens, not presenting anything remarkable, except that the name of TILEVINE appears upon two as



moneyer. Two, which are more barbarous in workmanship than usual, and consequently differ from those already published, are here figured.



There is also another London farthing, in beautiful condition, and having the name much more fully written than upon fig. 21.

ÆLFXED REX. R Monogram. Cross above, four pellets at the left, three below.

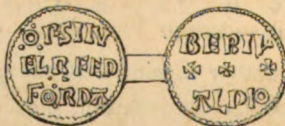
There is also another specimen of the penny, fig. 6, but in rather more perfect preservation, showing that the letter which follows the **Z** in the monogram is a large **E**, the bottom of which meets the diagonal line of the long **N**, and completes that letter. The first letter appears to be **G** not **L**, and consequently the suggestion (p. 13), that London might be the mint intended, must be abandoned. Having now three specimens of this coin to compare with each other, viz. fig. 6, Mr. Lindsay's fig. 93, and that just mentioned, there is a greater probability of ascertaining what letters are comprised in the monogram. These appear to be **LR** (or perhaps **D** or **P**) **OINZE**; and Ronsige, for Romsey, is said to have been proposed as the name indicated. But some analogous coin, with a more unequivocal reading,

VOL. V.

P

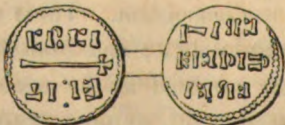
must be produced before such an interpretation can be admitted. It is scarcely allowable to treat the monogram as an anagram and transpose the letters at pleasure. If the monograms of London and Lincoln (Rud. xv. 9, Lindsay's 94) are examined, it will be seen that the N, to which all the other letters are attached, is the only one to which a place is arbitrarily assigned, the other letters following in the order in which they are placed on the coin. OI ZE must, therefore, if the above position is well founded, remain as they are, prefixing or interposing, as may be found reasonable, the letter N. The L and R or D or P, ought properly to be the first letters, and any one of them may be allowed to take precedence.

Of the Oxford type ten more pennies have come to my hands, resembling those already described; and with them is an Oxford halfpenny, in very good condition, closely resembling the pennies—



ELRFED ORSNY FORDA. R. BERN ALDIO.

Another is a base imitation of the type figured in Pl. ii. 26, and somewhat resembles Mr. Lindsay's No. 82, but without any intelligible inscription. It is in vain to attempt a description, and the printer's fount would fail in conveying any idea of the forms of the letters; a representation alone can give a tolerable idea of it.





## EADWEARD THE ELDER.

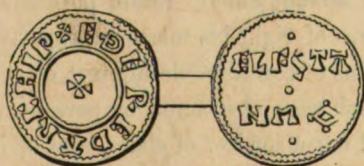
Of this king there are six additional pennies, with the portrait; and the same moneyers, viz. one ÆDERED, one CVDBERHT, two DVDIL, two VVLFRED; and there are three without the portrait, CVDBERHT, VVLFARD, and VVLFRED.

## ST. EADMUND.

Of the coins of this martyr there are forty-five additional specimens, all similar to those already described.

## ARCHBISHOP ETHERED.

One of the most interesting coins, comprised in this new mass submitted to my inspection, is a penny of Archbishop Ethered, of whom one coin only had been hitherto known: it is in the British Museum, and is figured in "The Silver Coins of England," No. 149; it represents the portrait of the prelate, and exhibits a highly decorative type. The coin before us has a very plain appearance, resembling the common type of his successor Plegmund.



+ÆDERED ARCHIP. Small cross. R. ELFZTAN M. In two lines.

This moneyer's name occurs also on the coins of PLEGMUND, of whom there are six additional specimens; all similar to one or other of those already described.

Of the French series there are about thirty-five specimens; and of those whose affiliation is disputed there are about fifty; but as they do not present any novelties, it is

not necessary to enter into a more detailed account of them. There are also four Cufic coins similar to the others of that description.

Though there are some interesting coins in this additional parcel, there is not one which affects the conclusions drawn with regard to the period at which this treasure is conjectured to have been interred, nor is there one which tends to remove the doubts entertained respecting the native country of the Sifreds, &c., or to clear up the obscurity in which the appropriation of several of the French coins is involved.

The above were lately placed in the hands of Mr. Assheton by his steward who, with a zeal for his master's interest, which few will censure very severely, retained them when the great mass was deposited to wait the result of the inquest. The law of treasure-trove is so seldom called into operation that its principle is little understood, its practice reluctantly acquiesced in, and its justice scarcely acknowledged. It is not, therefore, a subject of surprise that a zealous servant should retain possession of what he strongly felt was of right his master's property. But there are several coins of considerable interest dispersed amongst collectors, which were abstracted by persons who, for such misdeeds, had not a shadow of claim, real or imaginary, on their own account or on that of any friend or employer, and who, when they took the pieces, must have known that they were stealing. It is much to be lamented that the avidity of some collectors should have enabled these thieves to bring their stolen goods to a profitable market. Such ill-doings would not be so frequent if it were the general practice to give to actions their simple and appropriate names. Theft is theft, by whatever palliative people may attempt to veil its deformity.





REAR OF THE KING OF OUDÉ.



R









*Paris Portrait Engraving  
Engraved by F. J. J. J. J. J.*

MEDALS OF THOMAS & ABRAHAM SIMON.




### III.

#### ON THE COINS OF THE CUERDALE FIND, WITH THE NAMES "SIEFREDUS," "CUNNETTI," AND "EBRAICE."

THE curious coins of *Siefredus*, *Cunnetti*, and *Ebraice*, the subject of the following observations, seem to me to be so intimately connected by similarity of type, and exact correspondence of weight, with others undoubtedly English, that it will be necessary before I proceed to give them a minute examination, to attempt some arrangement of the coins of Alfred, accompanied by a few remarks on the newly discovered varieties of their types.

The rudely executed pennies (Ruding, Pl. xv. 1 to 5) resembling those of his brother Ethelred, and of Burgred, king of Mercia, are beyond doubt the earliest coinage of Alfred. That not a single specimen of this money occurred in the Cuerdale parcel is not at all surprising, since, almost without exception, they are of light weight and base alloy, and on the appearance of a better coinage, would rapidly disappear from circulation. A small fragment (in the British Museum) is the only evidence of the existence of coins similar to the beautiful unique of Archbishop Ethered (Ruding, Plate xxx. 5); and to this, and the equally beautiful penny figured in page 14, I am disposed to assign an early place in the series. The next in succession are those figured in Ruding (Pl. c. 17), and in Mr. Hawkins' work (p. 176). Eleven of this type are recorded in Mr. Hawkins' catalogue of the Cuerdale coins, and besides these, the following varieties have come under my own notice:—

No. 1.—ÆLFRED REX. Royal bust, similarly draped, but much more neatly engraved than that figured in Pl. i. 4.

R. DVN NÆ M--N ETA.—A single pellet at each side of the lozenge.

No. 2.—ÆLFRED REX SAX. Similar bust.

R. HEA HSTA NMO NETA. Same reverse as the preceding coin.

No. 3.—ÆLFRED REX. Bust more nearly resembling that on the coins of Ceolwulf than those above-mentioned.

R. + B VR EN OD. The cross within the lozenge, placed, not saltier-wise, but upright; a pellet in each angle, and another on each side the lozenge: two small crescents at the end of each limb of the large cross, connected by curved lines.

The curious trial-piece in lead, found in London last year, adds to the list of moneyers on coins of this type, the name of EALDVLF.

The date of this coinage is fixed pretty accurately by its resemblance to three pennies of Ceolwulf II. (who reigned only one year); one of these is figured in Ruding, Pl. 7, another noticed by Mr. Hawkins, and a third, which I have seen, differs from the other two in having on the obverse the title REX, and on the reverse, DVDELILMON ETA.

Mr. Assheton's beautiful penny of Ceolwulf supplies us with further assistance in the arrangement of Alfred's money. Its interesting reverse—Victory, with wings outspread over the heads of two seated emperors—occurs as an obverse to another unique coin, which presents on its reverse the monogram of London. The legend is blundered. These two coins establish the succession of the types, and lead us to the consideration of those which have the London monogram, and others apparently cotemporary.

The Danes are said to have plundered and destroyed the city of London in the beginning of the reign of Alfred.




It was not until 881, when the power of Alfred was established by the defeat of his enemies, that he was enabled to rebuild and restore the ruined city to its former magnificence, so that the coins we are about to consider cannot have been minted prior to that date. The most curious of all the London pennies that I have seen, presents the bust turned to the left. I believed it unique, until Mr. Hawkins (at p. 101) published the figure of another, of inferior workmanship, and with a blundered legend. Some others present the names of moneyers which do not seem to have occurred to Mr. Hawkins, as ILEVINE, HEREVVLF, and VINVRDAT.

The coin figured in Pl. i. No. 6 (of which variety I was so fortunate as to procure a specimen), with the unexplained monogram on its reverse; and that in Ruding, (Pl. xv. 9), seem to be nearly cotemporary with these of London. The Cuerdale parcel furnished a specimen differing from this last in having on its obverse the name HERIBERT, (figured in Mr. Lindsay's recently published work): the monogram on the reverse of both is clearly that of Lincoln.

No. 5 is certainly not later than these: it presents many points of great interest. Not to mention the singularity of the type, the reverse legend, omitting the name of the moneyer, and prefixing to that of the mint ELEAPA, the preposition ÆT, is without parallel in the Saxon series. On this piece, for the first time, *Gloucester* appears as a mint.

The coins of Alfred, without portraits, will now come under our notice. They are all undoubtedly of later date than those which have hitherto occupied our attention.

There are two curious pennies, which seem to connect the earlier with the later coins. The first exhibits on the

reverse, the usual monogram of London, with the legend TILEVINE M--NETA; and on the obverse a small cross, surrounded by the legend EL RE ED RE, without any inner circle. It is figured in Mr. Lindsay's work, No. 95. The other engraved in Pl. i. 7, is somewhat similar in its style: on its obverse there is the same quadripartite legend; its reverse presents the name of the mint LINCOLLA, in two lines, and three monograms, which appear to me to contain the name of the moneyer, *Heribert*, already noticed on a Lincoln penny. The first of the three combinations on the coin before us, seems to be HE, the second RE, and the third BE,—HEREBERT.

The name of the moneyer on the reverse, in two lines, is the principal feature on the coins which remain to be discussed; these are the *Canterbury*, *Oxford*, and common type, without the name of any mint expressed. The date of the Canterbury money is ascertained by its resemblance to that of Archbishop Plegmund, who was consecrated in 891.

In connection with the newly discovered variety of the Oxford money, that which presents the Byzantine type of an elevated cross, I may notice the existence of a very singular halfpenny:

*Obv.*—An elevated cross between  $\begin{matrix} \text{EVE} \\ \text{RAT} \end{matrix}$  in two lines.

*Rev.*— $\begin{matrix} \text{MEF} \\ \text{EILL} \end{matrix}$  in two lines. Weight,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  grs.

The importance of these pieces will appear in the sequel, in comparison with some of the disputed coins.

The division of the legend on the commonest coins into four groups, is a curious feature, observable only in the English money of this period. There is, however, a coin of the Emperor Otto III., struck at Verona towards the



end of the tenth century, which might at first sight be considered analogous to these. The legend is thus disposed:—



and it will be seen, that although it bears some resemblance to the coins of Alfred, it is arranged so as to be read at one view, and in the order indicated by the formation of the cross, VE RO NA.

At whatever period this coinage commenced, there can be no doubt that it was continued until the end of Alfred's reign. The peculiarity above noticed does not appear on the earliest coins of his son and successor, which in other respects resemble them, probably because the greater length of the name EADVVEARD, would scarcely admit of such an arrangement.

The pennies from the mints of *Exeter* and *Winchester* must have been issued immediately before that of Edward from the mint of *Bath*, but as the three bear the title REXSAXONVM, it is not unlikely that they represent a coinage peculiar to Wessex. Mr. Garland's silver trial-piece (for such I think it is, since the weight will not allow us to consider it as any multiple of the penny, or aliquot part of the mark), forms a connecting link between these coins and those last noticed.

In the foregoing observations, then, I have endeavoured to establish the following arrangement of the coins of Alfred:—

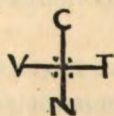
- I. The Mercian type. Ruding, Pl. xv. 1—5.
- II. That figured in Hawkins 176, and in Ruding c. 17.

III. The coins impressed with the monograms of London and Lincoln.

IV. Those with the moneyer's name in two lines on the reverse, and those of Exeter and Winchester.

I now proceed to the more immediate subject of this paper, the consideration of the several classes of disputed coins found at Cuerdale, amounting to nearly 3000, for which I claim a place in the Northumbrian series of Anglo-Danish money; and it is no slight encouragement to me, in the production of my proofs, to know that the leading continental numismatists, and especially M. de Longpérier, agree in assigning them an English origin.

On the reverse of a penny of the latest coinage of Alfred, (Pl. i. 10), we have a cross, the extremities of which are united to the letters CTNV, and these so placed as to be read at one view, without turning the piece, thus:—



On the coins and seals of the Byzantine empire we frequently meet with similar forms of arrangement; and when they so occur, they are to be read as the cross is formed, first downwards, then from left to right, or *vice versa*. Thus, on the obverse of a coin, figured in M. de Saulcy's "*Essai de Classification*" (Pl. xxi. 7), we have:

$\begin{array}{c} \text{P} \\ \text{—} \\ \text{M} \text{—} \text{A} \end{array}$ 
 and in another (fig. 10),
  $\begin{array}{c} \text{P} \\ \text{—} \\ \text{N} \text{—} \text{K} \end{array}$

the obvious readings of which are,  $\text{P}\omega\text{M}\text{A}\nu\text{o}\varsigma$  and  $\text{N}\text{I}\text{K}\text{H}\Phi\theta\text{P}\text{o}\varsigma$ , not to multiply examples by citing instances of a similar



nature, or seals of the same period. The Veronese coin above mentioned, affords an apt illustration of this mode of arrangement, and the reverses of several pennies of the West-Saxon kings, Ethelwulf and Ethelbert, the obverse of the beautiful piece figured in *Num. Chron.* p. 14, and many coins of the emperors and prelates of Germany in the middle ages, present instances of cruciform legends analogous in design to these, although in appearance dissimilar.

Following this rule with the coin before us, and in no other way can it be satisfactorily explained, we have CNVT (not an uncommon Danish name), and the intervals occupied with the letters R, E, X, placed in the usual manner round the centre of the coin, and completing the legend CNVT REX. We have already seen that the moneyers of Alfred's era had some knowledge of Byzantine coins; the piece before us, however, proves something more,—that they were familiar not only with the types, but with the meaning and spirit of the designs in that interesting series. That this penny is English will not be disputed; that it formed part of the legal currency of this kingdom, I have not the least doubt; and as such it is in the highest degree valuable, from the light which it throws on some hundreds of others, and forms not the least important link in the chain of evidence I have to produce.

Several coins, on which precisely the same type occurs as the obverse (Pl. ix. 122), have on the reverse the legend EBRAICE CIVITAS, and by this the city of York is certainly intended, a similar spelling of the name being adopted on two of the acknowledged York pennies of St. Peter; *Ebracec* (Ruding, Pl. xii. 8), and *Ebraicit* (Ruding, Pl. xxx. 3).

Mr. Hawkins, and those who contend for the foreign appropriation of these coins, seem to think that *Ebraice*

indicates the city of *Evreux*; but to this opinion I cannot assent, since on every coin of that mint which has come under my observation, the spelling of the name is *Ebrocas*, or *Ebroicas*, and I am not aware that this rule admits of any exception. Among the *St. Edmund* coins found at Cuerdale, are some which read on the reverse *ERIACECIV*, a blundered spelling, not unlike that in several of the class under discussion; and although this militates against the generally received opinion that this coinage was confined to the dominions of the martyred king, there is no other city but *York* in this kingdom, to which the reading in question can apply. We must bear in mind that the original name of the Northumbrian metropolis was *Ebrauc*, and that the earliest coins on which it is spelt *Eborace*, are of later date than the supposed year of the concealment of the Cuerdale hoard.

I think, then, it will be generally admitted, that *York* was one of the mints of this *Cnut*; but on a larger number of his coins, the name of another coin, *Cunnetti*, occurs. In France there is no town of this name; the claim which some numismatists have set up for *Condé*, cannot, in my opinion, be maintained, that town being known in ancient records as *Condatum*, and on the Merovingian trientes as *Condate*. When the first specimens of this *Cunnetti* money appeared two centuries ago at Harkirk, the consent of English antiquaries fixed on Marlborough (the *Cunetio* of Antonine's Itinerary), as their place of mintage. I am of opinion that *Cunnetti* must be looked for farther north, and that it is to be found at *Counde* in Shropshire, the *Cunet* of Domesday.

The cross on the coins of *Cunnetti*, and on many of those of *Ebraice*, differs in form from that noticed above on the penny of Alfred. Sometimes it is plain, but on a very



large number the lower limb is crossed by a small bar : yet in every instance, except when the coin is palpably blundered, the letters CNVT retain their upright position, opposite to the extremities of the cross, and R, E, and X occupy the intervals. The curious halfpenny (Pl. x. 128), on which, although the cross is turned, the letters of the legend appear in the same relative places, affords a remarkable example of this uniformity. The only feature of resemblance between these coins and those of the contemporary French kings, is the Carolingian monogram on some of the *Ebraice* pennies and halfpennies, and on the *Cunnetti* halfpennies. But this does not appear to shake my appropriation, but rather to confirm it, since the very same monogram occurs on some of the *Sci Petri Moneta*, and on those rude pennies which some time ago I assigned to Regnald.

The most important variety of these coins that has come under my notice, is a unique halfpenny of Cunnetti, with a plain cross on its obverse, and small cross with pellets on its reverse, as on the penny Pl. ix. 115. The coins of Siefredus were, I believe, totally unknown previous to the disinterment of the Cuerdale hoard, but are now by no means rare, and to be found in almost every collection of importance, thanks to the liberality of her Majesty and the officers of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Had we no record of the existence of this prince, or his connection with Northumbria, the evidence of the coins themselves would be sufficient to establish their claim to a place in the English series. The elevated cross on the reverse of 100 and 101, connects them with the Oxford money of Alfred, and with the halfpenny "*Everat me Fecit*," above mentioned; and the division of the legends on almost every other variety into groups of two or three letters

is a peculiarity observable on no other coins but those of Alfred and Ethelstan. The only mint we are acquainted with of this prince is *Ebraice*; in which city all his coins, even those which do not present the name of any mint, appear to have been struck. A penny of Siefredus has come under my notice, which differs from all those published by Mr. Hawkins :

*Obv.* + SIEFREDVSREX. A cross croslet (that in Pl. viii. 102, is a cross connecting four small crosses). On this coin there are no dots, as on 102, dividing the words.

*Rev.*—Same legend and type as fig. 102.

I have also seen another halfpenny of the same type as fig. 101, supposed by Mr. Hawkins to be unique.

The question, "Who were Siefredus and Cnut?" must now be answered. We have of the former a series of coins struck at York at the end of the ninth or beginning of the tenth century; and, on reference to history, we find that in 897, the Danes of Northumbria collected a fleet, and placing themselves under the command of one *Sigefert*, made several piratical expeditions against the coasts of England.<sup>1</sup> This individual, I have no doubt, was the *Siefredus*, or *Sievert* of our coins. I was of opinion at one time, that the celebrated Norman king, Sigefrid, who besieged Paris in 885-6, and who was certainly in England prior to 882 (he was one of the sons of Ragnar Lodbrog, who invaded this country, to avenge their father's death, in 868), as a comparison of the English with the French chronicles will shew, had issued these coins from the mint

---

<sup>1</sup> "Dani, nautici roboris quantum poterant sibi contrahentes, Anglicani territorii oras denuo ad tempus, duce Sygefertho quodam, celebri prædone Northumbro, infestare cœperunt."—*Spelman's "Ælfredi Magni Vita."*



of York during his sojourn in Northumbria; but the conviction that they are of much later date than 882, when he left England, led me to fix upon another Northumbrian chieftain of the same name, less celebrated in history, but probably not less powerful.

Ragnar Lodbrog had a son named *Cnut*, and although I can find no mention of him in the English chronicles, the appearance of his name on the penny of Alfred, and on nearly 3000 others, render it not improbable, that he accompanied his brothers in their memorable invasion of Northumbria. I must here notice the unique penny of *Alwaldus*, since, if my appropriation of it be correct, it affords additional proof of the English origin of the whole of this class of coins.

Alwaldus, I believe, was no other than Ethelwald, or Adelwald, the nephew of Alfred. This prince, refusing to submit to the decree of the Witenagemote, which conferred the crown on Edward the Elder, fled to the Northumbrian Danes, and excited their sympathy to such a degree, that they espoused his cause, and elected him their king at York. His short reign was occupied by constant war with Edward, and he fell in battle, A.D. 905. The omission of two letters of the name is but a slight blunder compared with some which appear on coins of this era; and unfortunately one specimen only occurred, so that we have no means of testing the correctness of this appropriation by comparison with others.

The legend *Dns Ds O Rex*, is found more frequently with a reverse, *Mirabilia Fecit*, to which it appears more peculiarly to belong; and when combined the legend will be, "*Dominus Deus Omnipotens Rex Mirabilia Fecit.*" The combinations of *Ebraice*, *Cnut Rex*, &c., with one or other of these legends, appear to me to be the result of a confusion of the dies, and of accident rather than design.

Of the coins of Quentovic found in this parcel, I have seen several varieties, and after comparing them with those of *Cunnetti* and *Ebraice*, I have come to the conclusion that they are copies of the latter, blundered by workmen ignorant of the meaning of the type before them; I have not yet seen one with a correct or intelligible legend on the obverse.

The supposition that the disputed coins are French, is completely negatived by their weight; for whilst the French deniers of this period average about 26 grs. (English), the weight of the English penny should be  $22\frac{1}{2}$  grs., and the halfpenny  $11\frac{1}{4}$ , and with this standard the later money of Alfred nearly corresponds. The pennies of *Cnut* and *Siefredus* range from 20 to 23 grs., and the half-pennies 9 or 10 grs. Those French coins which weigh 23 grs., and a few of Alfred's which reach 26 grs., constitute the exceptions, and cannot be considered as the rule.

Mr. Hawkins has classed among the blundered half-pennies of Alfred, one which bears the name and title of Halfdan :

*Obv.*—ALFDEN RXX.

*Rev.*—RAIN LALD∞O.

Two Danish chiefs, cotemporary with Alfred, bore this name. The first came to England in 868, attacked the West Saxon kingdom without success, and finally settled in Northumbria in 876. As, however, he died in 883, I think this piece cannot belong to him, but prefer assigning it to the later Halfdan, who was slain in the battle of Wednesfield in 910.

Some of the coins of St. Edmund appear to read on the reverse, HEHHIL REXE. *Heming* was a common name of the Danish sea-kings, and this coin records the existence of one of them in this country; but neither of him nor of



*Oswald*, who appears to have issued coins of the same type, can I find any mention in the chronicles of that age.

The two pennies of Earl Sitric are certainly not the least interesting portion of the Cuerdale parcel. Their striking resemblance to the Oxford money of Alfred, enables us to fix their date about the year 900. The moneyer *Gundibertus* is observed upon some of the St. Edmund coinage; and the mint *Sceldfor* is, I think, Sheldford in Nottinghamshire (the *Sceldford* of Domesday). Sitric, who afterwards became king of York, was a son of Guthred, who died in 893, and I think it not unlikely that he was the same person with the Earl on the coins before us. The Pembroke collection contains a specimen of his money with the title *Cununc*, and the late Dean of St. Patrick possessed a curious penny of the same prince, of the well-known type of the *Sci Petri Moneta* (Lindsay, Pl. ii. 55).

At the time of the concealment of the Cuerdale coins, I believe the St Peter's money had not come into circulation; consequently the small parcel discovered at Harkirk, which consisted principally of these, and did not contain a single specimen of the earlier coinages of Alfred, must have been deposited some years later.

DANIEL HY HAIGH.

Manchester, July 16, 1842.

#### IV.

#### NOTE ON SOME COINS OF THE CUERDALE FIND.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 26, 1842.]

"Eboracum ubi sedem olim habuisse feruntur Lodbrokii filii. Northumbria autem maximam partem erat a nordmannis habitata."—*Saga Hakonar*, c. iii. p. 128.

HAVING read with much pleasure and instruction the first part of Mr. Hawkins' paper on the Cuerdale discovery,

I find that that gentleman has been led to conclude that some of these coins inscribed EBRAICE, are of French origin, and that they must be attributed to Evreux in Normandy. I shall submit to that learned antiquary my doubts on his identification. These doubts have arisen in my mind upon a careful examination of the coins, which the liberality of the Duchy of Lancaster towards our *Bibliothèque* has enabled me to study. My mode of reasoning shall be plain, and somewhat mathematical, and will be grounded upon the plates of Ruding and Hawkins.

On examining the very interesting coin of Ethelred (Pl. I. No. 1, of the *Numismatic Chronicle*), it cannot be denied that it is an imitation of the denier of Louis le Debonnaire. The manner in which the letter X, at the end of REX, has been placed, is in imitation of the Carolingian type XPISTIANARELIQIO. The coin communicated by Mr. Assheton, with the name of Ciolwlf, is also an imitation of a foreign coin, namely a Roman aureus, a fact of which Mr. Hawkins has felt the importance.

By these examples, and many others which I need not recount, it is evident that governments, as well as the artists themselves (in character with the spirit of the times), sometimes borrowed the designs of the coins of other states then in currency. Now, it was a well-known propensity in invading nations, to imitate the coins of the people they invaded. The Gauls on the banks of the Danube copied the coins of Macedon, and other parts of Greece; the Franks, Goths, and other barbarians, copied the coins of the Romans, and the Arabs the Persian and Byzantine coins. Why, therefore, should the Northmen be exempt from this practice of imitation? Those who established themselves in France have left some specimens of imitation of the Carolingian type, for the penny with the



temple, erroneously ascribed to Richard Lion-heart, was struck by Richard I. (A.D. 942—996.) I trace a corresponding fact in the rude penny (*Numismatic Chronicle*, Pl. i. No. 10.) which Mr. Hawkins says he "can scarcely consider a genuine coin of Alfred, struck by his authority." And adds: "It can scarcely be admitted, that coins so barbarous in execution, and so blundered in the inscriptions, could have issued from the established royal mints." These words are my best argument; and if Mr. Hawkins agrees with me in the reading of the reverse, upon which I

C  
see the monogram of one Canute, V + T, disposed accord-  
N

ing to the Catholic sign of the cross, with the intercalations of the letters REX, it will be admitted that an unknown sea-king, CNVT. REX, has imitated the coins of his contemporary king, Alfred. Another variety shows the same

R  
monogram on the reverse of another monogram, K  $\diamond$  S with  
L

the legend around it, EBRAICE CIVITA. This last coin is an imitation of the St. Peter's pennies given by Ruding, (Pl. xii. Nos. 3, 4, 8, 14). If we know nothing of the Canute whose name appears on some of these coins, we have some intelligence of Northmen Chiefs who may be the SIEFREDVS REX and SIEVERT REX, who also struck coins with the name of York, written like that of the pennies of St. Peter in Ruding, EBRAICE. Ethelwerd mentions (A.D. 894) that Sigefert came to Hastings with a powerful fleet from Northumbria (p. 847). The Annals of Ulster (p. 65) mention Sigfred, the son of Ingwar, as roaming about the British Isles at this period. Ethelwerd notices the death of Guthfred, king of Northumbria, at this time, and his burial at York (p. 847). Turner is disposed

to think that Sigfred had killed his brother Guthfred, and that Sigfert and he are one and the same person. But, without debating this, I am inclined to believe that in Sigfred and Sigfert (written Sifferth in the Saxon Chronicle) we find the SIFREDVS and SIEVERT of these coins. As the Annals of Ulster notice some dissensions of the Northmen, in which was killed a son of Olaf, *one of the sea-kings* who accompanied Ingvar (p. 65), I would appropriate to this king Olaf the pennies with DNS DS.  $\diamond$  REX *Dominus Deus; Olaf Rex*. The coin with  $\bar{\text{C}}$ VENTOIVICI was probably struck when the Vikingr came for a whole year to Condé so near Quentovic, *ƿep ƿop ƿe hepe upon Scalb to Conboð 7 ƿep ƿæt an Ʒear* (*Saxon Chronicle, anno 883*). This coin must be posterior to those with CNVT REX and EBRAICE, for its reverse shews a mixture of these two legends in a very blundered character. These propositions seem to me to be linked together by logical deductions. I claim indulgence for a dissertation presented with so much aridity, a fault in some measure inherent to the subject.

ADRIEN DE LONGPERIER.

V.



#### IRISH PENNY OF EDWARD I.

MY DEAR SIR,—The coin of which I inclose a rough sketch, fell into my hands a short time ago; and as I believe it to be unpublished, a description of it may not be unacceptable to you.



It is a penny of Edward I.:—*Obv.* The king's head, EDW R ANGL DNS HYB. *Rev.* Cross and pellets, CIVI TAS VATE R FOR. The peculiarity consists in the head side being of the English type of the pennies of Edward I., and not with the head in a triangle, like his Irish money; while the place of mintage is Waterford.

There is in the British Museum a penny of the same king, which is distinguished by just the contrary peculiarity. It is of the Canterbury mint, but the obverse is of the Irish type, with the head in a triangle (see Hawkins' *Silver Coinage*, Pl. xxii. No. 294).

It was understood, that the late Mr. Leybourne of Cork, possessed a penny of the same type as mine, but of the *Dublin* mint; and when his coins came to the hammer at Mr. Sotheby's, in 1838, I believe Mr. Hawkins' zeal to improve the noble collection under his care, induced him minutely to examine, several times over, the many hundreds of pennies of Edward I., which belonged to Mr. Leybourne, with a view to secure the one in question for the Museum; but it was not to be found among them, and what had become of it is not known. A coin similar to this last, is described in Mr. Lindsay's work on Irish coins, as being in the collection of the late Dean of St. Patrick's.

It is difficult to account for the caprices of this kind which occasionally occur in our coinage. It is not to be supposed that dies of the English type were sent to Ireland for regular use at the mints established in that country; for if this had been the case, the coins struck from them would be much less rare than they actually are. I conceive that these pieces must have been struck at London, previously to the reverse dies being dispatched to the places for which they were destined, either accidentally or by way of trial.

J. B. BERGNE.

## VI.

### THE GOLD "MANCUS."

[Read before the Numismatic Society, March 24, 1842.]

IN a letter with which we have been favoured by Monsieur A. de Longpèrier, that gentleman communicates some further observations on the remarkable gold coin of Offa, described by him at p. 232, Vol. IV., the substance of which is as follows:—

"It was on the faith of M. Lelewel that I quoted the silver denier of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, with the name of the Khalif Moktader Billah. This piece had been but imperfectly understood by a Polish gentleman whom M. Lelewel consulted; but M. Fræhn, who saw the coin in M. Reichel's collection at St. Petersburg, distinctly read the legend: *El Imam hesham al mouyad billah amir almou-makin, amer*, which legend relates to a caliph of Spain; and as the christian name is merely HENRICVS, without any title, it may indicate one of those petty chiefs who ruled in the mountains, and sometimes fought in the Mussulman ranks against their fellow countrymen. Notwithstanding this change of appropriation, the fact of a coin inscribed with two languages remains the same."

M. de Longpèrier further observes, in reference to the opinion he has expressed as to the remarkable gold coin of Offa:—

"I have hazarded the supposition that this coin of Offa represents the long sought-for *mancus*, but I neglected to set forth my principal argument in support of the opinion. It appears to me, that the name, as well as the coin itself, is derived from the Arabic, since the word *Mancush*, signifies generally a coin, whether of gold, silver or copper.



The verb نقش (*nakasha*) is rendered in Freytag's Dictionary *cudit nummos*, and the passive participle منقوش (*mankoush*). *Mancush* is very often used by Arabic writers, as in this passage of Makrisi:—

وكانت الدراهم قبل ذلك منقوشة بالفارسية<sup>1</sup>

and by others which it is not necessary to cite."

Ruding, after observing that the word *Mancus* is variously written, *Mancor*, *Mancr*, and *Mancure*, supposes the term to be derived from Italy, and noticing the conjectures of other writers, who suppose it to be formed from *manu cusam*, concludes that the term *cusus* would not have reference to simple weight. It is singular, that he goes on to remark on the probability of the coin, as well as the name, being imported,<sup>2</sup> without suspecting their Arabic origin. The *Mancus*, according to Archbishop Aelfric,<sup>3</sup> was equal in value to thirty pennies; and in the laws of Henry I. we find it thus estimated.<sup>4</sup> Now the weight of the gold penny of Henry III. (the first gold coin struck in England), is a little more than forty-five grains, and it was current for twenty pence, its value being subsequently raised to twenty-four pence, or two shillings. The weight of the gold Arabic dinar of this period is about sixty-six grains, or one third more than that of the gold penny, a fact which seems to set at rest all doubt as to the correctness of M. de Longpèrier's conjecture, that the Arabic

<sup>1</sup> And thus were at first the *dirhams* coined in Persia.

<sup>2</sup> *Annals of the Coinage*, 3rd edition, vol. i. p. 111.

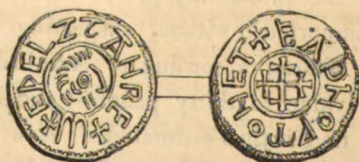
<sup>3</sup> *Libpa on Leyben iƿ Punb on Englisc fīƿ penegaƿ ƿemaciƿað ænne ƿeallinge and þƿittiz penega ænne mancr. Sax. Grammar, by Aelfric.*

<sup>4</sup> "Overseunesse regis est, in causis communibus, xx. manc, que faciant 4 sol."—*Leg. Henr. I. xxxv. § 1. Ancient Laws and Inst. of Eng., vol. i. p. 538.*

coin, with the name of Offa, communicated by him to the Numismatic Society, is really a specimen of the long sought-for *mancus*. That Arabic coins were occasionally current in England during the Anglo-Saxon period, we may believe, from the circumstance of their forming a part of the treasure discovered recently at Cuerdale. It is true that these coins are silver, but it may be safely conjectured that they represent the *mancus* of silver, *mancuses* of gold and silver being mentioned in the writings of this period.

J. Y. A.

## VII.



### COINS OF ETHELSTAN.

THREE very singular coins of Ethelstan are engraved in Mr. Hawkins' excellent work on the silver coinage of this country, Nos. 188, 189, and 190. He describes them as being of bad Mercian workmanship, and particularly as resembling a coin of Beornwulf (Rud. Pl. vii.), but is evidently at a loss how to appropriate them; for though he says, that on the whole he is inclined to give them to Ethelstan, of East-Anglia, he still retains them in their old position, amongst the coins of Æthelstan, sole monarch.

The above is a fourth of the same class, different in several respects from those which have been engraved: it resembles still more nearly the coins of Mercia; the



king's head is exactly like that on the most usual type of Beornwulf; the letters  $\text{p}$  and  $\text{r}$  are more decidedly of Mercian formation; and the whole reverse is so precisely that of Ludica (Hawk. 79), that it almost appears to have been struck from the same die. No one conversant with the Anglo-Saxon coinage could compare this piece with the coins, or with well-executed engravings of the coins of Beornwulf and Ludica, without coming to the conclusion that, belong to whom it may, it is of the date of those kings within a very few years, and, consequently, that it could never have been struck by Æthelstan the Dane in 878.

I take it for granted, then, that a new appropriation must be made of these four coins, so as to bring them nearer in point of time to those of Mercia, which they so much resemble. A writer in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for January (Mr. Haigh), has come to the same conclusion, upon the evidence of the three coins already published, and has given them to Æthelstan, son of Egbert,<sup>1</sup> king of Kent. There are some reasons why I hesitate about concurring in this appropriation. If they were *his*, I should expect to find a closer resemblance between them and the coins of Egbert and Æthelwulf; such a resemblance as there is between those of Coenwulf and Cuthred, or those of Alfred and Burgred. I should expect to find Eadgar, Eadnor and Mon, or one of them, amongst the moneyers of Egbert and Æthelwulf; and I should not expect to find that striking resemblance, which they bear to the coins of Beornwulf and Ludica. I may also add, that the probable date of these coins (their type and workmanship, particularly that of the one before us, fixes them as nearly as possible to

---

<sup>1</sup> Many writers make him the son of Æthelwulf.

820—825), is rather before the period in which Athelstan of Kent flourished, which was, as nearly as I can ascertain, from 837 to 852. The king of Kent in 823, and probably for some time afterwards, was Ethelwulf (see Turner's Hist. of Anglo-Sax., book iv. chap. iv.). I am rather disposed to conjecture, that they belong to some East Anglian king, prior to Edmund. If Edmund had a maternal uncle of the name of Athelstan, he might be the person. But, at any rate, there was, exactly at the time we want, a king of the East Angles. In 823 they and their king sought the help of Egbert against Beornwulf, and in 825 Ludica was killed in a battle with them and their king. This king, or one of these kings, if there were two, may be the person we seek (see Archæol. vol. xix. p. 302). Such is my conjecture: I shall be pleased if it only serves to draw forth a more probable one, and still more pleased if *clear evidence* can be found to supersede conjecture altogether.

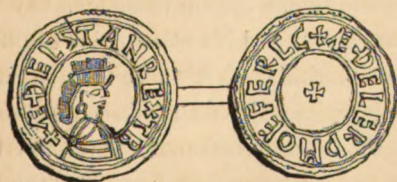
While on the subject of Ethelstan of East Anglia, I cannot leave altogether unnoticed those coins which appear in Ruding's ninth plate. Since the discovery at Cuerdale of other pieces which have so much better a claim to that appropriation, it can scarcely be supposed that they belong to the cotemporary of Alfred; yet, from their general resemblance to the coins of Eadmund, and from their bearing what we suppose to be the East Anglian symbol, they cannot be taken away from that kingdom. I am rather inclined to group them with those which bear the rude Mercian portrait, and assign them to the same king. I need not recapitulate the connection between these two classes of coins, which has already been traced by Mr. Haigh, but will only add, that the piece now given affords an additional link in the moneyer's name (see Ruding, Pl. ix. figs. 3, 5, 6, 8). But whether these pieces without the portrait,



belong to the same person as those with the portrait, or not, the early date of about 825 suits better the circumstances in which they have been found, than that of 878. I allude particularly to a hoard of coins, the greatest portion of which enrich the collection of C. W. Loscombe, Esq. In this hoard, the coins in question were found in company with coins of Coenwulf, Ciolwulf I., and Buhtulf of Mercia, but not of their successors; of Egbert and Ethelwulf of Wessex, but not of their successors, nor of the latest type of Ethelwulf; of Walfred and Cialnoth, archbishops of Canterbury, but not of the later types of Cialnoth. The sight of this hoard led me to doubt the usual appropriation of the coins of Ethelstan of East Anglia, before I had heard the result of the Cuerdale discovery, or knew that a new type of Ethelstan had been found.

F. D.

## VIII.



## PENNY OF ÆTHELSTAN.

I PRESENT to the Numismatic Society a drawing of a penny of Æthelstan, sole monarch, on which his portrait appears with an unusual quantity of hair behind the head. I observe that Sir F. Palgrave, in his "History of the Anglo-Saxon Period," says of him, that "he was accustomed to plait his *long flaxen tresses* with threads of shining gold."

Whether he was more proud of his hair than other Saxons, I know not; but at any rate the artist, either from design or clumsiness, has on this coin bestowed upon his portrait a great profusion of it. I have thought the coincidence, for it probably is no more, worthy of this passing notice.

The reverse of the same coin presents us with a new moneyer of the York mint, Æthelerd; who, I think, may be the person whose name appears on the coins of Anlaf with the raven. On *them* his name is written Athelferd, and I believe sometimes Athelerd. This slight variation in the spelling of the same name is nothing more than we commonly meet with in the Anglo-Saxon coinage. A further resemblance between this reverse of Æthelstan, and several of Anlaf's coins, may be observed in the character of the letters, some of which, particularly the M and C, are not as they were usually formed at that period; but any one comparing them together, would pronounce them of the same date.

If there be any propriety in the foregoing observations, we shall have additional reason to believe that the coins of Anlaf with the raven, and his other coins of like workmanship (Ruding, Pl. xi. figs. 2 & 4), have been rightly appropriated to the kingdom of Northumbria. A doubt has been thrown upon this appropriation, because the moneyers of these types have not been found amongst the moneyers of Æthelstan or his successors. This doubt may perhaps be now removed; and by a further comparison of these pieces with those of Regnald and Sithric, and a reference to the history of the times, we shall arrive very nearly at the exact period when they were all minted, from the beginning to the middle of Athelstan's reign. The other coins of Anlaf, with perhaps one exception (Rud. fig. 3), appear, from the evidence of the types and moneyers' names,



to be of a later period, and may belong to another Anlaf.

F. D.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have observed in Mr. Lindsay's new publication on the Anglo-Saxon coinage, an engraving of a penny of Æthelstan, very similar to the one now drawn (see Pl. iv. 107). It is of the same mint, and has the same moneyer's name.

## IX.

### NOTE ON A MEDAL OF THE KING OF OUDE.

BY H. H. WILSON, Esq., Pres. Num. Soc.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Dec. 23, 1841.]

THE medal submitted to the Meeting is of value as a historical document, recording a change of denomination of the ruling authority over an extensive and populous territory in India, and indicating in very palpable language some of those singular political revolutions which within the last half century have followed the establishment of the British Indian empire.

The medal is struck to commemorate the assumption of the title and authority of king, by the prince who had previously held the title of Nawab Vizier, and the authority of Subahdar, or Governor of Oude. Some explanation of these designations may be not uninteresting to those who are not familiar with the history of India.

Oude is a province lying on the north of the Ganges, and east of the junction of that river with the Jumna. It comprehends about 24,000 square miles, with an estimated population of four millions. It was formerly a dependency

upon the Mogul emperor, until the time of Mohammed Shah, who reigned at Delhi from A.D. 1719 to 1749. He conferred the government upon Sadut Khan, a Persian adventurer, who had risen into notice by his military merits, and had acquired the emperor's favour. This person held the viceroyalty of Oude during his life, and transmitted it as a hereditary succession to his nephew Sufder Jung, the government of Delhi having fallen into such a state of feebleness as to be unable to vindicate its paramount right, or even to resent the usurpation; on the contrary, Sufder Jung continued to act as one of the principal officers of the state, and was ultimately appointed Vizier, or Prime Minister, of the Great Mogul. He died in 1756.

The successor of Sufder Jung, Shujah ud Dowlah, engaged in hostilities with the English upon their first appearing as combatants and conquerors in Hindustan, and shared the fate of his countrymen. From being the unsuccessful enemy of the English, he became their ally and friend; and the connection which was commenced in his time has been not only continued until the present hour, but has undergone such modifications, as have converted a nominally independent, but really dependent viceroy, into a king by name and a subject by situation; the whole of his military, and much of his civil power, having been transferred to the government of British India.

Shujah ud Dowlah, and the princes who succeeded him, continued to add the title of Nawab Vizier to their other appellations. The title of Prime Minister of the Mogul was, however, almost a mockery, as the Mogul himself, after being a prisoner to the Marhattas, had become the actual pensioner and virtual prisoner of the English. In 1819, therefore, the then reigning subahdar, Ghazi ud din Hyder, thought it as undignified, as it certainly was untrue, to be



recognised only as the holder of subordinate honours, which the court of Delhi had conferred upon his ancestors, and aspired to the rank and denomination of king.

The subahdar had deserved the favour of the British government by the seasonable loan of considerable sums of money during the Nepaul war; and, upon the principle that there was nothing in a name, the elevation, however incompatible with the actual position of the Governor of Oude, was granted to him. The old king of Delhi was deeply mortified by this exaltation of his brother pageant; but it may be doubted if many of the natives of India felt any interest whatever in the occurrence. This event, however, it is the object of the medal to commemorate; and it represents the new monarch of Oude, in the first year of his reign, as king.

The portrait is that of Ghazi ud din Hyder, and is a remarkable deviation from the precepts of the Mohammedan religion, which strictly prohibit the imitation or the likeness of living things, and especially of human beings. He wears a crown upon his head, the design of which was probably furnished by some of the European artists at his court; the rest of his costume is Indian. Around the margin is an inscription in Persian, in an ornamental style of writing, which makes it somewhat difficult to be decyphered; it is, however, the following:—

سکه زد برسیم وزیر از فضل رب ذو المنن  
غازی الدین حیدر غازی نسب زمن  
سنه احد

“The mintage in silver and gold, through the grace of the Lord of all bounty, of Ghazi ud din Hyder, Ghazi (the

conqueror of infidels), of the house of the Lion of the Age. In the year One."

The reverse represents the royal arms of the king of Oude, agreeably to a system of blazonry for which it would be of little avail to consult the herald's college in any European country. Two rather nondescript lions or tigers rampant, support two banners, each having the device of a fish; the same two fish on a large scale are below the tigers, and an ornamented scroll is beneath them. The banners are separated by a dagger, above the point of which, as a crest, is the regal crown. The crown and the tigers are, of course, types of royalty; the other emblems refer to the rank held by His Majesty's ancestors as chief nobles of the Court of Delhi, to whom alone the Mahimuratib—the Order of the Fish—with the privilege of bearing them upon banners, was conferred.

The *کٲار* (*katar*) dagger is of a peculiar form, and is such as was especially worn by the vizier, or prime minister.

The adoption of the fish was, no doubt, connected with some astrological notions of the auspiciousness of the conjunction of the Sun with the zodiacal sign Pisces; that of the dagger seems to have been borrowed from the Hindoos. Thus, in the *Mudra Rakshasa*, ii., 249, "If it be true that you desire his safety, forego the sword, and in its stead assume this weapon." (*Gives the ministerial dagger*).

The margin of the reverse also has a legend in the same florid style of penmanship as the one on the obverse; but, with the aid of some learned Orientalists among my friends, it has been made out, and is the following benediction:—

هزار سال شاهٲا بقائٲ عمر توباد  
هزار سال باشي تودر امان خدا



"May thy life, O king, endure for a thousand years; mayest thou live for a thousand years in the protection of God."

The medal is of pure silver, and, all circumstances considered, its execution is not discreditable to the Lucknow mint.

## X.

### ON SOME GOLD COINS OF EDWARD III. AND RICHARD II., RECENTLY FOUND AT WEST- MINSTER,

BY JAMES DODSLEY CUFF, ESQ., F.S.A, TREASURER N. S.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Jan. 27, 1842.]

IN the early part of last year a very considerable number of gold coins were discovered in the vicinity of the metropolis. The exact number I have not been able to ascertain, but I have reason to believe that by far the greater part, if not the whole, came under my examination. A large portion was offered to Mr. C. R. Smith, one of the Secretaries of the Numismatic Society, by some labourers, who at the time declined stating where they were found. Mr. Smith, to save them from the melting-pot or dispersion without examination (the usual fate of discoveries of this kind), immediately purchased all that were offered to him. Subsequently it was ascertained that they were found in the bed of the Thames, opposite the House of Lords. With them were the remains of a brass box, or casket, which was unfortunately thrown aside as comparatively worthless, and lost. As many little varieties appear upon the pieces of Edward III. which do not seem to have been hitherto noticed, a short account of them may not be thought uninteresting to the members of the Numismatic Society.

To offer any remarks upon coins so well known to almost every one present, may be thought unnecessary and tiresome, yet the hope of eliciting further information induces me to run that risk.

The subjoined list contains 174 coins, viz. 72 nobles, 64 half nobles, and 38 quarter nobles, all (nine only excepted of Richard II.) of the reign of Edward III. Of the nobles we find 24 that have the title of "King of France" without that of "Lord of Aquitaine;" 31 with the title of "Lord of Aquitaine," and not "King of France;" and 5 that have both titles upon them.

Of the half nobles 9 have the title of France, and 36 that of Aquitaine: 16 are without either.

The title of Aquitaine is not found upon any of the quarter nobles; and only 5 have that of France, the remaining 31 being without either.

The noble and its parts of Edward III. appear to have been the first current gold money in this kingdom: and, according to Leake, the occasion of striking this famous coin was to assert King Edward's dominion of the seas, and title to France, and to commemorate his great and glorious victory over the French fleet in 1340, the greatest that ever was obtained at sea by the English, and the first where a king of England had commanded in person, an action worthy the monarch of the seas, and to be transmitted down to us after the Roman manner upon the best gold money; so that this coin may truly be called noble, as well for its beauty and value, as for the subject it commemorates. The first of these was that of his eighteenth year (1344), very few of which remain to this day, as they were called in at the latter end of the same year. In his twentieth year a second coinage was issued, of which also very few are now known. Both of these coinages appear to have



been made too heavy in comparison with silver, which offered temptations to the merchants and goldsmiths to melt and export them, a reason sufficient probably to account for their present extreme rarity. After his twentieth year, notwithstanding the immense drain of wealth from this kingdom to sustain his struggle for the crown of France, these beautiful coins are found in great numbers and variety. We are told that in 1337, the king was so straitened for money, that in order to raise the necessary funds for his expedition into France, he was obliged to pawn the crown jewels, and that the House of Commons voted the supplies during a considerable part of this reign in so many bags of wool, thus proving the scarcity of money during that period. At what particular time they began to coin the noble and its parts in such abundance, is uncertain, but it was perhaps after the battle of Cressy. Edward was enabled, according to the fashion of modern days, to make war support war. Certain it is, he managed to possess himself of the means to coin a very large quantity of these exquisite pieces. Leake says, that the nobles with the title of "King of France," are much more common than those with the title of "Lord of Aquitaine." If this be correct, the greater number, I presume, were coined previous to the year 1360, which does not appear to be borne out by the present discovery, as we have 24 nobles with the title of "King of France," and 36 with the title of "Lord of Aquitaine;" and the half nobles have a much larger proportion with the title of Aquitaine, being 36 to 9.

From the above it may be inferred, that most of these were coined subsequent to the splendid victory of the Black Prince at Poitiers, when many large sums were paid by different princes to preserve their territories from pillage. The Dukes of Burgundy and Nivernois paid 100,000

nobles each, and various others; to which may be added the plunder and spoil consequent upon that wonderful achievement.

Snelling, in describing the coinage of his twenty-seventh year, says, "The noble and its half are inscribed, EDWARD DEI G. REX ANG. Z FRA. DNS. HYB. before and after the treaty of Bretigny, or before his forty-third year, but during that interval they are inscribed EDWARD D. G. REX ANG. DNS. HYB. Z AQT. The quarter reads nearly the same. The type of the reverse of these nobles is like those of his two former coinages, and the half is exactly the same as the whole. That of the quarter differs from them only in having its cross formed of but one line (the dotted ones being omitted), and the lions have no crowns over them. One sort wants the rose and letter in the centre, and has four annulets in the interstices of the cross."

The subjoined list exhibits several varieties in the inscriptions, and a few also in the type from the above description; some are very remarkable, and have not hitherto been noticed. The examination and comparison of so many together lead me to believe they may be divided into three periods: first, those struck after his twentieth year, and before the treaty of Bretigny (between 1347 and 1360); secondly, such as were coined during the term of that treaty, between 1360 and 1369; and, thirdly, those coined subsequent to 1369.

Edward assumed the title of King of France in the year 1338, by the advice of Artevelde, an influential Fleming, in order to quiet the consciences of his countrymen, who were under an oath not to bear arms against the king of France, their liege lord; whereby he removed their scruples, and obtained their support. Such of the nobles as



have the title of King of France, without that of Aquitaine, I propose to place in the first period. Such as are without the title of King of France, and bear that of Lord of Aquitaine, to the second period; and those with both titles upon them, to the third period. These latter titles were continued by Edward's successors, Richard II. and Henry IV. In the present list will be found some pieces that have in the centre of the cross on the reverse, the letter C; and it is not a little remarkable that this variety should have escaped the observation of every one of our Numismatic writers. That it indicates a place of mintage is now pretty generally admitted, though we have only one other instance that I am aware of, where a letter so placed has a similar signification, and that is on the noble and its parts of his first coinage, where L denotes London, as the place of mintage. In all other cases, the letter in the centre of the cross on gold coins is considered the initial of the name of the monarch. In a catalogue of the British Museum duplicates, sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Co. in the year 1811, a noble is described with the letter D in the centre of the cross (lot 113). In all probability this was misread, as no such specimen is now to be found in that magnificent collection. One of Henry's nobles with the initial C (unnoticed in the catalogue) was sold in the late Baron Dimsdale's choice collection (lot 237). After it was knocked down, the purchaser made known its peculiarity, which occasioned some interest and discussion, such letter having never before obtained notice; since which the C has been considered the distinctive mark of the Calais mint.

Ruding, in his account of this mint, says, "In 1364 Guater de Barde, master of the mint in the Tower of London, having undertaken to coin the king's money of gold and silver here (Calais) of the same weight and

alloy as the money of the said Tower, according to the terms of the indenture, therefore the king appointed him to be master of this mint." "In 1365 the king appointed Thomas Kyng to be master of the mints in Calais; and in the latter part of the same year an *assay was ordered to be made of the money which Kyng had coined in this mint.*"

Under one of these two officers, probably, the pieces above mentioned were coined, as all the specimens I have seen bear the title of Lord of Aquitaine, and not King of France, which confines their issue within the years 1360 and 1369. One noble in this find has an R in the centre; this I cannot account for in any other way than by supposing it to be a coin of Richard II., and that an obverse die of Edward was accidentally used. This variety is in the National Museum. One coin occurs on which the word "TRANSIENS" is omitted, and which is further very remarkable in having only lions on the side of the ship, the only specimen I have ever met with that did not bear lions and fleurs de lis alternately. On two other nobles we have only two ropes instead of three. These also are uncommon varieties. The half nobles present us with many little differences, not so much in the titles, as in the manner of spelling the name, which is written in nearly every imaginable variety, viz. ED. EDWAR. EDWARD. EDWARDI. EDWARDU. and EDWARDUS, some of which exhibit great negligence or ignorance. We have, also, several where the important negation in the prayer of the legend is left out, as will be seen by reference to the list.

The quarter nobles also furnish their share of varieties. The shape and ornaments of the crosses on the reverse differ in many particulars. The name is written EDWR. EDWAR. and EDWARD.



## NOBLES.

*First Period. 1347—1360.*

- 1 EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. Z FRANC. D.  
HYB.  
IHC AVTEM TRANSIENS P. MEDIVM ILLORV.  
IBAT. 1
- 2 Similar legend divided by a cross instead of an annulet. 8
- 3 Like No. 2, except having "C" instead of S in TRAN-  
SIENS. 12

*Second Period. 1360—1369.*

- 4 EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DNS. HYB.  
Z AQT.  
IHC AVTEM TRANSIENS PER. MEDIV. IL-  
LORVM IBAT. 21
- 5 Only difference of No. 4, a flag. 1
- 6 Differs from No. 4, having the words divided by one cross  
only, and AQUIT. instead of AQT. 2
- 7 Same as No. 4, except C instead of S in TRANSIENS. 1
- 8 Same as No. 4, except the reverse legend being divided by  
annulets.
- 9 EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DNS. HYBN.  
Z ACQ.  
IHC AVTEM PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT. 1

*Third Period, after 1369.*

- 10 EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z FRANC. DNS.  
HYB. Z AQVIT.  
IHC AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM IL-  
LORVM IBAT. 3
- 11 Similar to No. 10, but having only AQ for Aquitaine. 1
- 12 EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z FRANC. DNS.  
HYB. Z AQ.  
IHC AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLO-  
RVM IBAT. 1
- In the centre of the reverse of this coin is the letter R,  
probably of Richard the Second.
- 13 Uncertain. 2

## HALF NOBLES.

- 1 EDWARDVS DEI G. REX. ANGL. D.  
DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME.  
Annulets at the angles of the cross. 1
- 2 EDWARDV. DEI G. REX ANGL. D.  
DOMINE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME.  
Annulets at the angles of the cross. 4
- 3 EDWARDI DEI G. REX ANGL. D.  
Rev. As No. 2. 3  
Annulets at the angles of the cross.
- 4 EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. D.  
Rev. As No. 1. 1
- 5 Obv. As No. 4.  
DOMIN. IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS M. 1
- 6 EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. D. HYB.  
Rev. As No. 1. 3
- 7 EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANG.  
Rev.—As No. 1. 1
- 8 EDWARD. DEI G. REX ANGL.  
Rev.—As No. 1, except having C in the centre. Flag. 1
- 9 EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z FRANC.  
Rev.—As No. 1, except in form of the E in centre. Flag. 1
- 10 EDWARD. DI. G. REX ANGL. FRANC. D. HYB.  
Rev.—As No. 1. 1
- 11 EDWARD. DEI G. REX ANGL. D. HYB. Z AQT.  
Rev.—As No. 1. 32
- 12 EDWAR. DEI G. REX ANGL. Z FRANC.  
Rev.—As No. 1. 1
- 13 Obv. Same as No. 12, with the addition of D to the titles.  
Rev.—As No. 1. 6
- 14 ED. DEI GRA. REX ANGL.  
Rev.—As No. 2. 1
- 15 ED. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DI.  
DOMINE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVTS ME. 1
- 16 ED. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DNS. HYB. Z ACQ.  
Rev.—As No. 2.  
The angles of the cross terminate in annulets.



QUARTER NOBLES.

1.	EDWR. R. ANGLIE. Z DNVS. HY. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA.	2
2	EDWR. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. D. Pellet in centre, annulets in the quarters.	2
3	EDWAR. R. ANGL. Z FRANC. D. HY. Trefoils at the angles, pellet in the centre.	2
4	EDWAR. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. Pellet in the centre and pellets in the quarters.	2
5	EDWAR. DEI GRAC. REX ANGL. D. EXALTABITVR IN GLORA. Pellet in the centre, annulets in the quarters.	1
6	EDWAR. D. G. REX ANGL. Z FRANC. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA AN E in centre, and trefoils at the angles.	1
7	<i>Obv.</i> As No. 5. <i>Rev.</i> As No. 5, except having I in <i>gloria</i> .	1
8	EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. Fleur de lis in centre of reverse.	24
9	Same as No. 8, except the addition to the titles of the letter D.	1

XI.

ON THE DATES UPON THE COINS OF  
ALEXANDRIA.

BY SAMUEL SHARPE, Esq.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Jan. 27, 1842.]

WE possess such numerous and valuable writings of the Alexandrian mathematicians, usually dating their observations of eclipses and occultations by the year of the king or emperor's reign, that the subject of the Egyptian and Alexandrian year is very well understood. In every case the

year of the reign was supposed to begin and end with the new-year's day; and on the death of a sovereign, the remaining months of that year were called the first year of his successor. Thus the first and the last year of every sovereign contained less than twelve months; and emperors like Galba, Macrinus, and Æmilianus, who only reigned a few weeks, have left coins dated in the first and second years of their reigns, because their new-year's day, our 29th of August, old style, happened to fall within those few weeks. All this is well understood; but I wish to point out an exception to the general rule, which occurs certainly twice, and most likely three times, in the course of the series of Egyptian coins.

Cleopatra, the last of the family of the Ptolemies, died in the twenty-second year of her reign; and the throne of Egypt was then left empty. Had Augustus immediately declared himself king of Egypt, the remaining months of that year would have been called the first of his reign; but it was not till eight or nine years later that he ventured to take that title; and when the Alexandrians first dated by the years of Augustus, we find that they called the first year of his reign that which followed the last of Cleopatra. Had they been guided by the usual rule, the last year of Cleopatra and the first of Augustus would together have contained only twelve months; but as there was no intermediate successor to Cleopatra, nothing was more natural than to continue, after her death, to call the remaining months of that year by her name. This first departure from the usual rule is known for a certainty from the writings of the astronomers, who for three hundred years used the era of Augustus; and this must guide us in explaining one or two other cases.

In the third year of the emperor Maximin, the two



Gordians proclaimed themselves emperors in Carthage; and when the news reached Egypt, the Alexandrians coined money dated in the first year of their reign. But the Gordians were put to death after a few weeks, and Egypt returned under the government of Maximin, though he had been declared a public enemy by the senate. When the senate heard of the death of the two Gordians, they chose Balbinus and Pupienus Maximus as their successors, who joined with themselves the young Gordianus Pius, with the title of Cæsar. But it was not till the following year that Maximin was defeated; and the Alexandrians coined in the names of Balbinus, Pupienus, and Gordianus Pius, calling it the first year of their reign, though it was the second in Rome; thus giving the whole of the former year, not we must suppose to Maximin the public enemy, though he ruled there, but to the two Gordians, who only reigned for a few weeks. Zoega, in his admirable work on Egyptian coins, does not take this view of the case: he places within one twelvemonth the reign of the two Gordians, the reign of Balbinus and Pupienus, and the first year of Gordianus Pius. But this is disproved by the strongest evidence of astronomy, and the mathematical writers. We learn from Julius Capitolinus, that Balbinus and Pupienus were reigning on the 12th of April, A. D. 237, when there was a total eclipse of the sun. And we learn from Herodian and Censorinus, that they were slain at the Capitoline games in the following year. Their reign must have occupied a part of two years.

The third case of a departure from the usual rule, is on the death of Pertinax, when Pescennius Niger was acknowledged emperor in Egypt, and Septimus Severus at Rome. For the remaining months of that year, the whole of the following year, and part of a third, Niger held his

power in Egypt and the East against his rival; but when Severus defeated him, and then coined in Alexandria, he called it the second year of his reign, not the third; assigning to Pertinax the few remaining months of the year in which he died, and only claiming the following year for himself. Here again I have ventured to differ from the learned Zoega, who shortens the reign of Niger, and lengthens the reign of Severus in Egypt, though not in Rome; and thereby he makes a separation between the triumphal entry of Caracalla into Alexandria, and the coin which seems to have been struck in honour of it.

The right understanding of the dates on these coins is of more importance than it may at first seem; for it is only on the evidence of the Alexandrian coins, and Alexandrian astronomy, that the reigns of the Roman emperors can be satisfactorily settled.

Years beginning on 1st of Jan.		Alexandrian Years, beginning 29th of August.			Remarks.
of our era.	of Rome.	of Augustus.	of the reign in Alexandria.	Dates on coins.	
237	990	266	3 of Maximinus and Maximus. 1 of the Gordians.	$\gamma$ $a$	Total eclipse of the sun, April 12, 237.
238	991	267	4 of Maximinus and Maximus. 1 of Balbinus and Pupienus. 1 of Gordianus Pius.	$\delta$ $a$ $a$	Capitoline games in 991 of Rome.



Alexandrian years, beginning 29th August.		
of Augustus.	of the reign in Alexandria.	Date on coins.
223	32 of Aurelius. 1 of Pertinax. 1 of Pescennius Niger.	$\lambda \beta$ a —
224	2 of Pescennius Niger.	—
225	3 of Pescennius Niger. 2 of Septimus Severus.	— $\beta$

MEDAL TO MEHEMET ALI.





## XII.

MEDAL TO MEHEMET ALI, STRUCK IN  
ENGLAND.

By the kindness of Lieut. Waghorn, R.N., we are enabled to present our readers with an engraving of the Gold Medal about to be presented to the Pacha of Egypt by some English noblemen and gentlemen, as a mark of their appreciation of his enlightened and noble conduct during the late unhappy war in Syria.

Creditable as the wood engraving is to the artist (S. Williams), it is to be hoped the patrons and admirers of medal engraving, as well as those who can estimate the exalted feelings of the Pacha on this memorable occasion, will procure copies in bronze or silver of the medal itself, and record themselves as assisting in carrying out the worthy objects of the Committee, who have supplied a brief address to accompany the medal, on which will be inscribed the names of the subscribers.

In 1840, England allied herself to Russia and Austria to restore Syria to Turkey, from whose rule it had seceded, owing to the bad government of the Porte. Extraordinary good fortune gave that success to the Allied Powers, which, singly, they might never have achieved. An unusual absence of the tornadoes and hurricanes which annually afflict the Syrian coast, enabled our fleets to bombard and capture the chief sea-port towns; and the rains which usually fall in the autumnal months, engendering malaria and rendering the land untenable by foreign armies, were this year so late that the British Marines were enabled to

keep a footing, and sweep every thing before them; and ultimately, the accidental explosion of the gunpowder at Acre completed the overthrow of the dominion of Mehemet Ali in Syria.

During this war,—while we were blockading the Pacha's ports, burning his towns and villages, ravaging his territories, destroying his subjects by thousands, and placing his very existence in jeopardy,—this noble-minded veteran kept open the grand overland route to India, forwarded our despatches through his dominions, protected our countrymen, merchants, and travellers, whom, by the laws of “civilized” nations, he might have imprisoned, and guarded their property, which, by the same laws, he might have confiscated.

By this wonderful control of the worst human passions, under the worst of circumstances, and by the display of unheard-of generous—and in principle, Christian—behaviour, the conquered has become the conqueror; and when prejudices shall have worn away, posterity will honour his memory, and place him among the benefactors of mankind.

Up to the period of striking this medal, England has never recognized the Pacha's benevolent conduct, forming, as it does, an epoch in the history of civilization. Would it have been an act of injustice in our Government, or in the Honourable East India Company, or in the Corporation of London, to have marked such an example of “doing as we would be dealt by” by some public act of gratitude and acknowledgment?

Great minds, or minds endued with the power of discerning right from wrong, would have hailed an opportunity of acknowledging such virtue in an enemy. But not a voice was raised among peers or commons; nor could



the merchants of England, whose property had been guarded, afford to record their gratitude, even by the cost of a medal. Statues have been found at all times for persons of equivocal merit and negative virtue; warriors have their marble effigies in our public places and in our churches; but where is the statue or tribute to the man, who, like Mehemet Ali, has redeemed the errors of humanity, and, under like trying circumstances, has shewn the noble capabilities of human nature? The medal before us is the only proof of the recognition, on the part of a few warm-hearted and thinking individuals, of what should have commanded the thanks of the nation.

It is pleasing to see the art of Medal Engraving applied to legitimate objects. It has, hitherto, like other arts, been too often prostituted to feed vanity and ambition, or to record deeds that had better have been buried in oblivion. There has never been a worthier occasion for calling forth the skill of the British medal engraver, than that which has originated this medal, and we hope the abilities of our artists will in future be employed for purposes half so good and honourable as this.

The list of the Committee embraces, as it should do, names of noblemen and gentlemen of all parties, as well as clergymen of the Established Church, who are thus anxious to welcome good deeds in Mahomedans as well as in Christians.

Subscriptions to the medal, by order of the Committee, are limited to one guinea, for which a copy in bronze of the gold medal is given, and the Subscriber's name attached to an address on vellum and gold; so that, in point of fact, every Subscriber receives full value for his money. This liberality on the part of the Committee is worthy the spirit which dictated the striking of the

medal, and is doubtless to be explained by the allusion in the inscription, to the fact of the gold medal being the gift of the Committee, and, of course, paid for by them. Those who wish to subscribe should, without more delay, send their names to the Secretaries, at Messrs. Waghorn and Co's. Offices, 34, Cornhill, where the gold medal and address may for a few days longer be inspected.

*List of the Committee.*

Lieut. Col. The Right Hon. The Earl of Cardigan.	Col. Rolt, C.B.
Lord Viscount Exmouth.	Dr. Bowring, M.P.
Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P.	William Ewart, Esq., M.P.
Lord Rokeby.	William Feilden, Esq., M.P.
Sir Moses Montefiore, F.R.S.	Samuel Briggs, Esq. (Egypt.)
Sir Edwin Pearson.	John Minet Fector, Esq.
Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B.	John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.
Col. The Hon. Dawson Damer, M.P.	Rev. H. Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.
Col. Campbell, late Consul-General in Egypt, and Agent for the Hon. E. I. Company.	Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, M.A.

*Honorary Secretaries.*

Thomas Waghorn, Lieut. R.N.  
Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A.

In expressing our opinion of the *morale* of the Pacha Medal, we had almost overlooked the artist (Mr. Stothard), who, in his usual bold and effective style, has executed a work of great merit; and when it is considered he had not the advantage afforded him of working from a bust, the likeness he has produced of the Pacha is the more remarkable; though somewhat too youthful, it is characteristic and striking. The medal is rather larger than the engraving.



## NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

REVUE NUMISMATIQUE, publiée par E. CARTIER et L. DE LA  
SAUSSAYE. Blois, 1842. Nos. II., III., IV.

THIS excellent periodical sustains its established reputation. All the papers are good, and many evince research and learning of the highest character, whether the subjects discussed are the national coinage, ancient and mediæval, or from the more comprehensive and general departments of numismatics.

NO. II.—LE HÉROS ALEUAS. Par M. J. de WITTE.

A disquisition on an article by Mr. Birch, published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, April, 1839, on a rare didrachm of Larissa, of Thessaly, with the head of the hero Aleuas.

The author considers this Aleuas, the asserted primogenitor of the family of the Aleuades, as a mythological personage, analogous to, or identical with, Helius, Hephestus, and Vulcan, whose symbols appear both on the obverse and reverse of the coin.

MÉDAILLE DE GRAND-BRONZE DE DOMITILLA, FEMME  
DE VESPASIEN. Par A. DEVILLE.

The large brass coins of Domitilla have, by some, been assigned to the daughter instead of the wife of Vespasian, to whom, with better grounds, they would appear to belong. The obverse of this particular coin is inscribed

DOMITILLAE IMP. CAES. VES. AVG.; in the exergue SPQR; a carpentum drawn by two mules. The writer contends, that had the moneyer meant to have commemorated the daughter of Vespasian, he must from necessity have appended the word *Filia* to that of the emperor, and remarks, that on all the coins of empresses of the higher empire, where, as on this, the name of the wife is immediately followed by that of the emperor, the word *uxor* is never expressed.

MÉDAILLE D'OR D'ALBIN. Par M. Ch. LENORMANT.

On the gold coin of Albinus, with the reverse of SAECVLO FRVGIFERO COS. II.

The figure which this inscription surrounds, is that of a bearded divinity, wearing a tiara surmounted by a veil, clothed in an ample tunic, and seated between two winged sphinxes, standing; on their heads the Phrygian cap. The divinity has the right hand raised, and holds in the left an expanded flower.

Antiquaries have hitherto left this interesting coin unsatisfactorily explained. M. Lenormant recognises in the figure the god of the Phenicians, *Æon*, *Αἰὼν*, the Greek of the Latin *Sæculum*, and with good reason thinks the coin to have been struck by Severus, in compliment to Albinus who was born at Hadrumetum, near Carthage, where this divinity was worshipped. The word *Frugiferum*, added to *Sæculum* (the translation of *Æon*), serves to assist the explanation. Gruter gives an inscription, which shews that under Constantine the Roman colony of Hadrumetum retained, among other surnames, that of *Frugifera*;—  
COLONIAE CONCORDIAE VLPIAE TRAIANAE  
AVGVSTAE FRVGIFERAE HADRVMETINAE.



## No. III.—LE DRUIDE ABARIS. Par M. DE LA SAUSSAYE.

On a Gold Coin, with a representation of Abaris.<sup>1</sup>

*Obv.*—Naked head to the left.

*Rev.*—A winged figure; between the legs an arrow.

The learned writer refers to, and modifies in many points, his original opinions on the imitation of the types of Greek coins by the Celtic tribes, and their gradual deterioration,<sup>2</sup> and acknowledges the influence of religious notions on the formation of the types on Gaulish coins, and that important mythological facts may be collected from them.

The myth of Abaris, of which this coin gives the chief feature, bears reference to very early communications between the northern countries and Greece; and M. Saussaye has displayed his usual tact and ability in indicating the utility of this rare coin in elucidating the obscure historical facts given us of the migrations of the Celtæ, and their connections with Greece.

## No. IV.—SUR UN DENIER D'ARGENT DE LA FAMILLE CORNELIA. Par M. CH. LENORMANT.

*Obv.*—Head of Pallas to the right, in a helmet resembling the Phrygian cap, the point of which terminates in the head of a griffin; behind the head, EX. S. C., before, X.

*Rev.*—CETEGVS. A child wearing the Phrygian cap, and carrying a branch of a tree over his shoulder, seated on a goat running to the right; in exergue, ROMA; the whole surrounded with a wreath.

M. Mionnet, in his "Rareté des Medailles Romaines," mentions two varieties of this coin; on one of which the legend reads CETHEGVVS, on the other CETEGVS,—the former from Morell's designs, the latter from the original coin. Morell appears to have been misled from the

<sup>1</sup> See Mionnet, *Sup. aux Chefs Gaulois*, N<sup>o</sup>. 140; Lelewel, *Type Gaulois*, p. 179.

<sup>2</sup> Lelewel, *Type Gaulois*, p. 16.

ordinary spelling of the word in manuscripts and printed books, and imagined a ligature between the T and the E.

The writer thinks with M. Cavedoni that the person recorded on the coin is *C. Cornelius Cethegus*, who was Consul A.V. 557, and also agrees with that author in seeking in the type on the reverse an allusion to the name of Cethegus; but the conformity of their views holds no further. The child on the goat, M. Lenormant observes, not being winged, cannot be considered as the genius of a divinity, and the head-dress and branch remain unexplained by M. Cavedoni, who fancies the type bears allusion to the word *Cethegus*, which, he suggests, may be derived from *κίττος*, ivy, and *αιξ*, a she-goat.

M. Lenormant explains the relation of the type to the name Cethegus, by a passage in Arnobius: "According to that author, Atys had been nourished by the *milk of a he-goat*, (*lacte hirquino*), from which, he adds, is derived the name Atys. The Phrygians, in their language, use the word *Atagus* to denote a he-goat; '*quia hircos Phryges, suis ATAGOS elocutionibus nuncupant, inde Attis nomen ut sortiretur, effluxit.*' Who will not be struck with the relation of the word *he-goat* (in Phrygian, *Atagus*), with the word *Cethegus*, or rather *Cetegus*? The animal on which the infant is carried is not a female but a male goat, and this infant is no other than the young Atys, named from the *he-goat*,<sup>3</sup> *Atagus*, with whose milk he had been fed. The Phrygian cap and the branch, which may be that of the pine, confirm this explanation."

For the further development of the writer's ideas on this

---

<sup>3</sup> Arnobius, in a second passage (vi. 13), leaves the meaning of the expression, *lacte hirquino*, perfectly unequivocal. *Lacte infans educatus hirquino est. O fabulam sexui inimicam semper atque infestissimam maculino: in qua sexus viriles non solum homines ponunt, sed pecudes etiam fiunt ex maribus matres.*



coin, we refer our readers to the *Revue* itself, which is replete with valuable matter. Many of the papers, such as M. Cartier's "On the Monetary History of France," to be properly appreciated, should be read and studied in their original language.

SYNOPSIS NUMORUM ROMANORUM QUI IN MUSEO CÆSAREO  
VINDOBONENSI ADSERVANTUR. Digessit JOSEPHUS ARNETH.

Large 8vo. Vienna, 1842.

[Dedicated to the Numismatic Society of London.]

The learned Director of the Museum of Vienna has published this Synopsis as a companion to that of the Greek coins of the Imperial collection. It holds place between a descriptive catalogue and a plain synopsis. In arrangement it is admirable, and is supplied with two alphabetical indexes, one containing the names, and the other a copious series of inscriptions.

The Numismatic Society will, without doubt, highly appreciate the compliment paid them by the dedication.

NUMISMATICS OF GALLIA NARBONENSIS.—M. de la Saussaye, one of the editors of the *Revue Numismatique*, having altered the plan of his work on Gaulish coins, long since announced, has determined on publishing it in detached portions, and has, accordingly, just issued the first volume, which is devoted to the coins of Gallia Narbonensis. The manner in which this portion of the work is executed, creates in us a desire to see the remainder. The plates, which are numerous, are executed from drawings of the actual pieces by the hand of the author, and are of the highest interest and value to those who are engaged in the study of the primitive coins of Gaul and Britain. M. de la Saussaye is so well known by his able contributions to numismatic science, that any eulogium of ours on his labours will not be needed; but this work is eminently entitled to the notice of English numismatists, who, by means of its very accurate drawings alone, may become acquainted with the early Gaulish type, hitherto so often confounded with that of British origin.

RECHERCHES SUR LES MONNAIES DES DUCS HEREDITAIRES  
DE LORRAINE. Par F. de Saulcy. Metz, 1841.

It is not long since, that we announced to our readers (and we regret

that we have hitherto been prevented, by want of time and space, from noticing it fully) the appearance of a very able and interesting work by this indefatigable numismatist, under the modest title of *Essai de Classification des Monnaies Autonomes de l'Espagne*, and lo! here is another of greater magnitude, and in a very elegant form, with thirty-six plates, executed by Dembour, from drawings by the pencil of the author himself, a sufficient assurance to us of their fidelity. We have often urged on the collectors of English coins, the importance of studying them in connection with those of the Continent; and we cannot refrain from recommending this work to their notice, as one which sheds much light on the numismatic history of a province so renowned in history.

**MONETE DEI REALI DI SAVOIA**, Edite ed Illustrate da Domenico Promis, Bibliotecario e Conservatore dei Medaglie de S. M. 2 Tom. 4to. Torino, 1841.

A VERY elaborate account of the coins of the Sardinian States by Domenico Promis, Librarian and Keeper of the Medals of the King of Sardinia. The increase of interest taken in the study of the coins of the middle ages and of local Numismatics is, we are glad to perceive, rapidly extending even to Italy.

**NOTICE SUR LES ANCIENNES MONNAIES DES COMTES DE FLANDRES**, Ducs de Brabant et Comtes de Hainaut; faisant partie de la Collection des Médailles de l'Université de Gand. 1839. Avec un Premier Supplement. Par Fr. den Duyts, Conservateur des Collections de l'Université. 8vo. Gand.

THIS little pamphlet in twenty-eight pages and eighteen lithographic plates, contains a catalogue of the coins of the Counts of Flanders, Dukes of Brabant, and Counts of Hainault which exist in the cabinet of the University of Gand. Some of these were intimately connected with English history. It commences with Baudouin VII., Count of Flanders, A.D. 1112, and goes down in this series to John IV., A.D. 1427.

**CONSIDERATIONS SUR LA NUMISMATIQUE DE L'ANCIENNE ITALIE**, principalement sous le Rapport de Monumens Historiques et Philologiques. Par James Millingen. 8vo. Florence, 1841.

THIS valuable work of our countryman contains a well selected summary of the principal philological points of the Numismatics of Ancient Italy, the purifications and correction necessary to be made in the assignments of the hitherto published coins, and an explanation of the principal types. The space here does not admit of a critique of it, but we hope to give hereafter a more elaborate account of the novelties contained in it. S. B.



## MISCELLANEA.

ROMAN COINS FOUND AT ANCASTER.—Mr. Freeman Eaton has politely forwarded us 109 small brass Roman coins, found with a large quantity on his estate, 2,050 of which were sent for examination to the Numismatic Society, and are described in p. 44 of the Proceedings.

The smaller portion contains the following coins :—

Gallienus . . . .	25
Salonina . . . .	2
Postumus . . . .	4
Victorinus . . . .	28
Claudius Gothicus . .	25
Quintillus . . . .	3
Tetricus Pater . . .	15
—— Filius . . . .	5
Aurelianus . . . .	2

---

109

The two coins of Aurelian (of whom the larger number did not contain a specimen), lead us to infer that this hoard was buried in the early part of the reign of that emperor. The portrait so closely resembles that of Claudius, that the names alone enable their being distinguished the one from the other. It is probable they were executed by the artists employed by Claudius, immediately on the accession of Aurelian, and before an authentic likeness had been given them to engrave from. C. R. S.

CÆSAR'S ACCOUNT OF BRITISH MONEY.—After the careful research into the readings of the various MSS. of the Commentaries of Cæsar, and the convincing argument drawn from it (the result of which is published in the first number of the Numismatic Chronicle), that there was a coinage in England before the invasion of Cæsar, it may seem superfluous to proceed with the subject : but is there any harm in adding proof to proof?

The first edition of the Commentaries was published at Rome by Sweynheim and Pannarty in 1469, and contains the passage that proves that the Ancient Britons did coin money. The second edition, published at Venice by Nicholas Jenson, two years after,

has exactly the same reading; and there is another edition published at Argentoratum by Eggestein, and which has prefixed the life of Cæsar by Celsus (the Commentaries are without date, but the Life has that of 1473), and which only varies in reading "pro numero" instead of "nummo," a typographical error no doubt, as with "numero" no sense can be made of the passage.

Here, then, are three of the earliest editions of Cæsar establishing the claim.

We know that the early printers sought out the best MSS., and that they often destroyed them when used, to make their books more valued: we may fairly then consider that these editions represent the text of many MSS. that were destroyed, or have since perished, and that all contained the true reading; nor is it likely that any of these printers used the MSS. in common.

C. W. L.

**DEATH OF M. MIONNET.**—With great regret we announce the death of M. Mionnet, the celebrated Numismatist, which occurred on the 5th of May. M. Mionnet was Assistant Keeper of the National Medal Cabinets of France, Member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, of the Academies of St. Petersburg and Stockholm, and Associate of the Numismatic Society of London.

M. Mionnet entered the Royal Library on the 5th of May, 1795, and thus for forty-seven years prosecuted with ardent and uninterrupted zeal, researches of the highest importance to Numismatic science.

**PRESUMED SKEATTA OF ARCHBISHOP THEODORE.**—"At the sale of the late Dr. Nott's coins, a small lot of Skeattas came into my possession, which included one so remarkable, that I am induced to offer a few observations on it. In type it differs but little from that given in Hawkins' Plate 3., No. 33., but at the left side of the figure holding the cross and bird on the reverse, and immediately under the bird, appears the letter T, which I can scarcely consider anything else than the initial of the name of the Saint or Archbishop whose figure is represented. The coin appears to belong to that class now acknowledged as Northumbrian, and from the similarity the figure with the cross and bird bears to that with two crosses on the coins of Archbishop Egbert, we may suppose it to belong to one of those Archbishops of York who preceded that prelate. On referring to the History of the Church of that period, we find that John of Beverly, and Wilfrid II., were the prelates who immediately preceded Egbert; but that, prior to these, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of all England was possessed by the celebrated Theodore, who appears



to have enjoyed this very extensive power from 668, when he arrived in England, until his death in 692; and I can hardly help suspecting that this little coin exhibits the initial of his name, and was struck by him or in honour of him. It may, indeed, appear a slight foundation on which to raise such an appropriation, but when we consider that the period when this coin was struck could not be many years distant from that in which the prelate flourished; that the figure on the reverse resembles that on the coins of Archbishop Egbert, whose coins exhibiting the entire name of that prelate, would appear to have been struck later than the coin in question, which by its initial may have led to placing the Archbishop's name at full length; that the type evidently assigns it to a Saint or Archbishop, and the Theodore is one of the three persons to whom, even if no letter had occurred on this coin, we should be inclined to attribute it; the probability that this letter may be the initial of the Archbishop's name, will, I think, be admitted."—JOHN LINDSAY.

UNPUBLISHED PENNY OF WILLIAM I.—A penny has been found in a garden near the Cathedral at Canterbury, similar in type to Hawkins, No. 243, and Snelling, No. 3. It reads most distinctly ÆLNER ON SNVD, a moneyer and town hitherto unknown. The letters are so well formed, that there can be no doubt of the correctness of the above reading. To what town does it belong?  
J. J.

SPURIOUS ANCIENT COINS.—“We succeeded some short time since in stopping the career of an impudent and unprincipled forger of Greek, Roman, and Saxon coins, who, by his ability in imitating the scarce types of these series, deceived some incautious collectors, and robbed them of considerable sums of money. Another adventurer is now supplying the market with counterfeit coins, for which dies have actually been engraved, and the skill of an engraver engaged. Among these may be pointed out as clever forging, and likely to deceive even experienced Numismatists, pennies of Stephen, penny of Edward VI., shillings of Philip and Mary, and the rial of Queen Mary,—the last a gold piece of great beauty.”

This paragraph is from the “Times” of the 19th July last. The individual first alluded to, is the notorious forger who succeeded for some time in his impositions upon the unwary and inexperienced coin-collector, until the publication of a sketch of the personal features of the hoary impostor, and the notice of his practices disseminated in the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle* and other periodical papers, appears effectually to have stopped his trade. The second adventurer alluded to is well known among

numismatists, but we suppress for the present the mention of his name, out of regard to the feelings of the respectable family to which he belongs. He is, it is said, a person of ample means, and it is difficult to assign a motive for the forgeries which he has been engaged in issuing, the dies for which were prepared at no inconsiderable expense. We are enabled to give a correct list of them, and it will be seen that it does not include the penny of Stephen, as stated incorrectly in the notice from the *Times*. They are as follows :—

Penny of Edward VI., with portrait.  
 Shillings of ditto, with false stamp of Portcullis and greyhound.  
 Jetton of Lady Jane Grey, as queen of England.  
 Half-Crown of Philip and Mary.  
 Shilling from the same die, with date under the head.  
 Gold rial of Queen Mary.

On the detection of these forgeries, and the discovery of the author of them, all the dies were given up. They are cut through the centre, to prevent their being again made use of. N.

#### ERRATUM.

*Page 122, line 12, for almoumakin, read almoumenin.*



XIII.

THE WILL OF THOMAS SIMON, THE MEDAL  
ENGRAVER, WITH OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

BY CLEMENT TAYLOR SMYTHE, ESQ.

In a Letter addressed to C. ROACH SMITH, ESQ., HON. SEC.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 24th, 1842.]

MY DEAR SIR,

THE history of Thomas Simon, the Medalist, being involved in considerable obscurity, and every thing tending to illustrate it being of interest, I am induced to send to you some information I have recently met with on the subject, with a request that you will communicate the same to the *Numismatic Society*.

The information is contained in an extract, or abstract, from the Will of Thomas Simon, which I found among some MS. papers lent to me by W. H. Rolfe, Esq. of Sandwich, who has kindly given me his permission to lay the same before the Society.

I will first give a copy of the Abstract of the Will, and then proceed to make some observations on the contents of it, and the probability of procuring further information on the subject.

The following is a copy of the Abstract of the Will of "Thomas Simon of St. Clement's Danes, London, Citizen and Goldsmith.

"He Wills to be buried in the said Church, under the Stone where his Children lye.

VOL. V.

Z

“ He mentions,

“ His wife Elizabeth.

“ His three children, Samuel, Elizabeth, and Anne Simon.

“ He Wills his Estate to be divided into three parts, according to the custom of the City of London. One part of which he Wills to his wife, another to his three children, share and share alike, and the other third part he Wills, having power to dispose of it by the said custom, as follows: to his son Samuel £300, to his daughter Elizabeth £250, to his daughter Anne £200.

“ He Wills to his son Samuel All his Paintings, Drawings, Imbossings, and Books of Prints, and Prints of Wax, and all his Medals of Silver, Brass, and Copper, and all his Medals and Patterns of Lead and Plaister.

“ He mentions,

“ William Simon his nephew.

“ He Wills that all his Punces, Engravers, Hammers, and all other his working tools used in his trade of Engraving, should be carefully kept and preserved by his wife, and be given to his said nephew William, son of his brother Nathaniel deceased, when he should have served seven years Apprenticeship to the Trade of an Engraver, and should set up and betake himself to that Profession, which, if he should not do, he then gave all the same to his son Samuel.

“ He mentions,

“ His loving friend, Mr. Humfrey Gifford.

“ £2000 then owing him by the King's Majesty.

“ His brother Lawrence Simon.

“ Anne Simon, daughter of his brother Abraham Simon.

“ Judith, sister of the said Anne.



"He Wills his Farm in Shorne, in County of Kent, to his son Samuel in Tail—Remainder to his two daughters successively in like Tail—Remainder to his brother Peter Simon in Tail-male—Remainder to his brother Abraham in like Tail—Remainder to the issue of William Simon, son of his brother Nathaniel deceased, with divers Remainders over.

"He mentions,

"His sister Hannah Yates, then Hannah Massey.

"His brother Lawrence Simon.

"The French Church, of which he was a Member."

The date of the Will does not appear, but the mention of the debt of £2000 due to Simon from the King, will place it after the Restoration 1660, and it seems to have been proved August 23, 1665, in the Consistory Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

If Thomas Simon resided in the Parish of St. Clement's Danes, London, at the time of his death, his Will ought to have been proved either in the Court of the Bishop of London, or the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Doctors' Commons, London; but as his Will was proved in the Consistory Court, and he mentions in it that he was a Member of the French Church, it is probable his family were of Canterbury, and that he died there.

The French Church at Canterbury was a congregation of strangers, who fled from the cruelties of the Inquisition in the Spanish Netherlands, in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, who received them kindly, and granted them protection; they were also called the Walloon Congregation, both terms being commonly used. Their numbers were greatly augmented in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, after the massacre at Paris, in 1572, and in later times,

after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They established the weaving business in Canterbury, as well as in London, Norwich, Southampton, Maidstone, and other towns. In 1665 (the year in which Simon's Will was proved) they were very numerous in Canterbury; there were then 126 master-weavers, their workmen and poor (which they maintained themselves) amounted at that time to nearly 1,300, and they employed upwards of 700 English.

Queen Elizabeth is said to have granted them a part of the under-croft of the cathedral at Canterbury for their church, which has been used by them and their descendants down to the present time, and is still denominated the French Church. Their registers of births, baptisms, and marriages, have been very accurately kept, commencing A. D. 1590 and continued to the year 1747, and the births and baptisms continued to the year 1837: these registers are deposited with the Registrar-General, in London, under the Act of the 4th and 5th years (1840) of Queen Victoria, by which they were declared to be legal evidence, and it is probable that, upon consulting the same, further information may be obtained of Simon and his family connections.

The farm mentioned in this Will was in the Parish of Shorne, near Gravesend, Kent; something may probably be learned of him and his descendants by enquiries in that neighbourhood.

The parish registers of St. Clement Danes will afford notices of some of his children, as he directed, by his Will, to be buried under the same stone with them in that church, as well as of his burial in 1664 or 1665, if he died in London, and perhaps the baptisms of his children, his marriage, &c.; but the latter are more likely to be in the



registers of the French Church, at Canterbury, for the members of that Church were very tenacious of their religious rights, which were attacked by Archbishop Laud in 1634.

The unusual circumstance of the Will of a person residing out of the jurisdiction of the court being proved at Canterbury, and the fact of Simon being a member of the French Church, raises a strong presumption that his ancestors and family were of that city; and it is very probable it was the place of his nativity, and that he was a descendant from some of the refugees who had settled there sufficiently so as to induce a strict search and enquiry to be made there. It is not convenient to me to visit Canterbury at present, but I shall, on the first opportunity, make a search there for further information respecting Simon, and should I be successful, I shall have much pleasure in laying the result of my enquiries before the Society.

The subjoined Pedigree shews the family connections of Simon, as described in his Will.

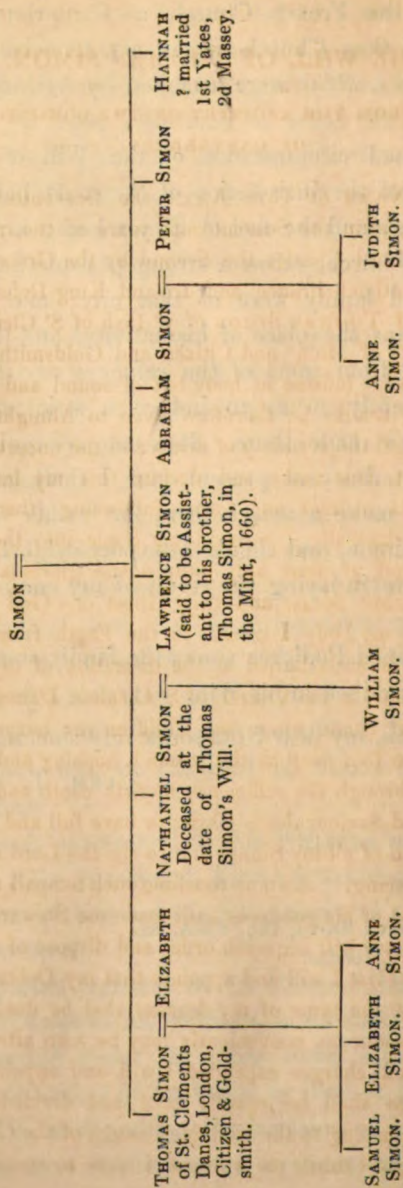
I am, my dear SIR, yours very sincerely,

CLEM. T. SMYTHE.

*Maidstone, Nov. 22, 1842.*

TO CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq. F.S.A., &c.

London.





## THE WILL OF THOMAS SIMON.

EXTRACTED FROM THE REGISTRY OF THE CONSISTORY COURT  
OF CANTERBURY.

“ IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the Seaventeenth day of  
“ June 1665. and in the Seaventeenth yeare of the raigne of our  
“ Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second by the Grace of God of  
“ England Scotland France and Ireland King Defender of the  
“ Faith &c. I THOMAS SIMON of y<sup>e</sup> Pish of S<sup>t</sup> Clement Danes  
“ in the County of Midd<sup>x</sup> and Citizen and Goldsmith of London  
“ being somewhat infirme in body but of sound and pfect mind  
“ and memory thanks be therefore given to Almighty God and  
“ calling to mind the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the  
“ tyme thereof Doe make and declare this my last will and  
“ Testament in manner and forme followeing (that is to say)  
“ First and principally I comend my Soule into the Hands of  
“ Almighty God y<sup>e</sup> most holy blessed and glorious Trinity in  
“ unity the Father Sonne and Holy Ghost one God blessed for  
“ ever. AND my body I comitt to the Earth from whence it  
“ came to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executrix  
“ hereafter named in the Church of S<sup>t</sup> Clement Danes in y<sup>e</sup> place  
“ and under y<sup>e</sup> Stone where my Children are buried and that  
“ eight or nine foot deep in the ground, hopeing and steadfastly  
“ beleiveing through the sufficiency meritts death and passion of  
“ my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to have full and free pardon  
“ and remission of all my Sinnes and to see the Lord in the Land  
“ of the everliveing. AND as touching such tempall and worldly  
“ estate as God of his goodness hath made me Steward of in this  
“ life I Give leave will bequeath order and dispose of the same as  
“ followeth. First I will and appointe that my Debts w<sup>ch</sup> I shall  
“ justly owe at the tyme of my decease shal be duely paid and  
“ satisfied as soone as conveniently may be AND after my debts  
“ paid and funall charges expended I will and appointe that my  
“ psonall estate shall be equally pted and divided into three  
“ equall pts according to the laudable Custom of the City of Lon-  
“ don One equall thirde pte whereof I leave to come to my well

"beloved Wife Elizabeth according to the said Custome And  
 "that one other third parte of my said psonall estate comonly  
 "called the Childrens pte be equally shared and divided unto and  
 "amongst my three Children that is to say, Samuel Simon,  
 "Elizabeth Simon and Ann Simon share and share alike And  
 "that the parte of my s<sup>d</sup> Sonne thereof be paid and delivered  
 "unto him at his Age of one and twenty yeares and the sevall ptes  
 "of my s<sup>d</sup> daughters thereof be paid and delivered unto each of  
 "them at her like sevall Age of one and twenty Yeares or on the  
 "sevall dayes of their sevall Marriage first happening respectfully  
 "And as touching the other third parte being the remainder of  
 "my said psonall Estate w<sup>ch</sup> I have power to dispose of according  
 "to the s<sup>d</sup> Custome of London I GIVE and BEQUEATH the same as  
 "followeth that is to say Imprimis I GIVE and BEQUEATH unto  
 "my said Sonne Samuel Simon three hundred Pounds to be paid  
 "unto him when he shall attaine his said Age of one and twenty  
 "Yeares. Item I GIVE and Bequeath unto my said Daughter  
 "Elizabeth two hundred and fifty Pounds And to my said  
 "Daughter Ann two hundred Pounds to be paid unto them sevall  
 "when they shall attaine to their s<sup>d</sup> sevall Age of one and twenty  
 "Yeares or on their sevall dayes of Marriage first happening  
 "respectively AND my will and meaning is that if any of my  
 "said Children Samuel Elizabeth and Ann shall happen to depart  
 "this life before his her or their s<sup>d</sup> pte or porcon legacie or  
 "legacies shall become due and payable as afores<sup>d</sup> that then the s<sup>d</sup>  
 "Childs pte legacy and porcon of such of them as shall so happen  
 "to decease be equally pted shared and divided unto and amongst  
 "the Survivour of them the said Samuel Elizabeth and Ann and  
 "be paid unto them w<sup>th</sup> their sevall other ptes porcons and legacies  
 "aforesaid AND that the Interest and pfit of ye s<sup>d</sup> porcons and  
 "legacies of my s<sup>d</sup> Children untill payment thereof shall be and  
 "goe for and towards their sevall Maintenance and Education  
 "Item I GIVE and BEQUEATH unto my s<sup>d</sup> Sonne Samuel All my  
 "Painteings Draweings Imbossings and Books or Prints and Prints  
 "of Wax and all my Medals of Silver Brasse and Copper and all  
 "my Meddalls and patterns of lead and Plaisters but if I have two  
 "of y<sup>e</sup> same sort then I Give one of each to Mr. Humfrey Gyfford  
 "And if there be three of a sort of my Prints of Wax I will



" that one of each be reserved for William Simon my Nephew to  
 " be delivered to him w<sup>th</sup> the rest of the Books to him hereafter  
 " given Item I will and appoint that all my Punces Gravers  
 " Hammers and all other my working Tooles w<sup>ch</sup> are used in my  
 " trade of engraving shall be carefully kept by my Wife and  
 " shall be given and delived to the s<sup>d</sup> William Simon Sonne of my  
 " Brother Nathaniel deceased when he shall have really and faith-  
 " fully served seaven yeares Apprentiship to the trade of an  
 " Engraver and shall be sett up and betake himselfe to that  
 " p<sup>r</sup>ession but if he shall not serve Seaven Yeares and betake  
 " himselfe to the s<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup>ession as afs<sup>d</sup> then I Give the same and ev<sup>y</sup>  
 " of them w<sup>th</sup> those Prints of Wax which I before appointed to be  
 " delivered to him unto my said Sonne Samuel Simon Item I  
 " GIVE and BEQUEATH unto my said verrey loveing Friend Mr.  
 " Humfrey Gyfford Tenn Pounds to buy him a peece of plate  
 " and as a token of my love to him And to Mr. Robert Blan-  
 " chard my loveing Friend Five pounds to buy him a peece of  
 " Plate and as a token of my love to him Item I GIVE and  
 " BEQUEATH unto the Poore of the p<sup>r</sup>sh of S<sup>t</sup> Clement Danes where  
 " I now dwell Five pounds to be distributed at y<sup>e</sup> discretion of  
 " Mr. Blanchard and the Churchwardens of y<sup>e</sup> same p<sup>r</sup>sh for the  
 " tyme being soe as I be buryed in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> church of S<sup>t</sup> Clement  
 " Danes so deep as I have hereinbefore ordered And when  
 " Two thousand pounds of the Money oweing unto me from  
 " y<sup>e</sup> Kings Majesty shall be paid then I appointe that Tenn  
 " pounds thereof be paid to Mr. Humfrey Gyfford in trust  
 " for or towards paym<sup>t</sup> of my Brother Lawrence Simon his  
 " debts Thirty ponds thereof to Ann Simon Daughter of my  
 " Brother Abraham Simon and Twenty Pounds more thereof  
 " unto Judith Simon Sister of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Ann Simon to be paid unto  
 " her at such tyme as she shall attaine her Age of one and twenty  
 " Yeares or on the day of her Marriage w<sup>ch</sup> first shall happen  
 " The rest and residue of all and evy my psonall Estate ready  
 " Money and Goods not herein by mee given and bequeathed I  
 " wholly Give and Bequeath unto my said loveing Wife Elizabeth  
 " whome I make full and sole Executrix of this my last Will and  
 " Testament And I desire and appoint y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Humfrey  
 " Gyfford and the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Robert Blanchard as Overseers to be

VOL. V.

A A

"aiding and assisting to my Executrix in the P̄formance thereof  
 "And as concerning my reall Estate I will and appointe that my  
 "s<sup>d</sup> loving Wife her Executors Admrators or Assignes shall  
 "receave and take y<sup>e</sup> Rents Issues and Profits of my Farme in  
 "Shorne in y<sup>e</sup> County of Kent yearly and evy Yeare untill my  
 "s<sup>d</sup> Sonne Samuel shall attaine unto his Age of one and twenty  
 "Yeares w<sup>thout</sup> any Accompt to be therefore rendered And  
 "afterwards I GIVE and BEQUEATH my s<sup>d</sup> Farme in Kent w<sup>th</sup> the  
 "Appurtenances to my s<sup>d</sup> Sonne Samuel Simon and y<sup>e</sup> Heires of  
 "his body lawfully to be begotten And for default of such issue  
 "to my s<sup>d</sup> two Daughters Elizab and Anne and the Heires of  
 "their bodyes lawfully to be begotten And for default of such  
 "Issue to my Brother Peter Simon and the Heires Males of his  
 "body lawfully begotten and to be begotten And for default of  
 "such Issue to my brother Abraham and y<sup>e</sup> Heires Males of his  
 "body begotten or to be begotten And for default of such  
 "Issue to Will<sup>m</sup> Simon Sonne of my Brother Nathaniel deceased  
 "and y<sup>e</sup> Heires Males of his body lawfully to be begotten And  
 "for default of such Issue to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth my s<sup>d</sup> Wife and the  
 "Heirs of her body lawfully to be begotten And for default of  
 "such Issue to my said loving Friend Mr. Humfrey Gyfford of  
 "London Gent and y<sup>e</sup> Heires of his body begotten or to be  
 "begotten And for default of such Issue to the right Heires of  
 "me y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Simon for ever And as for my two  
 "Messuages or Tenem<sup>ts</sup> in Walbrooke in the pish of Stephens  
 "Walbrooke London w<sup>ch</sup> are by me charged w<sup>th</sup> and for paym<sup>t</sup>  
 "of foure and twenty Pounds ʒ Annū to my Brother Peter  
 "Simon dureing his nrall life AND also for paym<sup>t</sup> of twelve  
 "Pounds ʒ Annū unto my Sister Hannah Yates now Hannah  
 "Massey for her life and after her decease for Paym<sup>t</sup> of two  
 "hundred Pounds unto and amongst her Children as by sevall  
 "Writeings in this behalfe made betweene mee and my brother  
 "Peter and between me and my s<sup>d</sup> Sister may seavally appeare  
 "I GIVE and BEQUEATH the same two Messuages with the Ap-  
 "purtenances as followeth, that is to say, I GIVE and BEQUEATH  
 "y<sup>e</sup> same to my sonne Samuel and the Heires of his body lawfully  
 "to be begotten And for default of such Issue to my said two  
 "Daughters Elizabeth and Anne and the Heires of their Bodies



"lawfully to be begotten And for default of such Issue to my  
 "s<sup>d</sup> brother Peter Simon and the Heires Males of his body  
 "lawfully begotten or to be begotten And for default of such  
 "Issue to my Brother Abraham and the Heires Males of his  
 "body lawfully begotten or to be begotten And for default of  
 "such Issue to William Simon the s<sup>d</sup> Sonne of my said Brother  
 "Nathaniel deceased and y<sup>e</sup> Heires Males of his body lawfully to  
 "be begotten And for default of such issue to all and evy the  
 "Daughters begotten or to be begotten of y<sup>e</sup> Bodies of my said  
 "Brothers Peter and Abraham and y<sup>e</sup> Heires of their Bodies  
 "lawfully to be begotten And for default of such Issue to y<sup>e</sup>  
 "right Heires of me the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Simon the Testator for ever  
 "And that y<sup>e</sup> Pfitts thereof over and above the said yearly Pay-  
 "ments shalbe and goe towards the Maintenance Educacon and  
 "bringing up of my s<sup>d</sup> sonne Samuel. And my Will and Mind  
 "is, that such Person or Persons as shall have the imediate  
 "Revercon and Inheritance of the s<sup>d</sup> two sevall Messuages or  
 "Tenements by vertue of this my last Will and Testament doe  
 "and shall after the decease of my brother Peter on Saturday in  
 "evy Weeke weekly dureing the naturall Life of my said Brother  
 "Lawrence Symon well and truely pay or cause to be paid unto  
 "him y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Lawrence the sum of Two shillings and sixpence of  
 "lawfull money of England  $\text{¶}$  weeke. AND LASTLY I declare  
 "pvide and appointe y<sup>t</sup> if my s<sup>d</sup> Sonne Samuel shall departe this  
 "life before he shall attaine to his said Age of one and twenty  
 "yeares w<sup>thout</sup> Issue of his Body lawfully begotten liveing at the  
 "tyme of his decease that then my said Wife shall receive and  
 "take y<sup>e</sup> Rents Issues and Pfitts of my s<sup>d</sup> Farme in Kent to her  
 "owne use w<sup>thout</sup> Accompt for and dureing the terme of her  
 "naturall life And afterwards that y<sup>e</sup> same shalbe and goe  
 "according as is before menconed and limited IN WITNESS  
 "whereof I the said Thomas Simon the Testator to evy sheet of  
 "this my last Will and Testament contained in Six Sheets and  
 "thus farr of this Sheet of Pap have subscribed my Name and to  
 "the first and last Sheets thereof putt my Seale the Day and  
 "Yeare first before written

"THO: SIMON"

" SEALED subscribed published declared and delivered by the  
 " said Thomas Symon the Testator after his reading of y<sup>e</sup> same  
 " and writeing of y<sup>e</sup> words—now Hannah Massey in the fifth  
 " Sheet, for and as his last Will and Testament this Seaventeenth  
 " day of June 1665 in the Prsence of HEN: MOSSE Not<sup>y</sup> Pub<sup>que</sup>  
 " RICH: BALLARD JOHN WIGHTMAN THO: GRUNWIN....  
 " HERE followes my additionall Will and altering of some Clauses  
 " in the fowerth leafe of this my Will Viz<sup>t</sup> THAT WHEREAS it is  
 " sett downe that when two thousand Pounds of the Money oweing  
 " me by the Kings Ma<sup>ty</sup> shal-be paid Then I appointe that Tenn  
 " pounds thereof be paid to Mr. Humfrey Gyffords In trust for or  
 " towards paym<sup>t</sup> of my Brother Lawrence Simons Depts and  
 " thirty Pounds to Ann Simons Daughter of my brother  
 " Abraham Simons and twenty pounds more thereof to Judith  
 " Simon her Sister to be to them paid at the Age of Twenty one  
 " yeares or day of Marriage Now MY WILL is that it shall be  
 " due to them Six Moneth after my Executrix hath reseaved the  
 " Thousand Pounds already ordered me. ITEM I GIVE unto the  
 " Poore of the French Church whereof I am a Member Three  
 " Pounds, THO: SIMONS. SEALED Subscribed Published and  
 " declared to be my further Will written w<sup>th</sup> my owne Hand in y<sup>e</sup>  
 " Prsence these my Servants before whom I deliver it to be  
 " attested—June the 25<sup>th</sup> 1665. JOHN WIGHTMAN—SAUNDER  
 " SMITH.

" PROVED the Twenty third day of August 1665 by  
 " the Oath of Elizabeth Simon, Widow, the Relict  
 " of the Deceased the sole Executrix named in the  
 " said Will To whom Admon, &c. was granted.

" THO<sup>s</sup> DICKES, *Registrar.*"



## XIV.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL  
GREEK COINS.

By H. P. BORRELL, Esq.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 26th May, and 24th November, 1842.]

## AEGIALUS IN AMORGO.

No. 1.—Laureated head of Jupiter to the right.

R.—ΑΙΓΙ. Pan sitting front face; his legs, which are *capriform*, are crossed, holding to his mouth a skin of wine with both hands; his ears are those of a horse. In the field, to the right, an uncertain symbol; perhaps a *pedum*. AR. 3. 32 grs.<sup>1</sup> (*Brit. Mus.*)

2.—Turreted female head to the right.

R.—ΑΙΓΙΑ, type as last. AR. 1½. 11½ grs. (*Cabinet of M. Garreri at Smyrna.*)

3.—Pan standing naked, the lower part of his body *capri-form*, his right hand held up before his face, and the *pedum* in his left hand.

R.—ΑΙ. An uncertain symbol, resembling a vase without handles, reversed, a ring instead of a foot, as if it were intended to be suspended. Æ. 4. (*In my cabinet, and in Brit. Mus.*)

The Cretans founded Aegialus, in the island of Amorgus, then named Melania; and, according to Steph. Byz., a colony of Samians followed, under the conduct of Simmias, the grammarian. By an inscription cited by Cadalvene,<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> The coin was brought to me in 1823 from Amorgus. It is very much decomposed, and the weight of 32 grs. is not to be depended on; but on a second specimen in the cabinet of M. Garreri, of Smyrna, the weight is 33 grs.

<sup>2</sup> *Rec. de Méd. gr. inéd.* p. 225. This inscription was brought to Smyrna from Amorgus, by M. Garreri of Smyrna. It passed into the possession of M. Destime, Russian consul in that city, and is now at St. Petersburg.

found at Hyali, the modern site of Aegialus, we are informed that the Milesians also established themselves there, a fact unnoticed by ancient writers.

Goltzius, and others, have published coins of the small island of Amorgus, but their authenticity is doubtful; those of Aegialus are more satisfactory, as others, with similar legends and various devices, have been repeatedly found of late years in the ruins of that city. Before M. de Cadalvene published a few varieties, all of which he noted from my cabinet,<sup>3</sup> they were unknown to numismatic authors, or wrongly attributed. One with the type, head of Pallas on one side, and an owl with AIF on the other, was sent to Europe from Smyrna, as belonging to Aegialus; but Sestini,<sup>4</sup> misguided by the legend AIF, insisted on classing it to Ægina. I can testify, that the identical coin in question, and others similar, are always found at Amorgus.

The types on the three coins, described above, are unedited, and are remarkable. The two first are in silver, and of excessive rarity in that metal, but they are of inferior fabric. They offer, on the obverse side, the head of Jupiter on the larger, and a female turreted head on the smaller coin, which last I believe to be unique. On the reverse of both is a grotesque figure of Pan, or perhaps a satyr, drinking from a skin of wine. The No. 3, which is in copper, finely executed, offers a beautiful naked figure of Pan; but I am at a loss to give a name to the instrument seen on the reverse. It resembles a reversed vase,

---

<sup>3</sup> They are all now in the British Museum.

<sup>4</sup> Sestini in his *Descript. Num. Vet.* p. 179, describes a similar coin in silver from the Cousinery collection, with the erroneous legend AEF, instead of AIF, and assigns it to Ægina. I have no doubt it belongs to Aegialus.



but in the place of a foot, is a hook, or ring, for suspending it. A similar device is sometimes seen as an adjunct on the coins of Epidaurus.<sup>5</sup>

ANDRUS *Insula*.

A...ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. . Laureated head of Hadrianus to the right ; in the field a female head in countermark.

R.—ΑΝΔΡΗ. Bacchus standing, the *cantharus* in his right hand, and the *thyrsus* in his left. Æ. 7. (*Cabinet of M. Garreri of Smyrna*.)

No imperial coins have yet been published of Andrus. The worship of Bacchus prevailed in the island, as may be judged by the autonomous coins, which are numerous. The wine made there was considered excellent; and Pliny<sup>6</sup> mentions a fountain near a temple of Bacchus, called Δῶς Θεοδόσια (the gift of Jupiter), where the water had the taste of wine during the seven days employed in the celebration of the public fetes to the honour of Bacchus.

DELOS *Insula*.

No. 1.—Lyre.

R.—ΔΗΛΗ inscribed between the bars of a wheel. AR. 1. (*My cabinet*.)

2.—Laureated head of Apollo to the right.

R.—ΔΗ. Swan perched upon the summit of a palm tree. Æ. 2½. (*My cabinet*.)

The silver coin is of earlier fabric than any yet described of this island, and the types of both are new; they refer to the worship of Apollo. It was under a palm tree, in the

<sup>5</sup> An engraving of this curious instrument is in Cadalvene, Pl. III, No. 17, an ill designed example on the coin of Epidaurus. See Combe, *Cab. Hunter*. Tab. 26. No. 12.

<sup>6</sup> Lib. ii. cap. 103.

island of Delos, that Latona was delivered of Apollo and Diana.

GYAROS *Insula*.

No. 1.—Head of Diana to the right.

R.—ΓΥΑΡΙΩΝ. *Parazonium*. Æ. 2. (*My cabinet*.)

2.—Same head.

R.—ΓΥΑΡΙΩΝ. Stag standing to the right; before is an ear of barley. Æ. 2½. (*My cabinet*.)

Mionnet published a coin from Mr. Millingen's collection of Gyaros, which was then esteemed unique. I have had the good fortune to meet with two others offering different reverses. That with a stag is so like a coin of Syras, that if the legend were less clear, it could not be distinguished.

Gyaros was one of the poorest islands of the Cyclades. The inhabitants were unable to pay the small annual tribute to Rome of 150 drachms. During the reign of Tiberius it was a place of exile for a number of distinguished Romans, as we learn from Tacitus, Juvenal, and others.

NAXOS *Insula*.

No. 1.—Head of Silenus, with horse's ear, and long pointed beard, to the right.

R.—Rude indented square. AR. 5.7

In the same deposit of ancient coins found at Santorina, which I have already mentioned under Argos and Siryon, was also the coin described above, and was the only specimen out of the 760 coins,<sup>8</sup> and I have ventured to

<sup>7</sup> The weight of this coin cannot be depended upon, on account of its being very much decomposed; but it is most probably a didrachm of the Ægina standard.

<sup>8</sup> It was formerly in my cabinet. I ceded it to Mr. Payne Knight, and it must be now in *Brit. Mus.*



assign it to the island of Naxos. It has every indication of being one of the earliest specimens of the monetary art. The head, which no doubt is intended for Silenus, is of the rudest form and execution. The long pointed beard, and oval or full-faced eye, bear a remarkable resemblance to some of the grotesque figures of the same personage, as he is represented on some of the most ancient sepulchral vases. My principal motive for assigning it to Naxos, is its striking affinity to a coin of the same island published by Combe.<sup>9</sup> This last, though evidently of much more recent fabric, and bearing the legend NAXION. (Sic) retrograde, offers an effigy of the same god; and although the execution of the subjects on the reverse indicates great progress in the arts, still we see on the obverse the same rude drawing, the oval eye, and the pointed projecting beard; moreover, the back of the neck, marked with dots on both, which clearly proves that the artists of these different and distant epochs copied from the same prototype, which was in all probability some very ancient and highly venerated statue. I consider this coin to be the first essay of the Naxians in coinage, and nearly of the same date as the money of Phidon and Ægina, which shows how rapid the invention must have spread, and how soon its importance and utility was acknowledged.

No. 2.—*Diota*, ornamented with ivy leaves, a bunch of grapes suspended from each handle, and surmounted by an ivy leaf.

R.—An indented square, divided into four unequal compartments. Æ. 5. 192½ grs. (*My cabinet*.)

It is equally conclusive to me that this coin also belongs to the Naxians, though some numismatists have placed it

<sup>9</sup> *Num. Mus. Hunt.* Tab. 39. Fig. 15.

to Teos, in Ionia.<sup>10</sup> It was found, with thirteen others, in the Santorina deposit. I introduce it here, to show the grounds for restoring it to Naxos, which are, first, its being found in company with other coins, nearly all of which belong to Greece, and more particularly by having lately bought the following coin, which is unpublished.

No. 3.—Bearded head of Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to the right.

R.—NAΞΙΩΝ. Diota of exactly the same form as No. 2. (no grapes on the handles) surmounted by an ivy leaf, the whole in a sunk circle. AR.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .  $56\frac{1}{2}$  grs. (*In my cabinet.*)

There is no mistaking the Diota upon these two coins. They must have been struck by the same people. The vase on the coins of Teos is of a very different shape.

All the devices on the coins of Naxos allude to the worship of Bacchus, which was established there from the most remote period of antiquity. The inhabitants considered themselves under the special protection of this deity, who, it is said, was brought up there. A temple, one of the most celebrated in Greece, was dedicated to him in the principal city, and in it his statue was made of the wood of vines.

#### PHOLEGANDRUS *Insula*.

No. 1.—Youthful head to the right.

R.—ΦΟΛΕ. Bull, butting. Æ. 4. (*Brit. Mus.*)

Besides the above, only another coin is known of this island, which is in the collection of the Bank of England,

<sup>10</sup> Sestini, *Descript. Num. Vet.* p. 360. Tab. viii. f. 11. Du Mersan, *Descript. des Méd. de M. de Hauteroche*, p. 88. Pl. XV. No. 23. This author remarks, "Cette médaille pourrait être de l'île de Naxos." See also Mionnet, *Suppl.* vi. p. 373. No. 1871, badly described.



and published by Cadalvene.<sup>11</sup> Both were originally in my cabinet, and were found on the island. That in Cadalvene reads ΦΟΛΙΓ, whilst on this we find ΦΟΛΕ, which shows that these people used the *iota* and the epsilon indifferently in writing the name of their town and island.<sup>12</sup>

Pholegandrus is one of the Sporades, originally peopled by a colony of Cretans under Pholegandros, one of the sons of Minos. Strabo, citing Aratus,<sup>13</sup> has denominated it "*ferrea Pholegandros*," on account of its extraordinary sterility; and its poverty and small importance is equally testified by Solon in Laertius, where he says, "*Were I no longer an Athenian, I should not care were I a Pholegandrian or a Sicyonian.*"

SYRUS *Insula.*

No. 1.—ΣΥ. Helmet of one of the Dioscuri, surmounted by a star.

R.—A bee. Æ. 2. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—Laureated head of one of the Dioscuri to the right, wearing a conical helmet.

R.—ΣΥ. Goat reposing, to the left. Æ. 2.  
(*Same cabinet.*)

3.—Head of Mercury, wearing the *petasus*, to the right.

R.—ΣΥΠΙ. *Caduceus.* Æ. 2. (*Same cabinet.*)

4.—Head of Ceres, crowned with ears of corn, to the right.

R.—ΣΥΠΙ. The Dioscuri standing naked. Æ. 3½.  
(*Same cabinet.*)

The only colony on record which settled at Syrus, is that of the Athenians, about 1130 years B.C., under the conduct of Hippomedon.<sup>14</sup> Homer, who calls it Syria,<sup>15</sup> attests to

<sup>11</sup> Rec. de Méd. gr. inéd. p. 251. Pl. IV. No. 21. and Mionnet's Suppl. iv. p. 399.

<sup>12</sup> Steph. Byz. writes *φωλεγανδρος*.

<sup>13</sup> Aratus apud Strabo, lib. 10., p. 484.

<sup>14</sup> Schol. apud Dionys. Perig.

<sup>15</sup> Odys. 15.

its being known to the Phœnecians, and says it was from thence Eumœus was carried off by his Phœnecian governess, and sold at Ithaca by the crew of a Sidonian vessel. The position of Syrus was favourable to Phœnecian commerce, and no doubt they had a settlement there, which would account for the frequent appearance of Syrian deities on their money. The devices on the four preceding coins are new. The Tyndarides were held in particular regard at Syrus. The effigy of one, and the symbols referring to their worship, are seen on Nos. 1 and 2, and they are represented together on No. 4. The bee is the device of No. 3, an emblem of the worship offered to Aristæus, son of Apollo, who first taught the Greeks the management of bees, and the manner of making honey, for which the island was, and is still celebrated. Ceres had also her share of the devotion of these islanders; and on other coins Bacchus is represented by some of his symbols. It appears here the mysteries of those deities were united, at Athens and at Rome they were honored in the same temple. Ceres, the passive principle, an emblem of the earth, from which all things originate, was called *Demeter*, the mother, and Bacchus, the active or generative principle, symbol of that propelling force in nature, from which its germs receive life and fecundity.

No. 5.—ΔΟΜΙΤ. Laureated head of Domitianus to the right.

R.—ΚΑΒ.ϸΥΠΙΩΝ. The Dioscuri standing. Æ. 6.

(*My cabinet.*)

6.—ΑΥ.Κ.ΤΡΑΙΑΔ. Laureated head of Hadrianus to the right.

R.—ΕΙCΙC.ϸΥΠΙΩΝ. (Sic). Bust of Isis, surmounted with the lotus flower. Æ. 3. (*My cabinet.*)

7.—ΑΥ.ΚΑΙ..... Laureated head of L. Verus to the right.

R.—ΕΡΜΗC.ϸΥΠΙΩΝ. Hermes standing to the right, a purse in his right hand, and a caduceus in his left. Æ. 4.

(*My cabinet.*)



The numerous series of copper coins struck in honor of the Roman emperors, with the effigies of the Cabiri on the reverse, and the legend KABIPIΩN ΣΥΠΙΩΝ, Pellerin and others have attributed to the Phœnecian city of Tripoly,<sup>16</sup> but Sestini has justly restored them to this island. Some of them, as my No. 6, of Hadrian, bears the head of Isis, with her name ΕΙCΙC. It appears the worship of that Egyptian goddess was established there, which is confirmed by Tournefort, who has published a basso-relievo found in the island, on which is the *sistrum* of that goddess. I decidedly approve of Sestini's sentiments regarding the coins above mentioned,<sup>17</sup> and consider him equally correct in attributing the silver tetradrachm to Syrus, which Pellerin and Mionnet have also classed to Tripoly, which represents the head of Ceres, and the Cabiri standing, with the legend ΘΕΩΝ KABEIPΩN ΣΥΠΙΩΝ; and this I state, that those of my readers who, like Mionnet, had still some doubts on the subject, might be satisfied. That author says,<sup>18</sup> "Cependant, si ces médailles ne se trouvent pas constamment dans cette île ou dans les environs, je ne puis m'empêcher d'éprouver également quelque doute sur cette dernière attribution." Sestini, by his long residence in the east, had an opportunity of remarking from whence these coins were brought; and I, from my own long experience, can confirm the fact, that all the coins in question are constantly found at Syrus, or on some of the neighbouring islands. In fact, the coin No. 4, in my list, was found in my presence on the island by a labourer sinking a well in 1830; and this coin bears a similar type to the silver tetradrachm of Pellerin.

<sup>16</sup> Melan. tom. i. p. 77, and Mionnet, tom. v. p. 394.

<sup>17</sup> Classes, gener. 2nd edit. p. 56.

<sup>18</sup> Loc. sup. cit. nota.

I find that my coin, No. 6, of Hadrian, has been published by the learned M. Pinder of Berlin;<sup>19</sup> but he also does not approve of Sestini's restoration. He says, "Eodem quo nummi argentei ΘΕΩΝ.ΚΑΒΕΙΡΩΝ ΣΥΡΙΩΝ inscripti pertinent etiam hi, qui Isidis caput exhibent. Quorum in uno prope caput deæ scriptum est ΣΥΡΙΩ.ΚΑ, in reliquis plerumque ICIC CYPIΩΝ. Quis autem illustres illos argenteos cum tot æneis Syro, minutæ insulæ Cycladum uni, cujus proprium typum Pana cum capro novimus, tribuendos esse Sestinio ita jubenti concesserit? Quod nolim a Mionneto factum esse." I regret to differ in opinion with this antiquary, but can only repeat the fact, that the coins in question are constantly found on the island. That so small an island as Syrus should have issued from its mint a monument so superior as the tetradrachm cited by Pellerin, is not so astonishing, since we have tetradrachms of Siphnus, and of the still more insignificant island of Nisyros, and an abundant mintage of finely executed silver money of Calymna. It must be remembered, also, that the geographical position of Syrus was at all times favourable for commerce. To this day it is decidedly the richest island of the Archipelagus, and people of all nations and religions are established there. It is therefore not surprising we should see a number of foreign deities represented upon their ancient money. Of the Dioscuri we have representations on their autonomous coins; and there are constantly found in the island idols, and other objects of antiquity of Egyptian origin. I therefore cannot see any thing extraordinary in the worship of Isis having been introduced into Syrus, as it was in so many other places, both in Europe and in Asia.

---

<sup>19</sup> Num. Ant. inedita, p. 34, Tab. ii. Fig. 8.



## ASIA.

## PHANAGORIA, IN BOSPHORO.

No. 1.—Laureated head of Apollo to the right.

R.—ΦΑΝΑΓΟΡΙΤΩΝ. *Balaustium*. AR. 3.

(*In my cabinet.*)

The coins in silver of Phanagoria are rare. The above is different from the three published by Mionnet (tom. ii., p. 333), and Köhler, *Médailles Grecques* (p. 380, Nos. 46 and 49, Pl. x., figs. 5 and 8).

No. 2.—Laureated head of Apollo to the right.

R.—ΦΑΝΑΓ....ΩΝ. Thyrsus placed transversally against a tripod, in the field the monograms  $\overline{\text{XL}}$  and  $\overline{\text{TP}}$ .  
Æ. 4. (*In my cabinet.*)

The same type occurs on a coin of Gorgippa, but is hitherto unpublished of Phanagoria.

## CABIRA, IN PONTO.

Youthful helmeted head to the right.

R.—ΚΑΒΗΡΩΝ. *Parazonium*. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

The parazonium, as a type of Cabira, is new.

## CERASUS, IN PONTO.

KOPN. ΠΑΥΛΑ. CEB. Bust of Cornelia Paula to the right.

R.—ΚΕΡΑΚΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ. Uncertain figure sitting, a cornucopia in her right hand, and the *hasta* in her left. Æ. 7.  
(*My cabinet.*)

This unpublished coin of Paula is the only one struck at Cerasus without a date.

## SEBASTOPOLIS, IN PONTO.

No. 1.—ΙΕΡΑ. CYNΚΛΗΤΟ. Naked head of the Senate to the left.

R.—CΕΒΑΚΤΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. The goddess Fortune standing. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—ΔΗΜΟC. Youthful laureated head to the right.

R.—CEBACTOHOAETΩN. Veiled figure of Juno standing front face. Æ. 4½. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Laureated head of Vespasianus to the right.

R.—ΠΑΠΙΑC. ΑΠΟΔΔΩΝΙΟΥ. CEBACTOHOAITΩN. Same deity as on No. 2. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

Nothing of peculiar interest is presented by these coins, excepting a variety of type from those before described by Numismatic authors. I am not quite satisfied, however, that they belong to the Sebastopolis of Pontus. Pellerin had the same misgiving,<sup>20</sup> as regards an autonomous coin in his collection, but he was eventually reconciled to it;<sup>21</sup> for a time he was induced to encourage the opinion, that his coin, with the same legend as my No. 1, might have been struck by the people of Myrina, in Æolia, who gave the name of Sebastopolis temporarily to their city in honour of Augustus.<sup>22</sup> Pellerin's coin might possibly have been of the Pontic city, but mine certainly more resembles, in fabric, the coins of Æolia. As ancient geographers mention no other city of Sebastopolis, and Myrina having, shortly after the death of Augustus, abandoned the new name they had adopted, we must be satisfied with classing the coin of Vespasianus, No. 3, to Sebastopolis, in Pontus, and, if that should be correct, it carries with it my No. 2, which offers the same deity on the reverse.

#### ZELA, IN PONTO.

No. 1.—ΑΥ. Κ. CΕΠ. CΕΟΥΗΡΟC. ΑΥ. Laureated head of Sept. Severus to the right.

R.—ΖΗΑΙΤΩΝ. ΤΟΥ. ΠΟΝ. Flaming altar and a standard within a tetrastyle temple, below, ΕΤ. ΡΜ. (year 140). Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

<sup>20</sup> Suppl. tom. i. p. 57.

<sup>21</sup> Rec. tom. ii. p. 10.

<sup>22</sup> Pliny, lib. v. c. 30.



2.—Same head and titles.

R.—ZHAITΩN TOY ΠON. ET. PM. (year 140) and  
hexastyle temple. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—AN. KAI M. AYP. ANTΩN . . . . C. Laureated  
head of Caracalla to the right.

R.—ZHAITΩN TOY ΠONT. ET. PMΘ. (year 149).  
Male figure sitting, ears of corn in his right hand, and  
the hasta in his left. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

Zela was built by Semiramis, and was famous for the victory gained by Mithridates over Triarius. Its vast structures are mentioned by Strabo. Like Comana, it must have had temples consecrated for the fire-worshippers, if we may judge by the coin, No. 1, of Sept. Severus, where there is seen a fire-altar within a temple. The three coins above described are unedited.

#### MITHRIDATES VI., PONTI REX.

Head of the king with diadem, to the right.

R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Stag  
feeding to the left; in the field a star and crescent, the  
monogram  $\Lambda$  and  $\Lambda\Lambda\Xi$  (year 231); the whole within  
a wreath of ivy. AR. 9. (*In my cabinet.*)

The date of this coin is six years later than any yet published, and I have met with none after ΕΚΞ (225). My coin must consequently have been struck three years before the death of Mithridates, in the year of Rome 688, as the era of the Bosphorus, which is that in use on the coins, corresponds with 457 of the era of Rome, and Mithridates died in 691, or B.C. 63 years.

#### COTYS II., BOSPHORI REX.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC ΚΟΤΥΟC. Head of the king bound with the  
royal fillet, to the right.

R.—ΘΚΥ. (year 429). Head of the Emperor Hadrianus. AV. 4.

VOL. V.

C C

This coin is remarkable, and merits the attention of chronologists, as it bears a date one year later than any coins published by Cary, Mionnet, Sestini, Visconti, or Köhler, where we find the last year HKY (428); but what is still more singular, is, that as the identical date 428, occurs also on a coin of Rhœmetalces, the successor of Cotys II., the Numismatists above-named were naturally led to conclude, that it (the year 428) must have been the last of Cotys and the first of the reign of Rhœmetalces; and, in fact, the peculiar coincidence of the same date on the money of the two kings, was one of Cary's strongest tests for proving that the commencement of the era of the kingdom of Bosphorus corresponded with the year of Rome 457. It is no easy matter, with the little knowledge we possess of the history and chronology of the kings of the Bosphorus, to account for this strange anomaly; I must satisfy myself with pointing out the fact, and leave others more versed in these matters to deal with it: I can only remark, that the coin is perfectly genuine, and the legend equally legible and pure; it was bought at Kertch, the ancient Panticapæum, and has passed from my collection to that of Mr. J. R. Steuart.

*Nota.*—Mionnet remarks, in a note to his *Suppl.* iv. p. 50, "Les médailles de Cotys II. ne présentent que deux dates. Comme la première, qui répond aux années de Rome 882 et 883 laisse un intervalle de six ans entre elle et la dernière date de Sauromate III., il en résulte qu'on ne connaît pas avec exactitude l'année où Cotys II. a commencé à regner. La seconde date exprime l'année même du Bosphore dans laquelle Cotys est mort, puisque la même date se retrouve sur des médailles de Rhœmétalces, successeur de Cotys. Cette date coïncidant avec les années de Rome 884 et 885, on en conclut avec raison, que la



mort de Cotys II. est arrivée dans l'une ou dans l'autre de ces deux années." See also Cary, *Hist. des Rois des Thrace et de ceux du Bosphore*, p. 4.

# AMASTRIS, IN PAPHLAGONIA.

Head (probably of Mithra) to the right, wearing a sort of Phrygian cap encircled by a laurel-wreath; on the upper part of the cap, a star.

R.—AMAEΤPIEΩN. Female sitting, probably the Queen Amastris, to the left; in her extended right hand she holds a Victory who offers her a crown, her left elbow leaning on the chair, a long sceptre placed perpendicularly at her right side; in the field a flower (balaustium); and beneath the chair ΣΙ in monogram. AR. 6. 145 grs. Another, 148 grs. (*In my cabinet.*)

Some Numismatists were of opinion, that the head represented on this coin was intended for a portrait of Lysimachus, who married Amastris, the founder of the city, to which she gave her name; others considered it to be an effigy of the Phrygian god Lunus; but I prefer the opinion of those who attribute it to the Persian deity Mithra. The worship of Lunus does not appear to have been cultivated in Paphlagonia, and as Amastris was a Persian by birth, she being the daughter of Oxartes, brother of Darius Codomanus, it is most probable she should have endeavoured to introduce the religion of her country into her new city, where, in fact, in the neighbouring cities of Pontus, it was already established.

The coin described above differs in some points from those already published. The star on the head, of all those I have seen, is below the laurel-wreath; in this case it is above it. On the reverse, the sceptre is standing perpendicularly on her right side; on those published, it is on her left in a transversal position. The flower in the field is also different on my coin, and resembles much more the *balaustium*, as it is depicted upon the earlier Rhodian

money, and on the coins of Trælium, in Macedonia, as well as on one of Phanagoria in this notice. Probably the seated female may be intended for Amastris: on every other example she has the *modius* on her head; but my coin being deficient at that particular point, I have omitted to mention it in my description.

## CROMNA, IN PAPHLAGONIA.

Female head in a mitre (Juno) to the left.

R.—ΚΡΩΜ. Amphora and dolphin. Æ. 3½. (*British Museum.*)

Mr. Birch has noticed three coins of Cromna,<sup>23</sup> which from my collection passed to the British Museum: none had been published before in copper; he has, however, omitted to notice the dolphin, which, with the amphora, forms the type of one of them.

## APAMEA AND MYRLEA, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

R.—ΜΥΡΑΕΑΝΩΝ. Pallas Nicephorus sitting on a cuirass to the left, a shield by her side. Æ. 6. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

2.—Same head.

R.—ΜΥΡΑ within the divisions of a wheel. Æ. 2. (*Same cabinet.*)

3.—Head of Apollo to the right.

R.—ΜΥΡΑΕ. Bunch of grapes. Æ. 2. (*Same cabinet.*)

Myrlea was situated in Bithynia, on the Propontis, east of the Rhyndacus, between Cyzicus and Prusa. Historians concur that it was founded by a colony from Colophonias,<sup>24</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 166.

<sup>24</sup> Pomp. Mela, lib. i. cap. 19. This tradition of their Colophonian origin is marked by their worship of Apollo Clarius; there exists a coin of M. Aurelius with the figure of Apollo, and the legend APOLLINI. CLAR. C. I. C. A. DD. See Sestini, Descrip. Num. Vet. p. 245, and Mionnet, Supp. v. p. 8.



whose leader was named Myrles.<sup>25</sup> In the war between Philip, son of Demetrius, king of Macedonia, and Attalus, king of Pergamus, Myrlea was taken and nearly destroyed by the former, who gave it, with other places in Bithynia, to his son-in-law, Prusias, son of Zelus, king of Bithynia; when rebuilt by this latter prince, he changed the name to Apamea, in honour of his wife Apame.<sup>26</sup> Stephanus Byzantinus says, it was rebuilt by Nicomedes, the son of Prusias and Apame, but the derivation of the name in that case is the same.

The three coins described above offer new types, and as they bear the name of Myrlea, they must have been struck previous to the destruction of the city by Philip. They were all originally in my collection, and I procured them on the spot, with many others, and several colonial coins of Apamea, which follow:—

4.—Head of Mercury, wearing the *petasus*, to the left.

R.—C. I. C. A. DD. Three Roman standards. Æ. 3.  
(*Same cabinet.*)

Only another autonomous coin of a different type to the above, struck whilst Apamea was a Roman colony, is known; it is described by Sestini,<sup>27</sup> who states its being unique. The following imperial coins are also new:—

5.—C. CÆSAR AVG. GERMANICVS. Laureated head of Caligula to the right.

R.—GERMANICVS CÆSAR. C. I. C. AP. DD.  
Naked head of Germanicus to the right. Æ. 7. (*Same cabinet.*)

6.—IVLIA DOMNA AVG. Head of Julia Domna to the right.

R.—C. I. C. A. DD. Naked female figure standing.  
Æ. 6. (*Same cabinet.*)

<sup>25</sup> Steph. Byz. v. *Μυρλεια*.

<sup>26</sup> Strabo, lib. xii. p. 563.

<sup>27</sup> Descrip. Num. Vet. p. 224, tab. v. No. 12.

7.—M. AVRELI. ANTONINVS. P. F. AVG. Lau-  
reated head of Caracalla to the right.

R.—COL. IVL. CONC. APAM. DD. Ceres passing  
to the right, a torch in each hand. Æ. 7. (*Same  
cabinet.*)

8.—IMP. C. M. AVRELIVS. ANTONINVS. AVG.  
Same head.

R.—C. I. C. A. DD. in two lines, occupying the whole  
of the field. Æ. 4. (*Same cabinet.*)

Vaillant and other early writers have attributed several coins to Carthage which belong to Apamea; they were mistaken in explaining the initial letters C. I. C. A. DD.; they were judiciously restored to their proper place by the learned M. Belly,<sup>28</sup> who compared them with other coins, on which are found the legend C. I. C. AP. DD. and C. I. C. APA. DD., the several abbreviations for *Colonia Julia Concordia Apamea Decreto Decurionum*.

#### CHALCEDONIA, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—Head of Lysimachus with diadem and ram's horn.

R.—KAAXXAΔONIΩN. Pallas Nicephorus sitting to the  
left, her left elbow resting on a shield; below, an ear of  
barley. AR. 9. 257 grs. (*Cabinet of M. Garreri, of  
Smyrna.*)

A silver drachm, exactly similar to the preceding tetra-  
drachm, is published by Mr. Birch,<sup>29</sup> which passed from  
my collection to that of the British Museum; both I believe  
to be unique. There can be no doubt that Lysimachus  
established a mint at Chalcedonia, and several tetra-  
drachms exist, bearing his name and title, which were struck  
there; one in particular, cited by Eckhel,<sup>30</sup> on which we  
find KAAΧ inscribed in the field. Chalcedonia must have

<sup>28</sup> Mém. des Inscript. &c., tom. xxv. p. 105.

<sup>29</sup> Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 161.

<sup>30</sup> Num. Vet. Anec. p. 62.



been a commodious place for Lysimachus, as his dominions extended on both sides of the Bosphorus, and its being opposite, and at so short a distance from his Thracian capital, Byzantium.

2.—Veiled head of Arsinoe, wife of Lysimachus, as Ceres, her brows encircled with ears of barley, to the right.

R.—KAAX. Apollo naked, seated on the *cortina*, an arrow in his right hand and a bow in his left; in the field  $\Delta$ I. and the monogram ME. AR. 8.

This unique tetradrachm passed from my collection to that of Mr. Payne Knight, and is now in the British Museum. I introduce it here to offer my opinion, that the veiled head represents a portrait of Arsinoe, the wife of Lysimachus, under the effigy of Ceres. A smaller coin, in every respect the same, is published by Mionnet,<sup>31</sup> and as we have coins with the portrait of Lysimachus, it is not surprising the Chalcedonians should have struck others with the effigy of his wife; and her features cannot be mistaken on the coins before us, if a comparison is made between them and the coins struck for her in Egypt, and on the money of the Ephesians, at the time when they named their city after her.<sup>32</sup>

The motives which induced the people of Chalcedonia to compare Arsinoe to Ceres, rather than to any other divinity, appears to allude to the acknowledged affinity between that goddess and Bacchus, as we find from a curious inscription, cited by Eckhel,<sup>33</sup> and from Chishull,<sup>34</sup> where her husband, Lysimachus, claims his descent from Bacchus, which at the same time, explains satisfactorily why

<sup>31</sup> Supp. v. p. 25, No. 125, 126; and Rec. de Planches, LXXIV. No. 9.

<sup>32</sup> See Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 171.

<sup>33</sup> Loc. sup. cit.

<sup>34</sup> Ant. Asiat.

his portrait is always decorated with the ram's horn. The figure of Apollo is new on the money of Chalcedonia; but his worship is often alluded to on the later coins struck there in honour of the Roman emperors; the temple of Apollo in that city ceded only to those of the same god at Delphi and at Delos, and its oracle is said to have been consulted by people of all countries.

## CLITÆ, IN BITHYNIA.

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ . . . . . ΟΣ. Laureated head of Titus to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ. Μ. ΣΑΛΟΥΙΔΗΝΟΥ ΑΣΙΝΝ. ΑΝΘΥ. The walls and gate of a fortified city; in the field, above, ΚΑΙΤΑ. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

Ptolemy<sup>35</sup> mentions a town in Bithynia, named Κλειτα, *Clitæ*, situated a short distance from the sea, south-east of Amastris, to which I presume this unique and inedited coin of Titus belongs. It is remarkable that *Clitæ* is unnoticed by any other historians or geographers, as the type on the reverse of the coin representing a fortified walled city would lead us to infer it must have been of some importance. We find also a people of Cilicia of the same name, *Clitæ*, spoken of by Tacitus,<sup>36</sup> subject to the kingdom of Cappadocia. I prefer assigning my coin to the Bithynian city, on account of the same name of the proconsul, Salvidinus, occurring on the coins of the family of Vespasian, struck both at Nicomedia and at Nicæa; one of Domitianus is cited by Sanclementi<sup>37</sup> and Mionnet,<sup>38</sup> and another, of Vespasianus, at Nicæa, by Sestini.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Lib. v. c. l.

<sup>36</sup> Annal. lib. vi. cap. 41.

<sup>37</sup> Num. Sel. tom. ii. p. 154, tab. xxxix. fig. 61.

<sup>38</sup> Supp. v. p. 174, No. 1011.

<sup>39</sup> Lett. Num. Cont. tom. viii. p. 9, Nos. 1 and 2.



## XV.

## THE TYPE OF AEGIALE AND EPIDAUROS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, December 22, 1842.]

DEAR SIR,

IT appears from the last meeting but one of the Numismatic Society for this year, that Mr. Borrell has published some inedited coins of "Aegialus in Amorgo," two from our cabinets (Nos. 1 and 3). But as some important explanations can be added to the short abstract as yet issued out, I have taken the liberty of addressing you on the subject. In the first place, the name of this town is Aegialé (Αἰγιαλή), as has been clearly shown by the inscription published by M. Letronne,<sup>1</sup> stating it to have been a colony of the inhabitants of Miletus, as well as of the Cretans and Samians. This name had been corrupted by Suidas, Stephanus Byzantinus, and Scylax into Ægialos, and by Ptolemy into Begialis, as had been pointed out by Letronne.<sup>2</sup> The type of Pan, or Ægi-pan, probably refers to the name of the city, but the object on the reverse of No. 3, never satisfactorily elucidated by any one who has described these coins, is illustrated by a monument of Jason a physician, published by M. Panofka, in his *Antiquités du Cabinet de Pourtalés Gorgier*. (fol. Paris, 1834, Pl. xxxv.), where this very instrument is represented

<sup>1</sup> This inscription was published in the same year by M. Cadalvene, in his *Recueil de Médailles Grecques*, 4to. Paris, 1828, and by M. Letronne, in his *Analyse Critique du Récueil d'Inscriptions*. G. and L. de M. le Comte de Viduan, 8vo. Paris, 1828.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* last page.

by the side of the patient whom Jason is curing. It is a utensil of the sudorific bath, called *laconicum balneum*, or Laconian Bath, which was a vaulted room, with the fire of the *hypocaustum* laid in tiles, with spaces beneath the floor. The heat of the apartment was regulated by an aperture in the roof, beneath which was suspended this *clibanus*, or cover, called by Vitruvius<sup>3</sup> an *aneus clypeus*, and by Timarchus, as cited by Athenæus, in the *Deipnosophistæ*, the χαλχοῦς ὀμφαλός,<sup>4</sup> “the brazen omphalos,” or “navel.” It was raised or lowered by a cord attached to the ring at the apex, and the heat of the bath thus regulated. The discovery of the application of the use of this utensil, due to Visconti,<sup>5</sup> is proved by an ancient drawing of the baths of Titus, published in Galiani’s edition of Vitruvius; but neither M. Cadalvene,<sup>6</sup> M. Mionnet,<sup>7</sup> nor Mr. Borrell,<sup>8</sup> have pointed out the similarity of it to the representation on the coins of Aegialé. The graphic expression of Timarchus, ὀμφαλός, alludes to the raised conical shape of the upper part, which exactly resembles the Delphic omphalos, on which Apollo is seated on the coins of the Seleucidæ. In the *Deipnosophistæ*, the *laconicum* of Athens is thus described:—διότι τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν Ἀθηνησὶ βαλανείων κυκλοειδῆ ταῖς κατασκευαῖς ὄντα, τοὺς ἐξαγωγὸν ἔχει κατὰ μέσον ἐφ’ οὗ χαλχοῦς, ὀμφαλός ἐπεστιν, “wherefore,” he says, “most of the Athenian baths,

<sup>3</sup> Lib. v. ed. of Marini, fol. Rome 1836, pl. xcii. 5. The section of a *Laconicum* is there given.

<sup>4</sup> Cited by Marini, note 21, p. 309, vol. i.

<sup>5</sup> J. J. Dubois, Catalogue du Recueil de M. le Comte Choiseul Gouffier, No. 156. Cf. Boeck, Corp. Ins. Græc. t. i. No. 606, (Panofka, Th. loc. cit. p. 79), to whom Boeck erroneously attributes this explanation, merely recites Visconti in Dubois’ work.

<sup>6</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>7</sup> Supp. iv. 368, he follows Cadalvene.

<sup>8</sup> Proceedings of Num. Soc. 1842, p. 58.



which are circular in their arrangements, have their conducting orifices (or outlets) in the middle, upon which is a brazen omphalos. M. Cadalvene had already remarked, from the presence of the snake, that they were connected with the medical art, and instanced the appearance of the same emblem on the coins of Epidaurus. The types of this town, to which the same remarks apply, are these:—

No. 1.—Old bearded head of Asclepius.

R.—E. Female in a talaric tunic, advancing to the left, holds a vase or patera in her left hand; object in her right uncertain; behind her the omphalos of a bath. Æ. 3.

2.—Head of Apollo laureated to right.

R.—EΓΙ.—Thymiaterium, or censer, on a triangular base, at each side the omphalos of a bath. Æ. 3.

Both these types are inedited. The female on the reverse of No. 1 is probably Hygieia, but the serpent, if such exists, is difficult to detect upon the Museum specimens. Here, however, as before, the omphalos of the bath is connected with the deities of the healing art. The reverse of No. 2. presents a censer, or candelabrum, probably the *θυμιατήριον*, on which was placed a vase, perforated and fuming with incense. The omphalos probably alluded to the baths of Æsculapius, which were within the temenos of the god at Epidaurus.

From this it would appear, that the old bearded head on the obverse of the coins of Aegialé,<sup>9</sup> is that of Æsculapius,

<sup>9</sup> The reason for attributing these coins to Aegiale, consists in their being found in the island of Amorgos, with those of the neighbouring isles. One, too, reads ΑΓΙΑ. (Cf. Cadalvene, loc. cit.). Could we refer them to Aegium, there was there a celebrated temple of Æsculapius, and the omphalos would allude to the sudorific baths as a mode of cure.

rather than Jupiter, as proposed by M. Cadalvene; and the connection of this type with that of Epidaurus is so striking as to show the presence of an Achæan colony.

Believe me to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

S. BIRCH.

To J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary.

---

XVI.

PROCLAMATIONS RELATING TO THE ENGLISH  
COINAGE.

COMMUNICATED BY SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H., F.R.S., SEC. SOC.  
ANT., &C., IN A LETTER TO EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., V.P.,  
F.R.S., &C.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, December 22nd, 1842.]

*British Museum, Nov. 16th, 1842.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I enclose copies of two Proclamations from the London Gazette, one of 1717, the other of 1732, relating to our Coinage.

When communications of a more interesting kind are scarce at the Numismatic Society, these may do for reading; and, I think, it would not be beside the Society's purposes to make an assemblage of Coinage Proclamations from the earliest time recoverable to the latest.

Yours truly,

HENRY ELLIS.

*Edward Hawkins, Esq.*



*“London Gazette, No. 5601.*

---

“BY THE KING,

“A PROCLAMATION,

*“Declaring the Rates at which Gold shall be current in  
“Payments.*

“GEORGE R.

“Whereas the value of the Gold, compared with the  
“value of the Silver, in the current coins of this Realm, as  
“paid and received, is greater in proportion than the  
“value of Gold is to the value of Silver in the neighbouring  
“nations; and the over valuation of Gold in the current  
“coins of this Realm hath been a great cause of carrying  
“out and lessening the Species of the Silver coins thereof,  
“which is highly prejudicial to the Trade of this Kingdom:  
“And whereas the Commons in Parliament have by their  
“Address humbly besought us, that we would be graciously  
“pleased to issue our Royal Proclamation, to forbid all  
“persons to utter or receive any of the pieces of Gold called  
“Guineas, at any greater or higher rate than one and twenty  
“shillings for each Guinea, and so proportionably for any  
“greater or lesser pieces of coined Gold; which we have  
“graciously condescended unto. Now, for and towards  
“remedying the said evil, we have thought fit, with the  
“advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Pro-  
“clamation, hereby strictly prohibiting all and every per-  
“son and persons whatsoever, to utter or receive any of the  
“pieces of Gold Coin of this kingdom, commonly called  
“Guineas (which in our mint were coined only at twenty

“shillings each, but have been by our Subjects paid and  
“received at the rate of one and twenty Shillings and six-  
“pence each), at any greater or higher Rate or value than  
“one and twenty shillings for each Guinea, and so propor-  
“tionably for the pieces of Gold called half Guineas, double  
“guineas, and five pound pieces, and the other pieces of  
“ancient Gold Coin of this Kingdom, which by their wearing  
“may be diminished in their weight, at any greater or  
“higher rate or value than as followeth; that is to say, the  
“piece of Gold now received and paid for three and twenty  
“shillings and sixpence, to be hereafter received and paid  
“for three and twenty shillings, and no more; the piece of  
“Gold now received and paid for five and twenty shillings  
“and sixpence, to be hereafter received and paid for five  
“and twenty shillings, and no more; and so proportionably  
“for smaller pieces of the like Gold Coin, at which rates  
“and values we do hereby declare the said respective  
“pieces of coined Gold to be current. And we do hereby  
“strictly charge and command all our loving subjects  
“whatsoever, that they do not presume to receive or pay  
“the Gold coin of this Realm at any greater rate or value  
“than the rates and values aforesaid, upon pain of our  
“highest displeasure, and upon pain of the greatest punish-  
“ment that by law may be inflicted upon them for their  
“default, negligence, and contempt in this behalf.

“Given at our Court at St. James', the Twenty-second  
“day of December, 1717, in the fourth year of our  
“Reign.

“GOD SAVE THE KING.”



*"The London Gazette, No. 7172.*

---

"BY THE KING,

"A PROCLAMATION,

*"Prohibiting the currency of Gold Coins, commonly called  
"Broad Pieces.*

"GEORGE R.

"Whereas we have received information, That the Gold  
"coins commonly called Broad Pieces, and the halves  
"and quarters thereof, are, through length of time, and  
"divers fraudulent practises used to impair the same,  
"much diminished in value, by reason whereof such coins  
"are refused to be taken in many kinds of payments,  
"to the great inconvenience of Commerce, and Detriment  
"of many of our loving Subjects; and whereas the Knights,  
"Citizens and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires  
"and Burghs, in Parliament assembled, have by their  
"humble Address besought us that we would be graciously  
"pleased to issue our Royal Proclamation, to forbid any  
"persons to receive or utter in Payment by Tale, any of the  
"Gold Coins of twenty-five shillings, or twenty-three shil-  
"lings, commonly called Broad Pieces, or any halves or  
"quarters thereof, and to direct the several receivers and  
"collectors of our Revenues to receive the same by weight,  
"for the space of one year, at the rate of four pounds and  
"one shilling per ounce Troy; and that we would also be  
"pleased to authorise and require the officers of our Mint  
"to allow four pounds and one shilling per Ounce Troy to  
"all such persons as should bring the said broad pieces, or

“any halves or quarters thereof, unto the Mint within the  
“said time, and to coin the same into other current Gold  
“Coins of this Kingdom ; we, duly considering the premises,  
“and being willing to comply with the request of our  
“faithful Commons, have thought fit, with the advice of  
“our privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation,  
“and do hereby declare and command, that from and after  
“the date hereof, no piece or pieces of Gold Coin of twenty-  
“five shillings, or twenty-three shillings, commonly called  
“broad pieces, or the halves or quarters thereof, shall pass  
“or be current in any payment whatsoever by Tale. And  
“we do hereby strictly prohibit and forbid all and every  
“person and persons whatsoever, from and after the date  
“hereof, to receive or utter in payment by tale any of the  
“said gold coins. And we being desirous, as much as in  
“us lies, to give ease to our people, and to prevent their  
“sustaining any considerable loss on account of the cur-  
“rency of such gold coins being prohibited, do hereby  
“charge and command all the collectors and receivers of  
“our Revenues and Taxes, for and during the space of one  
“year from the date hereof, to receive such gold coins, at  
“the rate of four pounds and one shilling per ounce Troy in  
“all payments on account of such Revenues or Taxes. And  
“we do also authorise, command, and require the Officers  
“of our Mint, within the said time, to receive all such  
“Gold Coins as aforesaid, as shall be brought into our said  
“Mint by any person or persons whatsoever, and to coin  
“the same into other current Gold Coins of this our King-  
“dom of Great Britain, and to allow for such gold coins  
“so to be brought in, after the said rate of four pounds  
“and one shilling per ounce Troy. And we do hereby  
“strictly charge and command all our Receivers, Collectors,  
“Officers, and other our Subjects whatsoever, that they do



“pay due obedience to our Royal Commands in the pre-  
 “mises, upon pain of our high displeasure, and of such  
 “punishments as may by law be inflicted for their default  
 “or contempt in this behalf.

“Given at our Court at St. James’, the twenty-first  
 “day of February, 1732, and in the sixth year  
 “of our Reign.

“GOD SAVE THE KING.”

## MISCELLANEA.

CATALOGUE OF MEDALS AND CAMEOS COLLECTED IN PERSIA. By J. Robertson, Cor. F. A. S. S., Civil and Mining Engineer, late in the Service of the Shah of Persia. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1841.—This collection, consisting of a few coins of Macedon and the Syrian kings, with one of Abgarus and Eucratides, is chiefly rich in the silver currency of the Arsacidæ, of which the author cites a unique specimen of Meherdates. There is also a small suite of the Sassanidæ, a few Roman emperors, and some Arabic coins of the race of Al Abbas, the Mosul branch, the Turkoman Ortokites, Seljuk dynasty, and Moguls, with a few engraved stones with Peplevi inscriptions.

GOLD ROMAN COINS FOUND IN INDIA.—“Eighteen aurei of Antoninus Pius and Severus, weighing from 107 to 120 grains, were found in June 1840, at Dharphul, in the Zillah of Sholapore. They were discovered in a small earthen pot by a native, who took them to a shroff, to remove the concretion which surrounded them. When cleaned, they turned out excessively well preserved. Some had been bored, to be worn as ornaments in the country.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 31, 1842.”—*Asiatic Journal* for April.

SPURIOUS COINS.—If the schoolmaster be not abroad, the forger is; and coin collectors, and would-be antiquaries, are warned to be upon the look-out, as a great number of spurious Pennies of Alfred, said to be part of a subsequent, but pretended “find” at Cuerdale, are making their appearance, although they appear only by twos or threes at a time. The notorious Singleton, alias Edwards, alias Carpenter (with a great many other *aliases*), is practising his old tricks of selling counterfeited ancient coins, and apparently with no want of success. Another individual\* has succeeded in producing imitations of various rare English Coins, particularly of the gold Rial of Mary, some of which have been sold,

---

\* We are acquainted with the name of this rogue, but out of consideration for his family, which we are told is respectable, we refrain, for the present, from publishing it.—Ed.



as genuine, for large sums. The Numismatic Chronicle only performs its duty in exhorting the inexperienced and the unsuspecting collector to be upon his guard, and then the trade of forgery will soon become as unprofitable as it is unprincipled.—NUMISMATICUS.

DISCOVERY OF ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER COINS.—About a month since, a quantity of gold and silver coins, to the amount of about 150 pieces, was ploughed up in a field in the neighbourhood of Saffron Walden. They comprise an angel of Richard III., two nobles and two angels of Henry VIII., and a great variety of the groats, half-groats, and pennies of Henry VII. and VIII., and were fortunately purchased by Mr. Joseph Clarke, who, with characteristic liberality, has presented the gold, and a series of the silver coins, to the museum of the above town.

ARIANA ANTICUA.—A Descriptive Account of the Antiquities and Coins of Afghanistan, with a Memoir on the Buildings called Topes, by C. Masson, Esq. By H. H. Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., &c. &c. 4to. London, 1841. Copies of this valuable work can be still procured, upon application to the Secretaries of the Numismatic Society, at 41, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, or to Mr. C. R. Smith, 5, Liverpool Street, City.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

EVERY lover of Numismatic science will rejoice to hear, that Monsieur Adrien de Longpérier has been advanced to the post of "Premier Employé," in the Cabinet of Medals at Paris. He is now employed on a description of the oriental coins in that rich collection. M. Dumenan, by the death of M. Mionnet, succeeds to the situation of the deceased.

W. S. will find much interesting matter relating to the coins of the French kings, of the first and second races, in the *Revue Numismatique*, a periodical which we hope will become more generally read in this country. It is indispensable to those who would study the coins of the middle ages. The simple fact, that the Anglo-Saxon type was imitated even in *Bohemia*, will justify this opinion.

B. should procure the "Essai de Classification des Monnaies Autonomes de l'Espagne," of De Sauley, a work in which he will find much to instruct him on the Celtiberian characters, and which will enable him to *classify* many of these coins.

A Numismatic Journal has been launched in Belgium, but not having seen a number, we can give no account of it.



THE  
**NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,**  
AND  
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY  
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, F.S.A.

ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,  
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,  
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,  
AND OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF FRANCE.

VOL. VI.

APRIL, 1843,—JANUARY, 1844.



Factum abiit—monumenta manent.—*Ov. Fast.*

LONDON:  
TAYLOR & WALTON, 28, UPPER GOWER STREET.  
SOLD ALSO BY M. ROLLIN, RUE VIVIENNE, No. 12, PARIS.

N. DCCC. XLIII.

THE  
JOURNAL OF THE  
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

VOLUME LXXV  
PART I  
1905

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE



TAYLOR & FRANCIS, 1, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

LONDON:  
PRINTED BY JOHN WERTHEIMER AND CO.,  
CIRCUS PLACE, FINCHBURY.



TO  
**SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H., F.R.S.,**  
  
ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES,  
  
PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM,  
  
BY EXAMPLE AND ENCOURAGEMENT  
  
A PROMOTER OF NUMISMATIC STUDIES,  
  
THIS,  
  
OUR SIXTH VOLUME,  
  
IS  
  
RESPECTFULLY AND GRATEFULLY  
  
DEDICATED.

MR. HENRY ELLIS, K.H., F.R.S.

ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

PRINCIPAL LECTURER ON THE BRITISH MUSEUM

BY EXAMPLE AND ENCOURAGEMENT

A PROMOTER OF NUMISMATIC STUDIES

THE

ONE EIGHT VOLUME

IS

REPRODUCED AND CONTAINS

REMARKS

PRINTED BY THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
AT THE MUSEUM OF BRITISH HISTORY



## CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
The Ancient Coinage of Kashmir; by Lieutenant A. Cunningham . . . . .	1
On some Anglo-Saxon Stycas; by John Lindsay, Esq. . . . .	38
On some Coins of Argos, in Argolis, and particularly on an early Coin of Phidon, king of the Argives; by H. P. Borrell, Esq. . . . .	42
On the Forgeries of Public Money; by J. Y. Akerman, Esq. . . . .	57
Leadens Tokens; by D. H. Haigh, Esq. . . . .	82
Unpublished English Pennies of Edward IV. and Henry VIII.; by J. J. . . . .	90
Tin Coins of Tavoy; by S. Birch, Esq. . . . .	91
Unedited Autonomous and Imperial Greek Coins; by H. P. Borrell, Esq. . . . .	115
Roman Coins found in Southern India . . . . .	160
Mercian Penny of Heribert . . . . .	163
Description of some Merovingian, and other Gold Coins, discovered in the Parish of Crondall, in Hampshire, in the year 1828; by J. Y. Akerman, Esq. . . . .	171

	PAGE
On a Coin of Juba the Second ; by the Rev. Edward Gibbs Walford . . . . .	183
Unedited Autonomous and Imperial Greek Coins ; by H. P. Borrell, Esq. . . . .	187
Ancient British Coin, found in Dorsetshire ; by Edward Hoare, Esq. . . . .	200
On the Jewel, or Ring-money, of the Interior of Africa ; by W. B. Dickinson, Esq. . . . .	201

### REVIEWS OF NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

Remarks on "A View of the Coinage of the Heptarchy, &c. ; by John Lindsay, Esq."—Journal of the Asia- tic Society of Bengal.—Second Notice of some New Bactrian Coins ; by Lieutenant A. Cunningham.— Bulletino dell' Instituto di Corrispondenza Archæ- ologia per l'anno 1841 . . . . .	93—109
--	--------

### MISCELLANEA.

The Paduan Coin Forgers . . . . .	53
Discoveries of Coins in the Province of Luxembourg . . . . .	55
Numismatic Prize Essay . . . . .	56
Museo Numismatico Lavey Appartenente Alle R. Acade- mia Delle Scienze di Torino . . . . .	110
Description Complète et Raisonnée des Monnaies de la Deuxième Race Royale de France . . . . .	ib.
Discovery of Coins in Britany . . . . .	ib.



	PAGE
Discovery of Silver Denarii at Coimbetoor . . . .	111
Discovery of Saxon Coins in Ireland . . . .	112
Medal of the Saxe-Coburg Family . . . .	169
List of Saxon Coins found at Derrykeerhan . . . .	213
Pewter Farthings in the time of Cromwell . . . .	217

---

### ABSTRACTS OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*Ordinary Meetings.*—December 22, 1842, p. 86.—January 26, 1843, p. 92.—February 23, 1843, p. 97.—March 23, 1843, p. 100.—April 27, 1843, p. 101.—May 25, 1843, p. 103.

*General Anniversary Meeting.*—July 15, 1843, p. 107.

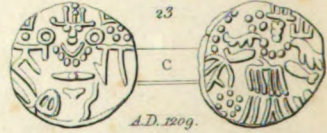
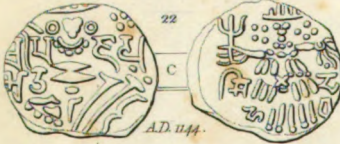
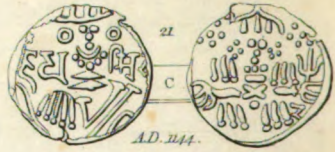
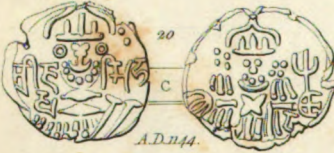
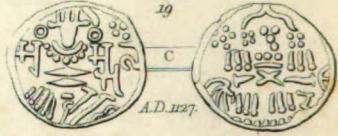
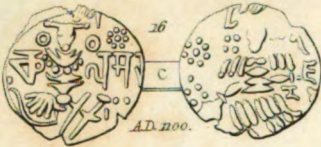
*Officers of the Society for 1843-4,* p. 117.

CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .	170
--------------------------	-----

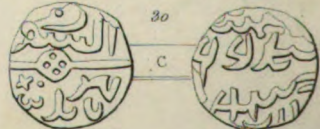
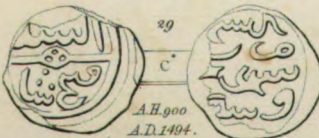
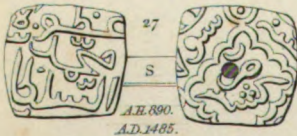
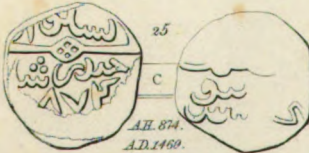
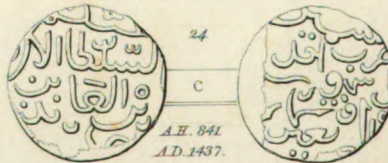




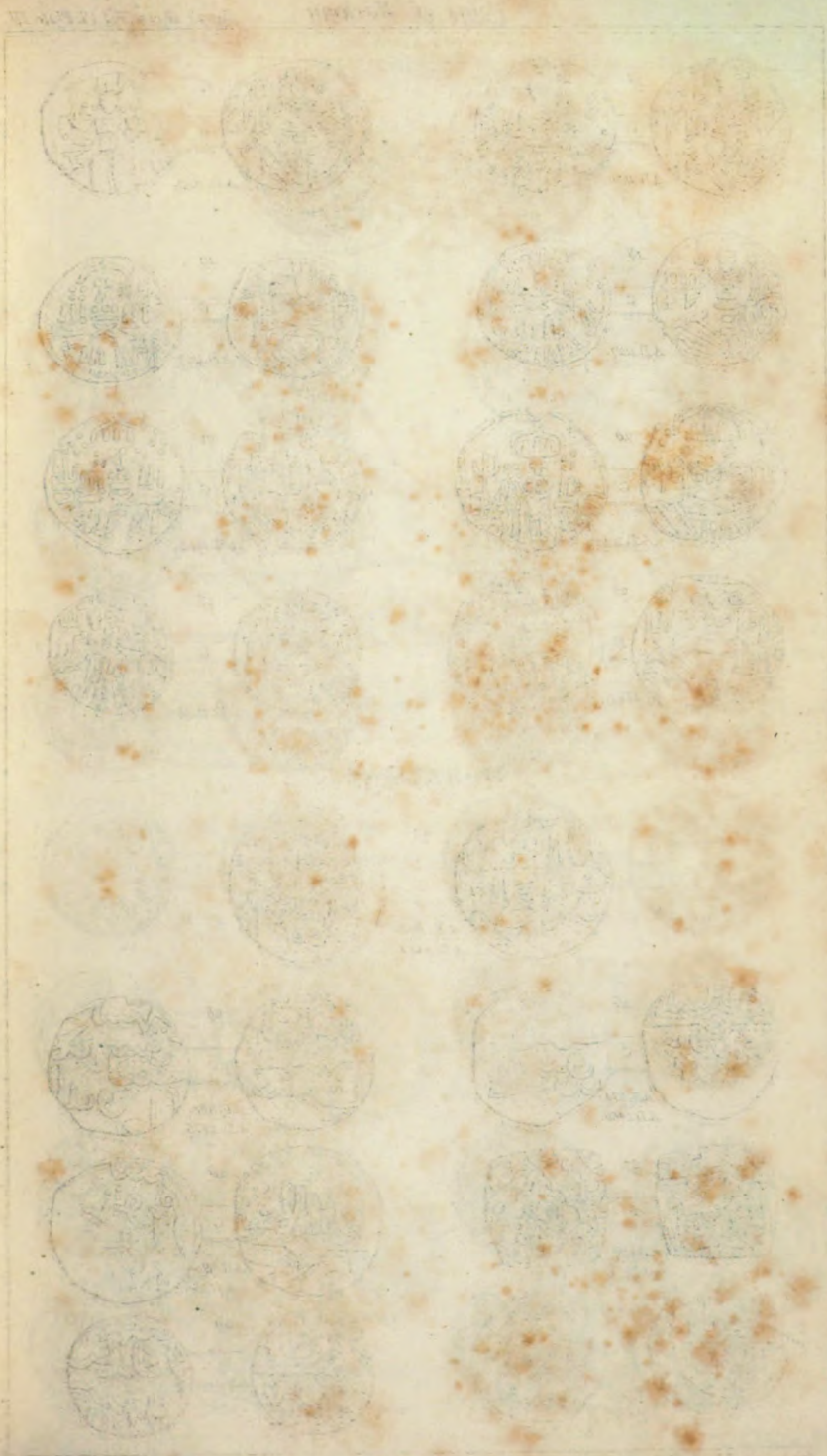




MÚSALMÁN.







HINDU.

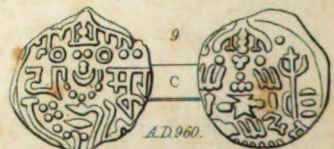
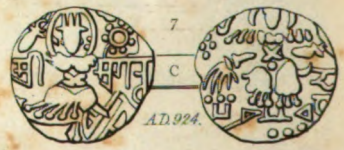
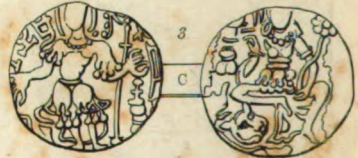




FIGURE of PÁRVATI.



*From the ruins near the Sárnáth Tope. 5 Miles E. from Benares.  
See reverses of Fig.\* 1 & 4 Plate II.*

SCYTHIAN.



*Unpublished Indo-Scythian Coins  
the original types of the Coinage of Kashmir.*

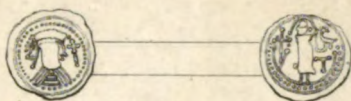
X





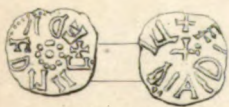
SCEATTA OF ARCHB. THEODORE ?

Vol. V. p. 158.

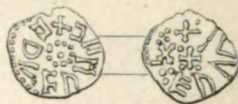


STYCAS.

Vol. VI. p. 38.



1



2



3



4



5



6



# NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

---

## I.

### THE ANCIENT COINAGE OF KASHMIR.

WITH CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES, FROM THE  
COMMENCEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE CON-  
QUEST OF THE COUNTRY BY THE MOGULS.

BY LIEUT. A. CUNNINGHAM,  
BENGAL ENGINEERS, MEM. NUM. SOC. OF LONDON.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 26, 1843.]

WHEN Mr. Prinsep published his readings of the legends of the Surashtra series of Coins, in his Journal for May 1837, he mentioned with some exultation, that our small band of Indian collectors had been able to develop or confirm, three unequivocal lines of history, by the unlying evidence of coins. I am now able to add a fourth series, larger in number, and extending over a much longer period than any of those yet made known; embracing, in fact, the coinage of an independent state for fifteen centuries.

In 1838, I had already recognised in Mr. Prinsep's third series of imitations of the Indo-Scythian coins, published in his Journal (vol. v., pl. 39), the names of some of the Kashmirian princes. When I visited Kashmir in September 1839, I made a collection of upwards of one thousand copper coins of the same class, from which I have selected many of the specimens sketched in the accompanying plates. Most of these coins were found at *Bij-Bihára*, one of the oldest towns in Kashmir.

VOL. VI.

B

Several Kashmirian coins exist in every cabinet formed in Afghanistan, and in north-western India; and I have procured occasional specimens even at Benares. They are more common in the Panjab, and are numerous at Bhimbar and Rajaori, in the lower hills of the Panjab; but I found no specimens in Chamba, in Mundi, or in Kulu. From this I infer, that the dominion of the Rajas of Kashmir generally comprised Bhimbar and Rajaori; but did not extend to the south-eastern hill states of Chamba, Trigerta, Mundi, and Kulu. Indeed, the Hindu sovereigns of Kashmir, are stated to have made several expeditions against the Rajas of Nagarkot and Trigerta; the former being one of the four names of Kangra, the capital of Trigerta or Kotoch. One invasion of Champa (the original name of Chamba) is also mentioned; and the Rajas of Chamba, besides, struck coins in their own names, of which I possess some specimens. To the west and south-west of Kashmir, the Dardas and the Abhisáras appear generally to have been independent.\* We may, therefore, safely limit the kingdom of Kashmir, after the decay of the Indo-Scythian power, about A. D. 280, to the beautiful valley of Kashmir on the Jehlam or Hydaspes, with the small valley of Rajaori, on the Tohi river; the Totapus of Arrian, and the valley of Pūnch, on the Pūnch river.

In the most flourishing period of their rule, the Indo-Scythians, under Kanerki and his immediate successors, must have possessed not only Kashmir itself, but also the whole of Gandhára on the Indus; and from Kabul on the west, as far as the Ganges on the east, down to Barygaza or Baroach on the south. But this vast empire could not

---

\* In A. D. 904, Sankara Vermma was assisted in his wars by the king of the Darvabhisar. *Asiat. Res.* vol. xv. Wilson.



last long; accordingly, we learn from the Chinese historians, that the power of the Indo-Scythians was on the decline between the years 222 to 280 A.D.\* But from the spread of Brahmanism in Kashmir, under Abhimanyu, the successor of Kanerki, and from the persecution of the Buddhists under Nara, A.D. 89 to 99, it would seem that the dominion of the Indo-Scythians, who were zealous Buddhists, had altogether ceased in Kashmir proper, shortly after the commencement of the Christian era. The Chinese historians, however, mention one prince of the family of the Thuholos, the Tusháras, or Tochari, who reigned over Kashmir six hundred years after Buddha, or about A.D. 119.† The Indo-Scythian rule, therefore, generally embraced Gandhára to the west, and Yaudheya to the east of the Indus, with the provinces on both banks of the lower course of the river; while Kashmir was governed by its own kings professing a different religion.

The Rajah Tarangini affords also a most satisfactory confirmation of the decline of the Indo-Scythian power, before the beginning of the fourth century. In A.D. 287, it is related that the son of Yudhishthira of Kashmir, sought refuge at the court of Gopaditya king of Gandhára. Now as Gopaditya is a genuine Hindu name; the king of Gandhára must have been a Hindu, and not a Scythian. It is highly probable, however, that Gopaditya was a Buddhistical, and not a Brahmanical Hindu; for the grandson of Yudhishthira, who was educated at the court of Gopaditya, afterwards re-introduced Buddhism into Kashmir; and Fa Hian, in A.D. 404, found the Buddhist religion flourishing in Gandhára.‡ Even so late as A.D. 455, we learn that the

\* Jour. Asiatique, Oct. 1839, p. 265, note.

† Prof. Lassen on Bactrian Coins. Bengal Journal, 1840, p. 748, note.

‡ Fo-kui-ki. See J. R. Asiat. Soc. No. xii., p. 278.

king of Kin-to-le, or Gan-dhá-ra, sent a superior officer (to China) to offer gold coin and precious vases. All these valuable indications clearly prove that Gandhára existed, for at least, one hundred and fifty years as an independent kingdom. But it certainly lasted much longer; for in A.D. 502, the king of Uchangna,\* a state lying between Kashmir and Gandhára, sent tribute to China. This state is also mentioned as independent from A.D. 400 to 642.†

About the same time the country of Yaudheya, lying between the Indus and Jehlam, would appear to have been independent of Kashmir; for Samudra Gupta, who flourished in the end of the fourth century, mentions Yaudheya among the countries tributary to his government.‡ This state likewise struck coins of its own, of which I possess two distinct series; one being a Buddhist coinage with Pali legends; and the other a Brahmanical mintage with Sanskrit inscriptions. An account of these will shortly be published in the Calcutta Journal.

The mention of *gold coin* presented by the king of Gandhára, points out that the princes of this state, most probably, struck money in their own names. This should lead us to look for a series of gold coins of the kings of Gandhára. Indeed, amongst those yet unappropriated, we have what may be called a collateral series of gold coins; differing from those of Kashmir only in the type of the reverse, which offers the figure of Siva, with his bull Nandi, instead of the seated Parvati, the wife of Siva. Specimens of this class are common, but they offer few varieties of names. On two which I possess, are the names of *Rada* and *Phera*, which are possibly the appellations of

\* Jour. R. Asiat. Soc. No. xii., p. 279.

† Prof. Lassen, Bengal Journal, 1840, p. 481.

‡ Bengal Journal, Nov. 1837, p. 979, sect. 19.



two Gandharian princes. They are not Hindu names; but we learn, from the faithful Chinese annals, that in the commencement of the fifth century, Gandhára was subjugated by the little Yuti, under their leader Kitolo.\* We must, therefore, expect to find both Hindu and Scythian names amongst the Gandharian kings.

The earliest coins which I can attribute with certainty to the kings of Kashmir, belong to the first Indo-Scythian princes OHPKI, Hoerki or Hushka; and KANHPKI, Kanerki or Kanishka. These princes were Buddhists, as I have shown in a paper upon the coins of the Indo-Scythians, which is about to appear in the *Calcutta Journal*, now ably edited by Mr. Torrens. They founded cities named after themselves, of which Hushkapur was existing so late as A.D. 958;† and Kanishkapur, or Kanikpur, is inhabited even at the present day. It is near Shupyen, about twelve miles south of the capital of Kashmir.

As most of the coins of these princes have already been made known by Mr. Prinsep, in his *Journal*, I deem it unnecessary to publish any except those with the standing male figure on the obverse, and a seated female on the reverse; which devices have since formed the constant type of the coinage of Kashmir, from the commencement of the Christian era to the Mohammedan conquest: thus continuing the same national type, unchanged save by deterioration, for the wonderfully long period of more than thirteen centuries.

#### MONETARY STANDARD.

It is curious that the silver coinage, which is so common with the Bactrians, should altogether cease with the Indo-

---

\* Prof. Lassen, *Bengal Journal* for 1840, pp. 749, 50, 61.

† *Asiat. Researches*, vol. xv., p. 77.

Scythians; and *vice versâ*, that the gold coinage, of which only two specimens of the Bactrians are now known, should become so common with their successors. The following facts seem to throw some light on this subject. They are recorded by the author of the *Periplus of the Erythræan Sea*, whose era, in agreement with Dr. Vincent, I place about A.D. 63.\* The first is, that the Roman denarii both of gold and silver (*δηνάριον χρυσόν* as well as *αργύριον*) were exchanged with advantage against the gold coin of India, called *kaltis*. No Indian silver coinage is mentioned; but the want of a silver currency is fully explained by the second fact, which is, that the drachmas of Apollodotus and Menander, were even then current at Barygaza. This last fact most satisfactorily accounts for the non-existence of an Indo-Scythian silver coinage, and also for the present abundance of the drachmas of Menander, of which five hundred were found together near Jelalabad. Eighty specimens were purchased at a shilling each, and were used as card counters by the officers in Afghanistan. These were, however, of three types only; the two other silver types of Menander being, to the best of my knowledge, still unique.

As only two Bactrian gold coins have yet been found, the monetary standard of Bactria would appear to have been silver, whereas that of the Indo-Scythians was undoubtedly gold. No genuine specimen of Indo-Scythian silver coinage has yet come to my knowledge. The false coins are now pretty numerous, and one which I possess myself is of superior execution; but it is of the same size, and of the same type as the gold coins; on which account I suspect its genuineness.† No doubt the abundance of

\* *Periplus*, vol. ii., p. 685.

† One, of the authenticity of which no doubt can be entertained, is engraved in the *Ariana Antiqua*, pl. xi. fig. 9.—ED.



gold arose from the plunder obtained in India by the great Yuti, on their first invasion and settlement.

Under the Indo-Scythians, the silver currency would, therefore, appear to have consisted chiefly of the coins of Apollodotus and Menander, who were, in my opinion, the last of the Bactrian Greeks that possessed territory eastward of the Hydaspes. Their successors, Azas and Azilitas, issued a billon coinage, which was so much debased, that the silver coins of their predecessors, Apollodotus and Menander, must have continued in use even during their reigns; and they formed, perhaps, the only silver currency of north-western India during the sway of the Indo-Scythians, until the issue of the beautiful silver coins of the Satraps of Gujrat,\* under the reigns of the paramount sovereigns of the Gupta family, in the middle of the fourth century.†

#### CHRONOLOGY.

Before describing the coins sketched in the accompanying plates, I think it proper to give a revised chronological list of the sovereigns of Kashmir, from the commencement of the Christian era to the conquest of the country by Mirza Haidar Doghlat, under the emperor Humayun; and to state in detail my reasons for altering the received chronologies of Professor Wilson,‡ and of Mr. Prinsep.§

The earliest Kashmirian dynasty that offers a probable average length of reign is the Naga or Karkota, of seventeen princes, whose joint reigns amount to 260 years and 5 months, presenting the fair average of  $15\frac{1}{4}$  years to each

\* Bengal Journal, April, 1838, pl. 12.

† See remarks on this subject in the *Ariana Antiqua*, p. 347. Also in the *Proceedings of the Num. Soc.* 1838–39, page 369 et seq.—ED.

‡ *Asiatic Researches*, vol. xv., pp. 81, 82.

§ Useful Tables, part ii., tab. 22.

reign. The chronology of this dynasty may, therefore, be taken as correct; more especially as the date of one prince's reign is nearly verified by the Chinese historians,\* who relate that the king of Kashmir, Chin-to-lo-pi-li (Chandrapira), applied for aid against the Arabs *about* A.D. 713. According to the Raja Tarangini, this prince reigned from A.D. 680 to 689; but the reign of the great conqueror Lalitáditya, from A.D. 693 to 729, corresponds exactly with the Chinese date; and as he pushed his arms as far as Kokan, he would, of course, have encountered the Arab hosts in the plains of Sogdiana.

In the dynasty immediately preceding, we have ten princes of the restored Gonerdiya line, whose joint reigns amount to 592 years. The reign of Ranaditya alone, extends to 300 years; and here I suppose that there is either a gap in the history, or that the reign of Ranaditya may actually have extended to the whole period of 64 years. But the former supposition is, perhaps, the more correct one, for shortly before this time, according to the Chinese historians,† the neighbouring kingdom of Gandhára was conquered by the little Yuti. It is, therefore, probable that they may have pushed their conquests to Kashmir, and that some portion of the 64 years should be ascribed to the period of their sway over Kashmir.

In the history of this dynasty, there are two synchronisms to be examined for the establishment of a satisfactory chronology.

The first is, that Hiranya and Toramána were contemporary with Vikramaditya of Ujain; who is likewise said to have placed their successor Matrigupta on the throne of

---

\* Wilson's Vishnu Purána, p. 481, note 75.

† Prof. Lassen, Bengal Journal, 1840, pp. 749, 50, 61.



Kashmir. I assign this prince to the commencement of the fifth century, for the following reasons. It appears that Yu-gai, or "*Moon-beloved*," which is the same name as Chandra-gupta, or "*Moon-protected*," was the paramount sovereign of India between A.D. 405 and 411, when the Chinese traveller Fa Hian visited it. Now, at this very period, in Samvat 466, or A.D. 409, there was a Chandra-gupta reigning in Ujain:\* and, according to the Satrunjaya Mahatmya, the third Vikramaditya likewise flourished in the very same Samvat year, 466, or A.D. 409.† At this time, too, there occurs in the Malwa list of kings a Chandra-pál, or "*Moon-nourished*." The Chandragupta Vikramaditya of the coins must have reigned also about the same time; for he was contemporary with the Sassanians of Persia. His rule certainly extended to Malwa, and its capital, Ujain; since both coins and inscriptions of his dynasty have been found in that country.‡ Now, the immediate successors of Chandra-pál of Malwa, are Mahendra-pál, and Karma-pál;§ and the immediate successors of Chandragupta Vikramaditya of the coins are Kumáragupta, called also *Mahendra*, and Skandagupta, likewise named *Karmáditya*. Here, then, we have the names of three kings of Malwa placed precisely in the same order in which the *same* names of three of the Gupta kings are found in the inscriptions upon the Bhitari pillar. These identities of names, when coupled with the coincidences of time and place, are too extraordinary to be considered as accidental. We have thus no less than five testimonies, which concur in placing a Chandragupta, also

\* Trans. Royal Asiat. Soc., vol. i. p. 211.

† Wilford, Asiat. Res. vol. ix. p. 156.

‡ Bengal Journal, June 1837, pl. 25, and p. 455.

§ Useful Tables, part ii. table 25.

named Vikramaditya, on the throne of Malwa in the beginning of the fifth century. As a further confirmation of the correctness of this date, I may add, that the Raja Tarangini calls Vikramaditya the enemy of the Sakas, or Scythians; while from the Chinese annals we learn, that at this very time, the beginning of the fifth century, the Little Yuti, under their leader, Kitolo, had subjected Gandhára west of the Indus. Now Gandhára bordered on Yaudhéya (between the Indus and Hydaspes), a country tributary to Samudragupta,\* the father of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. Nothing is therefore more likely, than that Chandragupta should have defeated the Sakas, with whom he was certainly contemporary, and that he should have proudly taken the title of the famous Vikramaditya, who was the Sákari, or conqueror of the Great Yuti, and whose victory over them in B.C. 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ , gave rise to the era of Vikramaditya, now in use. Other Chinese authors mention a Yu-gai in A.D. 428;† he must therefore be the same person. The reign of our Vikramaditya may therefore be placed between the years A.D. 395 to 430. Now if we assign A.D. 415 for the accession of Hiranya and Toramána, we shall have A.D. 430 for the date of Matrigupta's elevation to the throne, through the influence of his patron Vikramaditya; and A.D. 432 $\frac{1}{2}$  for the date of his expulsion, which took place shortly after the death of his patron.

The second synchronism is, that Pravaraséna, the son of Toramána, and the successor of the Brahman Mátrigupta, invaded Siladitya of Gujrat. According to my chronology, as fixed above by the date of Vikramaditya Chandragupta, the reign of Pravaraséna extends from A.D. 432 $\frac{1}{2}$  to

---

\* Bengal Journal, Nov. 1837, p. 979, sect. 19.

† Matwanlin. See Bengal Journal for January 1837, p. 65.



464. Now the *Satrunjaya Mahatmya* was written by the order of a king named *Siladitya*, in the *Samvat* year 477,\* or A.D. 420; just twelve years before the accession of *Pravaraséna*, who may therefore have invaded *Gujrat* during the reign of this *Siladitya* in about A.D. 435, or perhaps a little later.

These two synchronous points being thus satisfactorily established, we may proceed with greater confidence to examine the chronology of the remaining dynasties.

In the *Aditya* dynasty there are six princes, whose united reigns amount to 191 years, or nearly thirty-two years for each reign, which is considerably beyond the usual average. I have corrected this, by taking one-half of all the reigns, so as to preserve a proportional duration for each. By this correction, the joint reigns amount to ninety-five half years, giving an average of nearly sixteen years for each reign.

The only synchronism mentioned in this dynasty, is that *Pratápáditya* was a kinsman of *Vikramaditya*. By my list, the reign of the former extends from A.D. 287 to A.D. 303; and, according to *Wilford*, the second *Vikramaditya* flourished in B.C. 291.† There is therefore no chronological difficulty against this relationship.

In the *Gonerdiya* dynasty there are twenty-one princes, whose joint reigns amount to 1013 years, presenting the incredible average of upwards of forty-eight years each. I have corrected this, by taking one-fourth of all the reigns, so as to preserve the proportional duration of each. After

---

\* I obtained this point either in *Wilson's Prefaces to the Hindu Theatre*, or in one of *Wilford's* articles, in the *Asiat. Res.* I think in the former.

† *Asiat. Res.* vol. ix. This is the *Vikramaditya* whom *Ferishta* (*Intr. p. lxxv.*) makes contemporary with *Sapor* king of *Persia*.

correction, the joint reigns amount to 234 years and three months, allowing the fair average of eleven years and one-half month to each reign. The accession of Gonerda, therefore, dates in A.D. 53½.

As Abhimanyu, the predecessor of Gonerda, is said to have reigned thirty-five years, the commencement of his reign will fall in A.D. 53½ less 35 = 18½; and this will therefore be the date of the death of Kanishka, one of the Tartar sovereigns of Kashmir, and a renowned Buddhist prince. He and his two brothers are said to have reigned sixty years; but as the coins of Kanerki are particularly abundant, we may assign at least forty years out of the sixty to his single reign, which will therefore have commenced in A.D. 18½ less B.C. 40 = B.C. 21¾. The same date may be derived from other sources. According to the Raja Taran-gini, as corrected by the Honourable Mr. Turnour,\* the preaching of Nagarjuna, and the death of Kanishka, took place five hundred years after the death of Sakya Sinha. According to the Mahawanso, Asoka ascended the throne 218 years after Buddha's death. The death of Kanishka therefore happened 500 less 218 = 282 years after Asoka's accession. Now the date of Asoka's accession can be satisfactorily determined within a few years. He was the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya, who laid the foundations of his power in India, while Seleucus was doing the same in Persia,† that is about B.C. 315 to 312. Chandragupta reigned twenty-four years; and his son, Bindusara, succeeded him in B.C. 291 to 288. He reigned either twenty-five or twenty-eight years; and was therefore succeeded by Asoka, either in B.C. 266 to 263, or in B.C. 263

---

\* Bengal Journal, Sept. 1836, pp. 529, 530.

† Justin, l. 15, c. 4.



to 260. The middle of these dates, or B.C. 263, may safely be taken as very near the period of Asoka's accession. This date, too, is confirmed by the inscriptions upon the rocks in Gujrat and Cuttack, in which is recorded the treaty that Asoka made with Ptolemy, Antigonus, and Magas. As the last of these princes, Magas of Cyrene, died in B.C. 258, the treaty cannot be dated later than that year. Asoka's accession in B.C. 263, may therefore be considered as very nearly correct. Now, if from B.C. 263, we deduct 282 years elapsed to the preaching of Nagarjuna, and the death of Kanishka, we shall have A.D. 19 for the date of those events, which is within three months of the period arrived at by my corrected chronology. Very nearly the same date may be derived from the Tibetan authorities, which give A.D. 9 for the period of the preaching. We may, therefore, rest satisfied from the concurrence of these different testimonies, and from the dates of the Roman silver coins, ranging from B.C. 73 to 33,\* which were found in the smaller Manikyala Tope, that Kanishka, or Kanika, or Kanerki flourished at the commencement of the Christian era. He is, therefore, probably the same as the Khiut-Siui of the Chinese historians, the leader of the Great Yuti, who, about B.C. 26, conquered the southern provinces of Bactria, and overran Parthia. At least, it is almost certain that the worship of the goddess Nanaia, whose figure appears on the earliest and finest coins of Kanerki, must have been added to the Mithro-Buddhism of the Indo-Scythians shortly after the taking of her sanctuary at Elymais.

Having completed the revisal of the chronology of the more ancient dynasties, we will now proceed to the exa-

---

\* Journal des Savans, according to the accurate scrutiny of M. Raoul Rochette. Février 1836, p. 74.

mination and correction of that of the later sovereigns. There are two fixed dates for the satisfactory determination of this chronology. The first is the correspondence of the twenty-fourth year of the Kashmirian cycle with the Saka year 1076,\* equivalent to A.D. 1148. Each Kashmirian cycle of one hundred years therefore commences in the twenty-fourth year of each Christian century. The other is the date A.H. 874, or A.D. 1469, found once figured and twice written upon three coins, in my own possession, of Haidar Shah, and on one coin of his successor, Hasan Shah. These dates prove that Haidar died in A.D. 1469, which will make the accession of Ala-ad-din in A.D. 1339. It is necessary to take particular notice of this date for the correction of a great error in the "Useful Tables,"† published by Mr. Prinsep, who says, "Calculating backwards from Ala-ad-din, it becomes necessary to curtail the reign of Hari-raja (fifty-two years) by about thirty years, to form a natural link with Wilson's date of Sangráma Deva." The source of Mr. Prinsep's error evidently lies in his having confounded the Kashmirian king, *Ala-ad-din*, with the Delhi king, Mohammud Khilji, whose title was also *Ala-ad-din*, and who died in A.D. 1316. Had Mr. Prinsep referred to his own list of the Mahomedan kings of Kashmir, he would have found the true Ala-ad-din dated in 1351, which I have now corrected to A.D. 1339.

Mr. Prinsep also committed another error when he stated that "the lengths of reigns *only* are given in the original;"‡ for not only are the years of the Kashmirian cycle given for the deaths of most of the princes, but like-

---

\* Asiatic Researches, vol. xv. pp. 97, 98, where the original passage is given. The printed copy of the original Sanscrit gives the same dates.

† Useful Tables, Part II. p. 103.

‡ Ibid.



wise the months and even the day of the month. I have examined several of the dates thus obtained with those calculated from the lengths of reigns, and the result is that many of them correspond exactly, and none of them differ very much. The slight discrepancies prove that either the lengths of the reigns must be wrongly stated, or that some of the dates are erroneous. It is, however, satisfactory that the stated date of Avanti Vermma's death in A.D. 813 is the same as that obtained by calculating backwards by the lengths of reigns from the date of Haidar Shah's and Hasan Shah's coins in A.D. 1469, over a period of 586 years. The stated dates for the deaths of Yasaskara and Sangráma II. also correspond with those obtained by calculating backwards by the lengths of reigns. These remarkable coincidences would seem to prove that the *total sum* of all the intermediate reigns must be correct; and that the few years taken from the reign of one prince have been added to that of another.

The dates which I have examined are the following:—

1. Death of Avanti Vermma, on the third day of the light half of Asharha, in the year 59 of the Kashmirian cycle, corresponds to A.D. 883, which is the same as the calculated date.
2. Death of Yasaskara, on the third day of the dark half of Bhadra, in the year 24, corresponds to A.D. 948, the same as the calculated date.
3. Death of Sangráma II. on the first day of Asharha, in the year 4, corresponds to A.D. 1028, the same as the calculated date.
4. Death of Ananta, on the third day of Kartika, in the year 57, corresponds to A.D. 1081, which is within two months and six days of the calculated date.
5. Death of Uchchala, in the month of Pausha, in the

year 87, corresponds to A.D. 1111, within five days of the calculated date.

6. Death of Jaya Sinha, in Phálguna of the year 30, corresponds to A.D. 1154, and differs five years from the calculated date.

7. Imprisonment of Kota Ráni, on the sixteenth day of the light half of Bhádra, in the year 15, corresponds to A.D. 1339, the same as the calculated date.

8. Death of Haidar Shah, on the fifth day of Bysáktha, in the year 48, corresponds to A.D. 1472. One figured date and two written dates on coins of Haidar Shah, in my own possession, give the Hijra year 874, or A.D. 1469; and one coin of his successor, Hasan Shah, gives the same date: likewise by the calculation by lengths of reigns from the deaths of Avanti Vermma, Yasaskara, and Sangráma II., the year 1469 must have been the last of Haidar's reign. The discrepancy here is no less than three years, and I am unable to account for it. The dates on the coins of Haidar and Hasan are incontrovertible.

It will be seen by a reference to the fifteenth volume of the Asiatic Researches, that a difference of no less than twenty-one years exists in the chronology of the Karkota, Vermma, and mixed dynasties between Professor Wilson's tables and mine. My reason for differing from so high an authority is the explicit statement of Kalhana Pandit (the author of the first portion of the Kashmirian history), that the twenty-fourth year of the current Kashmirian cycle corresponded to the Saka year 1070: which is equivalent to A.D. 1148. The first year of that cycle fell therefore in A.D. 1124; and the first year of each preceding cycle must have fallen in the twenty-fourth year of each preceding century of the Christian era. Now, calculating backwards by the length of reigns from Haidar Shah, he obtains a



century; and by adding the given year of the Kashmirian cycle to the twenty-fourth year of the century, we have the precise year in which any particular event took place.

The evident care which has been bestowed upon the Kashmirian chronology in stating the day, month, and year of the most particular events, and of adding the lengths of reigns in days, months, and years, as checks upon the former dates, affords the most satisfactory presumption of the accuracy of the historian's dates.

The date A.H. 948 or A.D. 1541, of the conquest of Kashmir by Mirza Haidar Doghlât, for the Mogul emperor Humáyûn, has been fixed, by the united testimony of Abul Fazl\* and Ferishta.† The former was the minister of Akbar, and must, therefore, have possessed the very best authority for fixing the period of an event which occurred during the reign of his master's father. Our own lamented countryman, Moorcroft, however, on the monumental slab which he placed over the grave of Mirza Haidar, in the burying-place around the tomb of Zein-al-Abidîn, states that the conquest of Kashmir happened in A.M. 947, or in A.D. 1540, which is one year earlier than the date given by Abul Fazl, and by Ferishta.

I take this opportunity of adding my testimony to that of Sir A. Burnes, Lieutenant Wood, and Dr. Lord, of the uniform respect with which every one still speaks of our gallant countryman William Moorcroft. The Rajas of Kulu and Rajaori, the Pandits of Chamba, and the merchants of Kashmir, all spoke of him to me with esteem and regret.

---

\* Ayin Akbari, vol. ii. p. 154.

† Briggs's Ferishta, vol. iv. p. 497.

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

	Length of Reign.		Accession.		Length of Reign.		Accession.
	original.	corrected.			original.	corrected.	
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.			Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	
Hushka } Jushka } Kanishka }	60 0 0	15 0 0 5 0 0 40 0 0	41 9 0 26 9 0 21 9 0	Yudhishthira.. ..	34 0 0	8 6 0	279 0 0
Abhimanyu...	35 0 0	35 0 0	18 3 0	Aditya Dynasty.			
Gonerdiya Dynasty.				Pratāpadi- ya .....	32 0 0	16 0 0	287 6 0
Gonerda III. ...	35 0 0	8 6 0	53 3 0	Jaloka ...	32 0 0	16 0 0	303 6 0
Vibishana...	45 6 0	11 4 0	61 9 0	Tunjina ...	38 0 0	19 0 0	319 6 0
Indrajit } Ravana }	30 6 0	7 7 0	73 1 0	Vijaya ....	6 0 0	3 0 0	338 6 0
Vibishana II....	35 0 0	8 6 0	80 8 0	Jayendra ..	37 0 0	18 6 0	341 6 0
Nara .....	39 9 0	10 0 0	89 2 0	Arya Raja	46 0 0	23 0 0	360 0 0
Siddha .....	60 0 0	15 0 0	99 2 0	Gonerdiya Dynasty.			
Utpalāksha....	30 6 0	7 7 0	114 2 0	Méghava- hana ....	34 0 0	17 0 0	383 0 0
Hiranyāksha ..	37 7 0	9 5 0	121 9 0	Sreshtasena	30 0 0	15 0 0	400 0 0
Hiranyakula ...	60 0 0	15 0 0	131 2 0	Hiranya & Toramāna	30 0 0	15 0 0	415 0 0
Vasukula .....	60 0 0	15 0 0	146 2 0	Matrigupta	5 0 0	2 6 0	430 0 0
Mihirakula ....	70 0 0	17 6 0	163 8 0	Pravara- sena ....	63 0 0	31 6 0	432 6 0
Vaka .....	36 0 0	9 0 0	178 8 0	Yudhish- thira II..	39 0 0	19 6 0	464 0 0
Kshitinanda ...	30 0 0	7 6 0	187 8 0	Nandratav	13 0 0	6 6 0	483 6 0
Vasunanda ....	52 0 0	13 0 0	195 2 0	Ranaditya	300 0 0	64 6 15	490 0 0
Nara II.....	60 0 0	15 0 0	208 2 0	Vikrama- ditya....	42 0 0	21 0 0	555 6 15
Aksha.....	60 0 0	15 0 0	223 2 0	Baladitya..	36 0 0	18 0 0	576 6 15
Gopaditya ....	60 0 0	15 0 0	238 2 0				
Gokerna .....	57 0 0	16 9 0	253 2 0				
Narendra- ditya .....	36 3 0	9 1 0	269 11 0				

	Reign.			Accession.				Reign.			Accession.		
				A.D.							A.D.		
<i>Naga or Karkota.</i>	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.		Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
Durlabha .....	36	0	0	594	6	15	Vajraditya .....	7	0	0	730	9	15
Pratāpaditya .....	50	0	0	630	6	15	Prithiviyapira .....	4	2	0	737	9	15
Chandrapira .....	8	8	0	680	6	15	Sangrāmapira.....	7	0	0	741	11	15
Tarapira .....	4	0	0	689	2	15	Jajja .....	3	0	0	748	11	15
Lalitaditya .....	36	7	0	693	2	15	Jayapira .....	31	0	0	751	11	15
Kuvalayaditya ....	1	0	0	729	9	15	Lalitapira.....	12	0	0	782	11	15



	Reign.			Accession.				Reign.			Accession.		
				A.D.							A.D.		
	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.		Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
Sangrāmapira II.	7	0	0	794	11	15	Jaya Sinha.....	22	0	0	1127	9	22
Vrihaspati.....	12	0	0	801	11	15	Paramana.....	9	6	0	1149	9	22
Ajitapira.....	36	0	0	813	11	15	Avanti Deva.....	7	0	0	1159	3	22
Anangapira.....	3	0	0	849	11	15	Bopya Deva.....	9	4	2	1166	3	22
Utpalapira.....	2	0	0	852	11	15	Jassa Deva.....	18	0	13	1175	7	24
<i>Vermma Dynasty.</i>							Jaga Deva.....	14	6	0	1193	8	7
Avanti Vermma..	28	3	0	854	11	15	Raja Deva.....	23	3	27	1208	2	7
Sankara V.....	18	8	0	883	2	15	Sangrāma Deva..	16	0	10	1231	6	4
Gopāla V.....	2	0	0	901	10	15	Rāma Deva.....	21	1	13	1247	6	14
Sankata V.....	0	0	10	903	10	15	Lakshmana Deva.	13	3	0	1268	7	27
Sugandhā Rani..	2	0	0	903	10	25	Sinha Deva.....	14	5	27	1281	10	27
Partha.....	15	0	0	905	10	25	Sinha Deva II....	19	3	26	1296	4	24
Nirjita V.....	1	0	0	920	10	25	Rinchana.....	3	1	19	1315	8	20
Chakra V.....	10	0	0	921	10	25	Udyana Deva.....	15	2	0	1318	10	10
Sura V.....	1	0	0	931	10	25	Kota Rāni.....	0	6	0	1334	0	10
Partha (2nd time)	0	6	0	932	10	25	<i>Mūsalmāns.</i>						
Chakra V. (ditto)	0	6	0	933	4	25	Shah Mir.....	2	10	20	1334	6	10
Sankara V.....	1	6	0	933	10	25	Jamshir.....	1	11	0	1337	5	0
Chakra (3rd time)	1	4	0	935	4	25	Ala-ad-din.....	12	8	23	1339	4	0
Unmatti V.....	2	2	0	936	8	25	Shahāb-ad-din...	18	0	0	1352	0	23
Sura V.....	0	6	0	938	10	25	Kutb-ad-din.....	16	0	0	1370	0	23
<i>Last Dynasty.</i>							Sikandar.....	24	0	0	1386	0	23
Yasaskara.....	9	0	0	939	4	25	Ali Shah.....	7	0	0	1410	0	23
Sangrāma.....	0	6	0	948	4	25	Zein-al-Abidin...	52	0	0	1417	0	23
Parvagupta.....	1	4	0	948	10	25	Haider Shah.....	2	0	0	1467	0	23
Kshémagupta....	8	6	0	950	2	25	Hasan.....	12	0	5	1469	0	23
Abhimanyu.....	14	0	0	958	8	25	Mohammed.....	2	7	0	1481	0	28
Nandigupta.....	1	1	0	972	8	25	Fateh Shah.....	9	0	0	1483	7	28
Tribhuvana.....	2	0	0	973	9	25	Mohammed (2nd						
Bhimagupta.....	4	3	0	975	9	25	time).....	20	9	9	1492	7	28
Didda Rāni.....	23	6	0	980	0	25	Fateh Shah (ditto)	1	0	0	1513	5	7
Sangrāma II.....	24	10	0	1003	6	25	Mohammed (3rd						
Hari Raja.....	0	0	22	1028	4	25	time).....	3	0	0	1514	5	7
Ananta.....	52	4	7	1028	5	17	Fateh Shah (ditto)	3	0	0	1517	5	7
Kalasa.....	8	1	0	1080	9	24	Mohammed (4th						
Utkarsha.....	0	0	22	1088	10	24	time).....	7	0	0	1520	5	7
Harsha.....	11	8	7	1088	11	16	Názuk Shah.....	3	0	0	1527	5	7
Uchchal.....	10	4	2	1100	7	23	Mohammed (5th						
Sahla.....	0	3	27	1110	11	25	time).....	7	0	0	1530	5	7
Sussala.....	16	0	0	1111	3	22	Názuk Shah.....	4	0	0	1537	5	7
Bhikshāchar.....	0	6	0	1127	3	22	Mirza Haider....	0	0	0	1541	5	7

For the brief historical notices of the different princes whose coins are now published, I am chiefly indebted to Professor Wilson's able abridgement of the earlier history

of Kashmir, published in the 15th volume of the Asiatic Researches. I have also examined Abul Fazl's epitome in the 2nd volume of the Ayin Akbari. For the history subsequent to Diddá Rani, who died in A.D. 1003, I have consulted the original printed text of the Raja Taringini, with the aid of a Pandit.

In Plate I., I have introduced a sketch of a stone figure of Párvati, the wife of Siva, which I found amongst the ruins in the neighbourhood of the Sárnáth Tope, or Stupa, near Benares. By a comparison with the female figures on the coins in Plate II., especially with those on Nos. 1 and 3, it will be seen that the positions are the same, and that the figures are in all respects identical. On the three coins in Plate I., the female is seated, in the European fashion, on a high-backed chair, and she is represented in the same manner on the earlier Gupta coins: but that we are equally to recognise her as the wife of Siva, has been most clearly proved by the happy elucidation offered by Professor Lassen\* of the legend  $\text{AP}\Delta\text{OXPO}$ , which he explains by Ardha-Ugra, the "*half of Siva*," that is, Párvati his wife.

The obverse of these coins presents a male figure, clad in what seems to me to be a complete suit of chain armour, with a Tartar cap on his head, holding a spear in his left hand, and pointing with his right hand to a small cylindrical object, which, considering the faith of Kanerki, I suppose to represent a golden casket, containing a relic of Buddha, similar to those which have been found in the Topes.

The execution of the earlier coins is invariably good: the attitudes of the figures are easy and graceful, and the relief bold. The boldness of relief continues to the last,

---

\* Bengal Journal, 1840, p. 455.



but the execution of the coins gradually becomes worse, until in the time of Jaga Deva (see Pl. III. fig. 23) it is scarcely possible to trace the outlines of the figures amongst the confused jumble of dots and strokes.

The general forms of the characters range these coins between the era of the Guptas in the fifth century, and the date of the Kutila inscription from Baréli in 'A.D. 992.\* But as many of the coins in the accompanying plates are later than that period, it would seem that the changes introduced into the forms of the letters in the Gangetic kingdoms found no favour in Kashmir. The form of the J on the Kashmirian coins continues the same down to the reign of Jaga Deva in 1193, just two hundred years after a change had taken place in the form of that letter on the banks of the Ganges, as preserved in the inscription above-mentioned.

Pl. I. fig. 1.—The legend on the obverse of this coin is PAO NANO PAO KANHPKI XOPANO. "The King of kings, KANERKI, *Korano*." On the coins of Kadaphes Zathus this title is written XOPAN CY, which I read as XOPANov ΣΥΓΓΕΝΟΥΣ, the kinsman, or the descendant of *Koran*. *Koran* would therefore seem to be the name or title of some prince, from whom these Indo-Scythians were proved to trace their descent. The Greek ΚΟΡΩΝΙΣ, "with curling horns," and the Arabic *zulkarnîn*, or "lord of the horns," both point to Alexander the Great: and my belief is, that the term *Korano* means "a descendant of Alexander." The Indo-Scythian Kadphizes, whose coins bear on the obverse the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ, claims to be "a relative of the Saviour King

---

\* See Mr. Prinsep's Comparative Table, in the Bengal Journal, March, 1838, plate 13.

Hermæus." His name, in the Ariano-Pâli language, is written precisely in the same characters as the name of Kadaphes Zathus. I therefore believe them to be one person: and that the claim to a descent from Alexander was set up through the connection with the Greek king Hermæus, one of Alexander's successors in the East.

In the field of the obverse of Fig. 2., there is a character to the right hand, which may be either a Greek  $\Phi$ , or perhaps the Indian Pâli *chh*: to the left is the Pâli *ve*.

On Fig. 2., of which I have seen three specimens in gold, and one in copper, we have the letter *bh*, and to the right the name *Vasu* in Indian Pâli. On Fig. 3. (which is unique), we have the letter *bh*, and to the right the words *Sita Palaka*, or *Sita-maka*.

It is a curious fact, that the Greek legends of Figs. 2 and 3 present only a series of barbarous Greek letters jumbled together, instead of names. This being the case, I am induced to hazard a conjecture, that, as we find the names of the Gupta sovereigns written in perpendicular lines beneath the arm of the male figure on the obverses of their coins, so may we also look for royal names in the old Pâli letters, which occupy the same position on these coins. This conjecture is partly borne out by the readings of the names themselves, both of which are to be found in the list of Kashmirian kings. Thus, on Fig. 2., we have *Vasu*; and there are two of that name in the list; the first being *Vasu-kula*, A.D. 146 to 161; and the second *Vasu-nauda* A.D. 195 to 208, to whom a Kâma Sâstra is attributed. The *Sita-maka* of Fig. 3 is probably the same as Siddha, who from A.D. 99 to 114, restored prosperity to the kingdom.

Another name may, I think, be safely added to the list of the Indo-Scythian princes of Kashmir. In the reign of



Hiranya, from A.D. 415 to 430, his younger brother, Toramána, according to Professor Wilson, "proceeded to strike coins in his own name."\* But in the original Sanskrit, I find an additional circumstance mentioned, which is of the greatest numismatic interest and importance; namely, that Toramána "having melted down the former (gold) coin called *Baláhats*, proceeded to strike *Dinars* in his own name. From this, it is clear that the coins already described were called *Baláhats*, most probably from some former king of Kashmir.† In confirmation of this opinion, I may mention, that in a paper on Indo-Scythian coins, about to appear in the Bengal Journal, I have described a gold coin with the legend PAO NANO PAO BAAANO XOPANO. This prince Bálán, or (dropping the nasal termination) Bálá, most probably gave his name to these gold coins; *Báláhat* meaning simply "struck by Bálá," or "Bálá's mintage." The coin was in the possession of the late Dr. Lord, and was intended by him for the British Museum. On the obverse was the Raja in the usual posture; and on the reverse a three-headed figure of Siva, and his Bull Naudi, with the legend OXPO. The execution of the coin is fully equal to that of the best gold pieces of Kanerki, and the Greek letters are fairly formed; which facts serve to rank Balanus as one of the earliest Indo-Scythian sovereigns, coeval with OHPKI and KANHPKI, or Hushka and Kanishka, and therefore probably to be identified with Jushka, the second of the three recorded sovereigns of Kashmir.

From this description it will be easy to recognise the coin, if it has been deposited either in the British Museum or in the Hon. East India Company's Museum; and I

\* Asiat. Researches, vol. xv. p. 37.

† There is no prince in the list so named.—Ed.

would suggest that an early publication of an accurate engraving of this unique and highly interesting coin, would be a most valuable service rendered to numismatic science.\*

Pl. 2, fig. 1 to 3. *Obv.*—*Sri Toramá(na)*.

*Rev.*—*Jaya*. Common.

In the appropriation of these coins to their proper owner, we receive the most pleasing and conclusive testimony from the Sanscrit history of Kashmir, which has been quoted above, where it is stated that Toramána, the Yuva Raja, or Cæsar, the younger brother of the Raja Hiranya, "having melted down the former coin called Baláhats, proceeded to strike Dinars in his own name." This assumption of the right of coinage incensed the Raja, who threw his brother into prison, where he died in a few years. From this circumstance, it appears probable that the privilege of coining, which was held by the younger Rajas or Cæsars of Rome, was not granted to the Yuva Rajas, or subordinate princes of India.

These coins of Toramána are perhaps the most interesting of the whole series, as they afford a convincing proof of the truth of the Kashmirian history. In them we behold some of the very coins which, according to the historians, were the cause of the young prince's imprisonment; and

---

\* The coins collected by Dr. Lord are in the cabinet of the East India Company; and amongst them are some which no doubt comprise that mentioned by Lieutenant Cunningham. Several of the same kind were also procured by Sir A. Burnes and Mr. Masson, and are described and figured in the *Ariana Antiqua*, p. 378, pl. xlv. figs. 12—16. On none does the name "Balano" distinctly occur. In general it looks like Baraoro; but the letters, when decypherable, are very rudely formed, so that Lieutenant Cunningham may be right in his reading of them.—ED.



which, at the end of fourteen hundred years, still exist in sufficient numbers to attest the truth of history, and almost to justify the ambition of the subordinate Raja, who probably coined them with a view of transmitting his own name to posterity unconnected with that of his brother Hiranya, the supreme Raja.

The name of Dinars, first given to the Kashmirian gold coin by Toramána, seems to prove that the historian is correct in making him contemporary with Vikramaditya (Chandragupta) of Ujain, whose gold coins, as we learn from the Bhilsa inscription, were likewise called Dinars.\*

The wife of Toramána managed to make her escape when her husband was imprisoned, and afterwards gave birth to a son named Pravarasena, who became one of the most powerful monarchs of Kashmir. He conquered Siladitya of Gujrat, and founded the city of Srinagar, which is at present the capital of the valley.

We now pass over a gap of nearly five hundred years, to the period of the rise of the Utpála dynasty of Vermmas. During this time the Naga dynasty reigned in Kashmir; and it is remarkable that no coins of any princes of this race have yet been discovered, more particularly as it is recorded that Jayapira, who reigned from A.D. 751 to 782, coined one hundred millions of Dinars less one, and challenged all other princes to exceed and complete the hundred.†

Fig. 4. *Obv.—Sanka(ra). Rev.—Vermma.* Very rare.

Sankara Vermma was the second of the Utpála dynasty. He succeeded his father Avanti Vermma in A.D. 883. He

\* Bengal Journal, June 1837, pl. xxv. and p. 456.

† Asiatic Researches, vol. xv. p. 58.

was a warlike prince; and, after having quelled an insurrection headed by his cousin, he proceeded with an army of 900,000 foot, 100,000 horse, and 300 elephants (one-tenth of which may perhaps be the true number), to make foreign conquests. Having subdued the kingdom of Trigerta (Kotoch or Kangra), he advanced to Gurjara (Gujrat), which he likewise conquered; and having thus made himself formidable to all his neighbours, he returned to Kashmir. He then gave up the noble ambition of a soldier's life for the sordid excitement of avarice, and began hoarding treasure, which he accumulated by every species of extortion. Afterwards, in an expedition beyond the Indus, he was shot in the neck by a mountaineer, and died in A.D. 901.

Figs. 5 and 6. *Obv.—Gopála. Rev.—Vermma. Very rare.*

While yet an infant, Gopála succeeded his father Sankara, under the regency of his mother Sugandhá. After a reign of two years he was carried off (somewhat after the manner of Romulus) by magical incantations, which we may safely believe to mean, that he was made away with by his mother Sugandhá, who succeeded him.

Fig. 7. *Obv.—Sri Sugandhá. Rev.—Dévā. Very rare.*

On the death of Gopála, a younger brother was set up, who died, or was removed, in ten days; on which Sugandhá seated herself on the throne. At the end of two years, either voluntarily or by compulsion, she abdicated in favour of Pártha Vermma. Ten years afterwards, in A.D. 915, one of the two factions which domineered over the country dragged her from her retirement, and advanced against the reigning king. They were defeated; and the queen, having been taken prisoner, was put to death.



Fig. 8. *Obv.—Cha(kra). Rev.—Vermma.* Unique.

Pārtha Vermma being dethroned in A.D. 920, was succeeded by his father, Nirjita Vermma, a cripple, who was put to death at the end of a year, and the throne given to his infant son, Chakra Vermma. This prince, having reigned ten years, was deposed in favour of his brother, Sura Vermma, who after a nominal reign of one year, was made away with. Pārtha then regained the throne, but was soon after displaced by Chakra, who was, however, shortly afterwards obliged to abdicate, from his inability to satisfy the rapacity of the soldiery. Then Sankara Verdhana, who had been the minister of Nirjita, sent his brother to buy the crown from the mercenary soldiers, in the same manner as Didius bought the Roman throne from the Prætorians. His brother, Sambhu Verdhana, however, purchased the kingdom for himself, on which war ensued between the two brothers; but the near approach of Chakra Vermma obliged them to unite their forces against the common enemy. Chakra was victorious, and entered Kashmir in triumph. Afterwards, having fallen in love with two daughters of a man of impure caste, he raised their relatives to the highest offices in the state, to the exclusion of the nobles, who gaining admission to his palace one night, put him to death, unarmed, in the apartment of his favourite mistress.

To complete this tragical summary of the Vermma family, I may add, that Chakra was succeeded by a son of Pārtha, named Unmatti Vermma, who starved his brothers to death. He next murdered his father, and was highly pleased when his son, Devagupta, struck his dagger into the corpse. He commonly amused himself by cutting off men's heads, and women's breasts, to try the temper of his sword, until death put a stop to his atrocities, after a

reign of two years. He was succeeded in A.D. 938, by his infant son Sura Vermma II., whose mother soon after fled with him, to escape the power of the minister Kamala Verdhana. Thus ended the rule of the Vermma dynasty, which had lasted for eighty-four years and five months.

Fig. 9. *Obv.—Yaskara. Rev.—Dévā. Unique.*

This prince is called Yasaskara in the printed Raja Tarangini; but the two names are the same. He was raised to the throne by election, and his rule was just and vigorous, prosperous and peaceful. At last, after a reign of nine years, being mortified at the infidelity of his wife, he abdicated in favour of a kinsman named Vernáta, passing by his own son Sangráma, whose legitimacy he doubted. As Sangráma was still an infant, the nobles, to suit their own purposes, imprisoned Vernáta, and raised Sangráma to the throne: but he was slain in the same year by Parva Gupta, who was himself killed after a reign of little more than one year.

Fig. 10. *Obv.—+++ di Kshéma. Rev.—Gupta Déva. Rare.*

Parva Gupta was succeeded by his son Kshéma Gupta in A.D. 950. He was a prince of low habits, and lost a portion of his dominions by foreign invasion. He married Diddá, the daughter of Sinha Raja of Lahór, and died after a reign of eight years and a half.

Fig. 11. *Obv.—Abhima(na). Rev.—Gupta. Unique.*

Fig. 12. *Obv.—Nandi Gu- Rev.—-pta. Very rare.*

Kshéma Gupta was succeeded by his infant son, Abhimanyu, or Abhimana Gupta, who reigned under the administration of his mother Diddá for fourteen years, when he either died of a consumption, or was poisoned by



his mother. Professor Wilson\* inclines to think the former the more trustworthy, especially as it is in his opinion corroborated "by the sequel, which represents her as engaged for a year afterwards in laying the foundations of cities, and of pious and public edifices, in order to dispel her grief." But in this opinion I cannot agree; for the real sequel is, that at the end of twelve months, when she had deceived the people by her sorrow, and bribed the priests by building religious edifices, she put her grandson, Nandi Gupta, to death. Tribhuvana, another grandson, speedily shared the same fate; and his successor, Bhima Gupta, a third grandson, showed so much independence of spirit as he grew up, that he was deposed, and privately put to death. She who could thus murder three of her grandchildren, would not, in my opinion, have scrupled about putting her own son to death.

Fig. 13. *Obv.—Sri Diddā. Rev.—Déva.* Very common.

Diddā Rāni then assumed the government in her own name, and associated with herself Sangrāma Deva, her brother's son. She was a weak-minded and unprincipled woman, who waded to power through the blood of her own offspring. She ruled over Kashmir for twenty-three years and a half, and died a childless murderess in the year A.D. 1003.

Fig. 14. *Obv.—Sangrāma Ra-*

*Rev.—ja Déva.* Very common.

Diddā Rāni left the kingdom to her nephew Sangrāma, the son of her brother Udaya Raja of Lahór. He was an indolent and careless ruler, and highly offended his nobles, by giving his daughter in marriage to a Brahman. The only event worthy of record during his long reign of nearly

\* Asiatic Researches, vol. xv. p. 79.

twenty-five years, is the invasion of a neighbouring state subject to Sri Trilochan Pál, by the Turks under Hamír. From the mention of the Tohki river as the scene of the ensuing battle, this state was probably Rajaori, in the lower Panjáb hills. Sangráma sent a force to the aid of his brother Raja; but his troops were defeated, and the Kashmirian general fled from the field of battle: for which act, at the instigation of his brother, Vighraha Raja of Lahór, he put the cowardly general to death. This invasion is mentioned by Ferishta, who calls the Ghaznavide general Amir Ali,\* and the names of the invaded countries Kuriat and Nardein. Colonel Briggs says, that all his inquiries had failed in fixing these places. From Ferishta's description of the cold and the fruits, they are clearly two small states in the lower hills of the Panjáb; and from the situation of Trilochan Pál's country on the Tohki river, I think that Kuriat must be either Rajaori on the great Tohi river, or Jammu on the lesser Tohi river. Nardein is certainly Nadaun, a large capital city south of Jwala Mukhi. The date of the invasion in Ferishta is A.H. 412, or A.D. 1021. This date settles most satisfactorily the correctness of the chronology of the Raja Tarangini, according to which Sangráma reigned from A.D. 1003 to 1028. According to Professor Wilson's chronology, however, Sangráma did not begin to reign until A.D. 1024, or three years after the date of the battle in which his troops were engaged. No allusion is made to the invasion of Kashmir by Mahmud Ghaznavi in the Raja Tarangini, which, coupled with the positive denial of one Músalmán historian, is in my opinion conclusive that the Ghaznavide conqueror never entered the happy

---

\* Brigg's Ferishta, vol. i. pp. 64, 65.



valley. Kalhana Pandit concludes the reign of Sangráma Déva, by stating, that though he amassed great wealth (another proof that Mahmud had not plundered Kashmir), yet he erected no edifices either for private use, or for public convenience.

Fig. 15. *Obv.—Ananta Ra- Rev.—ja Déva. Rare.*

Sangráma was succeeded by his eldest son, Hari Raja, who died after a reign of only twenty-two days; but even in this short time he is said to have collected good ministers about himself. His infant brother, Ananta, then ascended the throne, and was attacked by his uncle Vighraha Raja of Lahór, who was defeated and killed. Ananta afterwards invaded Champa (the present hill state of Chamba on the Ravi), and having slain Raja Sál, he put another prince upon the throne about A.D. 1070. In a list of the Rajas of Chamba (which I received from the Raja's Purohit), there is a Saila Vermma, Raja of Barmâvar (on the Búdhil river, a mountain tributary of the Rávi), who is said to have added Chamba to his own country, for until his time Chamba had been under other Rajas. The expelled Raja of Chamba may therefore have applied to the Kashmirian prince for assistance, which resulted in the death of the invader Saila Vermma. His successor in my list is Chokakar Vermma.

At the intercession of his queen, Surajmati, he associated his son, Kalasa, in the government; and this act embittered the remaining years of his reign. Kalasa having attempted to carry off the wife of one of his nobles, Ananta sent for him, abused him, and even struck him. After this, Kalasa openly rebelled; and his father retired with all his treasures, amongst which one packet of jewels alone is said to have been worth seventy lacs of rupees, or £700,000. The Queen Surajmati frequently made peace between

the father and son, which was as often broken by interested persons. The king being at length hard pushed, was ordered by his son to leave the temple in which he had taken refuge. The Queen Surajmati advised him to comply, when the Raja, becoming furious, turned towards the Rani, and, after having abused her in the presence of a follower, said, "By this woman's cajolery I have lost both power and wealth. I know that Kalasa is not her son;" and striking her with his fists, he added, "he is the son of Prasistha, of the Mahátam tribe, and was introduced by stealth as her own child." Then, overcome with rage, despair, and the wickedness of his wife, Ananta slew himself with his own sword, after a long reign of fifty-two years, four months, and seven days.

Pl. 3. Fig. 16. *Obv.—Kalasa Ra- Rev.—ja Déva. Common.*

After Ananta's death, the Rani gave a donation to the troops, and declared Harsha (the son of Kalasa), Raja: then drinking some of the water of the Vitasta (the Hydaspes) she prayed that they who had made discord between her and her son might die: and accordingly the historian makes particular mention that both Jayananda and Chandu Raj shortly afterwards died. After this prayer, Surajmati burned herself with the body of her husband.

Ananta's treasures having fallen to Kalasa, Harsha wished to conciliate him; and though they once met and became reconciled, yet their friendship was soon broken, and differences continued between them until Harsha was imprisoned. The Raja afterwards fell sick, and wished to leave the throne to Harsha; but the nobles who had formerly opposed his son interfered, and the sick Raja willed that the kingdom should be given between his sons, Utkarsha and Harsha.



The coin was called *Pādāka* during this reign.

Fig. 17. *Obv.—Harsha Raja.*

*Rev.—Deva.* Extremely common.

The nobles placed Utkarsha on the throne; but Harsha, having been released from prison by his half-brother, Vijaya Malla, prevailed against Utkarsha, who opened a vein in his arm, and died after reigning only twenty-two days.

Harsha was a prince of some learning; and to him is attributed the drama called *Retnāvali*, or "The Necklace," which has been translated by Professor Wilson.\* It is probable, however, that he was not the author, but only the literary patron of this work. In the early part of his reign, gold and silver are said to have been very plentiful; but the extravagant pleasures of the prince at last compelled him to strip the temples of their gold and silver ornaments, and even to carry off the figures of the gods themselves. Afterwards, his generals, Uchchala and Sussala, two brothers, descendants of Sāhi Raja of Lahor, and fourth cousins of Harsha, being suspected, rebelled. At first they were unsuccessful; but Harsha, having put their father Malla to death, they redoubled their exertions, and the Raja, being defeated, hid himself in a Fakir's hut, from whence, after two days of starvation, he was dragged out and killed.

During this reign the gold coin was called *Uthosh*.

Fig. 18. *Obv.—Sri Sussa(la).* *Rev.—Deva.* Very rare.

Fig. 19. *Obv.—Sussala.* *Rev.—Deva.* Very rare.

Uchchala having succeeded to the throne, Sussala was made prime minister; but the brothers soon quarrelled, and Kashmir became again the scene of civil war. Uch-

---

\* Hindu Theatre, vol. ii.

chala was generally successful until he was murdered by his minister, who placed his own brother on the throne. His reign lasted but for one night, when the brother was put to death by some of Uchchala's nobles. Sahla, a half-brother of Uchchala, then ascended the throne, but he was shortly after defeated and imprisoned by Sussala. After various insurrections, all of which were quelled, Sussala was at last overcome by Bhikshâchar, the son of Harsha, who mounted the throne. He was an unpopular libertine; and at the end of six months, when Sussala advanced against him, he was, after some indecisive actions, obliged to fly, and Sussala remounted the throne. After a reign of sixteen years he was murdered by his minister, Utpála, whom he had displeased.

Figs. 20, 21. *Obv.—Sri Jaya Sinha. Rev.—Deva. Rare.*

Fig. 22. *Obv.—Sri Mesuta (?) Jaya Sinha. Rev.—Deva. Very rare.*

This prince succeeded his father Sussala without opposition, by publishing to the troops that no inquiry would be made regarding the plunder of his father's treasures. Bhikshâchar made two unsuccessful attempts to regain the throne, the latter of which proved fatal to him, for Jaya Sinha having bought over most of his adherents, he was stoned to death by his remaining followers. After this the reign of Jaya Sinha was disturbed by the rebellion of his uncle Lotan, a half-brother of Uchchala and Sussala, who held out the fortress of Lohar against all attacks. This place is, I suspect, the Lohkot of the Mahomedan historians, which had successfully resisted the arms of Mahmud of Ghazni. Jaya Sinha was more fortunate against his cousin Bhoja, a son of the former king Sahla, who was taken captive in an attempt upon Kashmir, and imprisoned. Towards the close of his reign, the Raja o Trigerta, or Kangra, pre-



vailed upon Jaya Sinha to aid him in an attack upon the Musalmáns. The battle which ensued appears to have been equally contested; as no advantages are recorded to have been derived from it by the Hindus. Jaya Sinha died after a reign of twenty-two years.

Fig. 23. *Obv.—Jaga.* Extremely rare.

Jaga Déva was the great-grandson of Jaya Sinha. He is said to have been a wise and good prince. At one time his nobles succeeded in expelling him; but he afterwards prevailed against them, and died after a reign of fourteen years and a half.

#### MOHAMMEDANS.

In the reign of Sinha Deva II., a Musalmán adventurer, named Shah Mir, who traced his descent both by his father's and mother's side, to Ali, the son-in-law of the prophet, came to Kashmir. In the troubles which ensued during the invasions of Dullach and Rinchana, he rapidly by his address acquired power and consequence. Afterwards, by his marriage with Kota, or Kotarin Rani, the widow of Udyána Déva, whom he imprisoned, he became king of Kashmir. He ruled for a short time with vigor and justice, and left the kingdom to his son. From this time the Mohammedan rule was established, and the descendants of Sháh Mir reigned peaceably, without a single attempt being made by the posterity of the Hindu princes to regain their former power. Even the persecutions of the bigoted Sikander, Bhutshikan, or Idol-breaker, met with no resistance.

Fig. 24. *Obv.—As Sultan al Azem ZEIN-AL-ABIDIN.*

The Sultan, the Great, Zein-al-Abidin.

*Rev.—Zarab-i-Kashmir fi shahur-i-sanah ahad wa arbain wā samanmiat.*

Struck in Kashmir, in the year 841 (A. H. or A. D. 1437).<sup>a</sup>

Zein-al-Abidin, the great-grandson of Sháh Mir, was a wise and benevolent prince; and his long reign of fifty years is certainly the most flourishing period of the Moham-medan history of Kashmir. He opened numerous canals for irrigation, and built several caravanseras for the public. Science and literature were protected and patronised, and arts and manufactures were liberally encouraged. The Hindu religion was again tolerated, and the Brahmans who had been banished by his bigoted father were recalled. For all these acts he is still remembered, at the close of four hundred years, by a grateful people, as the "Bara Pádsháh," or "The Great King."

Fig. 25. *Obv.—As Sultan* HAIDAR Shah. 874 (A. H. or A. D. 1469.)

Sultan Haidar Shah.

*Rev.—(Illegible) . . . shahu(r) . . . . .*

Haidar, who was the second and favorite son of Zein-al-Abidin, succeeded in supplanting his elder brother, Adam Khan, who retired to Kalanor, where his descendants established themselves, and afterwards succeeded in wresting Rajaori from the Hindu Princes. The present Raja of Rajaori is of this family.\* Haidar Shah was a weak and dissolute prince, and was killed after a short reign of two years by falling from the top of a house when intoxicated.

Fig. 26. *Obv.—As Sultan (al) A(zem) HASAN Shah.*

The Sultan, the great, Hasan Shah.

*Rev.—Zarab-i Kashmir, fi shahur-i-sanah arba wa sabain wa saman—.*

Struck in Kashmir, in the year 874 (A. H. or A. D. 1469).

Haidar Shah was succeeded by his son Hasan, whose reign was disturbed by the unsuccessful attempts of his

---

\* These details I have extracted from a MS. copy of the history of Rajaori in my own possession.



uncle, Bairam, and of his cousin, Fateh Khan, the son of Adam Khan, to gain the throne. After suppressing them, he gave himself up to pleasure, and maintained one thousand Hindu singers. He reigned eleven years.

Figs. 27, 28. *Obv.—As Sultan Al azem* MOHAMMAD SHAH.  
The Sultan, the great Mohammad Shah.  
*Rev.—Zarab-i-Kashmir . . . . shahur . . . .*  
Struck in Kashmir . . . .

Mohammad, the eldest son of Hasan, succeeded his father; but was expelled by Fateh Khan after a reign of two years and seven months. He managed to regain the throne after nine years, when he held it for a long time, and was again overcome by Fateh Khan. Again he recovered the kingdom, and was once more expelled by Fateh Khan, who died king of Kashmir, upon which Mohammad regained the throne. He was once more deposed in favour of his son, Ibrahim, and of his grandson, Názak, and on the imprisonment of the latter, he for the fifth and last time mounted the throne of Kashmir, and shortly afterwards died in the year A. D. 1537.

Fig. 29. *Obv.—As Sultan (al Azem) FATEH Shah.*  
The Sultan, the great Fateh Shah.  
*Rev.—Zarab-i-Kashmir, fi shahur . . . . .*  
Struck in Kashmir.

The chequered reign of Fateh Shah has already been mentioned. When he was on his death-bed, he directed his nobles to bury with him a Fakir's cap, the gift of Syad Ali Hamadáni, a celebrated saint, whose tomb is the most holy and one of the most picturesque of the buildings in the city of Kashmir. The cap was accordingly buried with him; and on the same night Syad Ali Hamadáni appeared to a Fakir, and told him that the cap had been given by him to Sultan Kutb-ad-din for good luck, and

that along with it the kingdom had been transmitted from father to son down to the present generation; but that, as Fateh Shah had now taken the cap with him to the tomb, so likewise had the kingdom gone down to the tomb, and departed from his family.

Názak Shah succeeded his grandfather Mohammad, until in A. H. 948 or A. D. 1541, Kashmir was invaded by Mirza Haidar Dughlat, who took possession of the country in the name of the Mogul Emperor Humáyun. Mirza Haidar reigned for ten years, when he was killed by an arrow at the siege of an insignificant fort, when the Chak family seized the throne and retained possession of it, until in A. H. 995 or A. D. 1586, the Mogul Emperor Akbar finally annexed Kashmir to the Musalmán kingdom of Delhi.

---

## II.

### ON SOME ANGLO-SAXON STYCAS.

*Maryville, Cork, Nov. 28th, 1842.*

My Dear Sir,

In a small parcel of Stycas, which lately came into my possession, a few occurred, the legends of which appear to me so remarkable that I consider some account of them may be desirable to you.

Those which I shall in the first place introduce to your notice are four, which I at first considered might be blundered coins of Eanred, or Ethelred, but observing that although the obverse legends were the same on all, they were evidently not the produce of the same die, whilst the



reverses were altogether different, I found myself compelled to come to the conclusion, that the obverse legend, however singular and unusual, must have been the work of design and intended to form no other inscription than that which appears on them.

The legend in question is +EDREDMRE, retrograde ; and although on some, the letters are not sufficiently distinct, a comparison of the four coins with one another, will satisfy us that these are the letters which appear on all.

Admitting then this to be the actual legend presented by these coins, let us consider to what prince they can be attributed. The only Anglo Saxon king of this name which history affords, is the chief monarch, who began to reign in 946 ; but to this prince it is not likely that these coins can belong, for no stycas have been found of a period later than the time of Alfred, about which period they seem to have been discontinued. We also find on the coins of the chief monarch and in his charters, his name always spelt EADRED, to which we may add that the letter M is not likely to occur on the coins of a king who was chief monarch of all England, and in actual possession of at least six out of the seven kingdoms composing the Heptarchy ; we must therefore endeavour to discover some prince to whom the name of King of the Mercians will with more propriety apply. In the parcel of Stycas in which these coins occurred, were specimens of the coinage of the Northumbrian princes from Eardwulf, who began to reign in 796, to Osbercht, whose reign terminated in 867 ; and within this period no names of Mercian princes at all like that of *Edred* occur ; but in the period which immediately succeeded, we find, after the deposition of Ciolwulf II. in 874, that *Ethelred*, the son-in-law of Alfred, was placed over the Mercians, with the title of *Dux, Regulus, or Subregulus* ; and

it is mentioned by Rapin, vol.i. p.309, that he was by some writers said to have received the title of *King*.

To the appropriation of these coins to this prince, the difference of name appears an obstacle; but this objection is altogether removed by the charters of this period, a collection of which, beautifully and accurately edited by Mr. Kemble for the English Historical Society, has been lately published.

In these charters, the prince is called by the several names, *ÆDELRED*, *ÆDERED*, *ÆDRED*, and *EDRED*, and by the several titles, *Ealdorman*, *Subregulus*, *Patricius*, *Dux*, and *Rex*, but his most usual name and title seem to have been *ÆDERED DVX*.

In charters of 880, 883, 889, 895, 901, and three of 904, these names occur; and such was the latitude given to Anglo-Saxon names that we frequently find two or even three of these modes of spelling in the same charter; but in one of those of 904<sup>1</sup> he is styled *EDRED REX*.

Having thus adduced unquestionable evidence to show that this prince was frequently called *ÆDERED*, and sometimes *EDRED REX*, it will, I think, be admitted as highly probable that these coins were actually struck by him; the name, the title of *Rex* or *Regulus* (for it will be observed that the letters are *M RE*, the two last of which answer for either), and the period of history all agree, whilst the appropriation of them to any other prince would be highly improbable.

In the same parcel three other *Stycas*, now in my possession, but which I cannot satisfactorily interpret, occurred. One of them (No. 5), presents on one side the legend *EVEND REX*. *Rev.*—*ENED REX*; and if not a blun-

<sup>1</sup> Codex Dipl. Ang. Sax., T. II., p. 149.



dered coin of *Eanred*, I would almost suspect it to belong to one of the Pictish kings, who, in the early part of the ninth century, so frequently contended with the Northumbrian princes for a part of their territories; and we find that one of those princes, a contemporary of *Eanred*, was called *UVEN*, and reigned from 836 to 839.

Another *Styca*, the appropriation of which is extremely doubtful, is engraved in the new edition of *Ruding*, Pl. 2 L, No. 8, and is nearly similar to that given in my work on the *Heptarchic Coins*, Pl. 1, No. 28, and conjectured by me to belong to *Eardulf*; it reads *EVXDI REX*.

As to the third uncertain *Styca* (No. 6), I can offer no conjecture. Its reverse resembles No. 34 of my coins of the *Heptarchy*; but its obverse, although the letters are distinct, is to me wholly unintelligible.

The following is a list of the coins composing the parcel from which those I have noticed were selected, and for which I am indebted to Mr. Taylor of Tavistock Street.

Eardulf (2 blundered)	4
Eanred	21
Ethelred	67
Redulf (1 blundered)	3
Osbercht	7
Edred M. Re	4
Abp. Vigmund	18
„ Vulfhere	1
EVEND REX	1
EVXDI REX	1
Another uncertain	1
	<hr/>
	128

I remain, my dear Sir,

Faithfully Yours,

JOHN LINDSAY.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., &c.

VOL. VI.

G

## III.

ON SOME COINS OF ARGOS IN ARGOLIS, AND  
PARTICULARLY ON AN EARLY COIN STRUCK  
FOR PHIDON, KING OF THE ARGIVES.

No. 1.—Two dolphins in inverse positions.

R. An indented square, divided in eight compartments, four of which only are sunk. AR  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Weight 194 grs. *In my cabinet.* See Cadalvene Rec. de Méd. Gr. Inéd. Plate II. No. 24, under Ægina.

No. 2.—Female head to the right, wearing a high diadem, richly ornamented with palmettes, earrings, and necklaces.

R. APTEIΩN. A wolf between two dolphins, placed in opposite positions. AR 6. Weight  $188\frac{3}{4}$  grs. See Cadalvene, loc. cit. Plate III. No. 3.

No. 3.—Head as the preceding.

R. APTEIΩN. Dolphins as the preceding. Between them is a bull's head, front face, ornamented with bandalettes. AR 6. Weight 189 grs. *In my cabinet,* and another similar, except a trifling variation in the legend, in Cadalvene, loc. cit. Plate III. No. 2.

No. 4.—Another as the two last.

R. APTEIΩN. Two dolphins, between them is a crab. AR 6. Weight  $183\frac{1}{2}$  grs. *In my cabinet.*

No. 5.—Another. Between the dolphins is a helmet and an ivy leaf. AR 6. Weight 189 grs. *In my cabinet.*

No. 6.—A wolf, going from right to left.

R. A, in an indented square. AR 4. Weight  $92\frac{1}{2}$  grs. *In my cabinet.*

ARGOS appears with justice to claim remote antiquity amongst the cities of Greece, and the early establishment of a regular form of government. Historians inform us of a tradition which prevailed, that they were the first people who adopted the useful and convenient discovery of the art of coining money in the Peloponnesus; and the honour of



it is attributed by them to one of their kings, named Phidon, who flourished, according to Herodotus,<sup>1</sup> about 885 B. C. This Phidon is the same who is said to have arrogated to himself the right to the direction of all sacred games in Greece, and who forcibly took possession of Elis, and presided at the Olympic games.<sup>2</sup> Ephorus, as well as several other authors, and the Arundelian marbles, even affirm that Phidon was the inventor, not only of money, but of weights and measures; but it is more probable that he merely introduced them into the Peloponnesus from some industrious and commercial people. This is partly confirmed by Ephorus himself<sup>3</sup> in another passage, where he says that Phidon employed the Æginetæ to strike money for him, which has led many antiquaries to conclude that the money so coined was the same as that which we know belongs to Ægina, bearing a tortoise on one side, and a peculiar indented square on the other; which, of course, if that was the case would deprive us of the means of recognising them.<sup>4</sup> As the Argian king had recourse to the Æginetæ for the fabrication of money, it is evident that the latter people were acquainted with, and had made some progress in the art some time before, which was the motive for their being applied to, and shows also that the people of Argos

<sup>1</sup> Herodotus, lib. vi. cap. 127.

<sup>2</sup> Phidon was the tenth in descent from Temenus, and the fourteenth from Hercules.

<sup>3</sup> Εφορος δεν Αιγινη αργυρον πρωτον κυπηναι φησιν ὑπο Φειδανος. Ephorus apud Strabo, lib. viii. p. 358. Και πρατοι (Αιγινειον) νομιζμα εκοψαντο και εξ αυτων εκληθη νομισμα Αιγινειον. Elian Var. Hist. lib. xii. cap. 10.

<sup>4</sup> Sperling, in his *Numis non cussis*, and other numismatic writers, have grossly erred in supposing a coin, with a Bœotian shield on one side, and a vase on the other, with the legend ΦΙΔΟ, was struck for Phidon, king of Argos. It is now well known to be of Thebes, in Bœotia, and more modern than the king of Argos by at least six centuries.

were incompetent to the undertaking. That the Æginetæ should have been the first among the Greeks to have recourse to money is very probable: their island produced nothing that could serve the purposes of commerce: it was small and sterile. Being a trading and industrious people, their commercial operations absolutely necessitated an artificial medium to represent value. It was a wish to facilitate this that probably led to the invention. The success of the experiment was most eminently fortunate. Small and poor as was the island of Ægina, such was the strength and opulence the inhabitants obtained by the advantages of commerce, that when Athens was enjoying the greatest glory and prosperity under the administration of Pericles, Ægina was honoured by the proud name of the eye-sore of the Piræus. This alone is a sufficient eulogy on an invention of such extreme utility; and satisfactorily accounts for its rapid and extensive imitation.

The few observations which precede, were thought necessary to introduce to the reader the coin which appears under No. 1 in the list at the head of this notice, in the suite of the coins of Argos. A similar one is published by M. de Cadalvene,<sup>5</sup> who attributes it to Ægina. The author founds his opinion on the exact resemblance of the indented square with that on the most early coins of that island. In this he is certainly correct. There is a strong resemblance between the two coins, which excuses in some measure the supposition that they were both struck by the same people, and at the same period: the weight also, and the general form and fabric of the coins seems to favour a similar conclusion.<sup>6</sup> Instead, however, of these circum-

<sup>5</sup> Rec. de Méd. Grecq. Inéd. p. 171, pl. ii. No. 24.

<sup>6</sup> A similar coin is published by Mionnet, amongst the uncertain; see tom. vii. planche xxxvii. fig. 5. The same is spoken



stances justifying the opinion that they belong to Ægina, I see in it, on the contrary, a strong corroboration of what is stated by Elian and Ephorus: and I feel persuaded, for my part, that they are the very coins which were minted by the Æginetæ for the Argian prince; for why should these islanders have deviated at that period from the type of their primitive adoption, and have stamped their money with other symbols than the tortoise, when from the commencement, according to Pollux,<sup>7</sup> that type was used, and which appears to have been continued with persevering care, as long as they remained an independent people? Before the invention of coinage, when the precious metals were exchanged by weight, there must have been but small security against fraud. Metals of low standard might easily be substituted, and passed off with the ignorant for fine; and the Æginetæ had most probably in view at the same time, the correcting of the abuse, and the establishing of their own credit upon a more solid basis, when they impressed silver with a tortoise, as a mark and guarantee of the quality. A similar object may have decided Phidon to adopt the invention in his states. In that case, it would neither suit the Æginetæ to impress the coins they fabricated for Phidon with the private mark or symbol of their own peo-

---

of by Sestini, who imagines it to belong to Phocæa, in Ionia. He says: "Alla città de Foccea non serei lontano di attribuire una medaglia Argentea del Real Cimelio di Parigi pubblicata tra le incerte da Mionnet, la cui descrizione é come segue. 'Duo Pisces, et ut videtur, ex genere Phocarum, situ contrario sed Paralleli. R. Quadratano incusum in quatuor partes, triangularis sectum. Æ 4.' " See Descriz. degli Stateri Ant. p. 264, tab. I. fig. 5. I cannot imagine how Sestini could have taken the two fishes for 'genere Phocarum,' excepting to establish his classification. We shall see presently, he calls them *Cafali* to suit his purpose.

<sup>7</sup> Pollux Onomast. lib. ix. cap. 6.

ple, nor for Phidon to have permitted it: the object both had in view would have been defeated. Such a measure would be tantamount to the responsibility of good faith towards each other. He, therefore, when decided to carry into execution the new invention, chose a subject to be used on his coins as a distinctive mark; and this distinction was followed by others, as the invention was taken up by other cities successively, no two of them using the same subject, excepting in a few instances of colonies. The Æginetan artist who could engrave a tortoise, could engrave any other simple subject; no difficulty could exist on that point: but in every other respect, as regards weight and style of fabric, we must expect they would bear a resemblance to their own money, which is exactly what we find on the monument in question. What could have induced Phidon to select for the device on his coins the two dolphins, we are unable to say:<sup>8</sup> but on referring to the coins described above, under Nos. 2 to 5 (which I shall advert to presently), the same device, executed at a more modern date, is again represented, and the same two fishes exhibited in precisely the same positions; which evidently shows that the symbols were intimately connected with the early mythology of the Argian people, and which, although abandoned for a time after striking the first money, and other symbols substituted, was again resumed at a later period. I perfectly coincide with those who admit of none but a religious interpretation of the types on ancient coins,<sup>9</sup> otherwise it might

---

<sup>8</sup> Upon two fragments of small painted vases found in tombs near Argos, Minerva is represented armed with a shield, on which are depicted two dolphins in the same positions as on these coins.

<sup>9</sup> See an interesting and learned dissertation on this subject in vol. i. p. 97 of the Numismatic Journal, by my good friend, Thomas Burgon, Esq.



be imagined, as the object of coinage was to facilitate foreign commerce, that the two fishes represented in the positions in which they appear on the coin, might have reference to the departure and the return of the ships which brought prosperity to the country. Should the reader participate in my sentiments on this subject, he will have no difficulty in ascribing the coin No. 1, as one of the identical coins minted by the Æginetæ for Phidon king of Argos. In that case, they are of an age corresponding to nearly 900 years before our era, and are the most ancient regal coins, without exception, which have reached us: and, in fact, with the exception of a few coins of Ægina, are the most early coins known. They will be found, consequently, of infinite importance in fixing the comparative dates of ancient money. Before quitting the subject, it perhaps will be well to remark, that this coin, as well as that published by Cadalvene, and I believe nearly all the rest that are known, were found in 1821, with several hundred coins of apparently about the same age, in the island of Santorina, the ancient Thora. The majority of the whole being coins of the most early fabric of Ægina, the rest offering a variety of six or seven types, of most of which I propose at another time attempting the classification, as I strongly believe they were all struck by different cities or islands of Greece, the most eminent at that remote period. They were, probably, a treasure collected and buried for security by some corsair in disturbed times, where they were eventually lost.

With the exception of the foregoing coins (admitting my classification to be approved), the most early money known of the city of Argos, is that on which is seen the fore part of a wolf on one side, and the initial letter A in an indented square on the reverse, so abundant in all cabinets, offering as they do so many varieties of accessory symbols. The

last on my list, No. 6, where the entire figure of a wolf is represented, is new, and has never been published: its weight shows it to be double in value compared with those where only half that animal is seen. It is, therefore, a drachm of the Ægina standard, a standard adopted by many Grecian cities, and more particularly by Argos. The wolf, no doubt, refers to Apollo, surnamed Lycius, from Lycos, a wolf, a temple to whom was built by Danaus, king of Argos, in gratitude for that god's presumed assistance, in the form of a wolf, when he was disputing the throne of Argos with Gelanor. Historians say, that the claim of both Gelanor and Danaus were nearly balanced; and when the people were assembled to decide the question, a wolf, rushing on a herd of oxen that were feeding before the city walls, attacked the bull that was leading them, by which the Argians, assimilating Gelanor to the bull and Danaus to the wolf, declared in favor of the latter, who, in consequence, obtained the kingdom.<sup>10</sup>

My principal object in introducing the four coins described under Nos. 2, to 5 (inclusive,) was to illustrate my remarks on the coins I am desirous of attributing to Phidon: they have nearly all been published, I believe; but, as numismatic writers are not agreed as regards the proper place to which they should be assigned, I consider this opportunity favourable to offer a few observations on the subject. The imperfect state of the legend on the coins of this description first discovered, led to the belief that they belonged to some uncertain city of Crete, where they may be found in Mionnet, <sup>11</sup> who places them there on the authority of Sestini. At a later period when the true reading of the legend was perceived, the latter writer, still faithful to his opinion that they were of Cretan fabric,

<sup>10</sup> Pausanius, lib. ii. cap. 19.

<sup>11</sup> Mionnet, tom. ii. page 300.



imagined there must have existed a city in that island of the name of Argos,<sup>12</sup> which both historians and geographers have omitted to mention. Dissatisfied with this classification, Sestini again proposes assigning them to a city of Thessaly which he calls Argesa, having had in view a coin with an imperfect legend, and fancying he read ΑΡΤΕΣΙΩΝ instead of ΑΡΤΕΙΩΝ, and appears never for an instant to have imagined they belonged to Argos in Argolis. M. de Cadalvene is the first who, having had an opportunity of examining those in my cabinet and some others of a deposit<sup>13</sup> found a few years ago, was enabled to assign them to their proper place, but his arguments, though conclusive for many, have been insufficient to convince Mionnet and other numismatists, most of whom still continue to consider them as appertaining to Crete. I must confess, myself, that my mind was made up on the subject long ere M. de Cadalvene wrote, as may be seen by those once possessed by me, and now in the Bank of England, where they stand classed to Argos in Argolis; and I certainly considered there could be no longer any difficulty in admitting the correction. Mionnet's principal objection is, that the fabric is unlike any of the coins we possess of Argos; but the legend certainly points to a city of that name, and the accessory symbols, as the wolf and the bull's head which occur on Nos. 2 and 3 identify them with the mythological history of the celebrated city of Argolis, as they certainly refer to the events which termi-

<sup>12</sup> Sestini, *Classes Generales*, 2nd Edition, page 52; and Mionnet, Suppl. iii. page 279. The former author says, that the city of Argese was situated in Thessaly near the river Peneus, he consequently imagines the fishes to be a species of fresh water fish, called *Cefalus*, in which he makes a mistake equally serious as when he calls the same fishes on the primitive coin No. 1. of the "*Genera Phocarum*."

<sup>13</sup> This deposit was discovered in the Peloponnesus in 1821; it was composed besides these coins of Argos, of large quantities of others of Elis, Sicyon and different cities of Bœotia.

nated the dispute between Gelanor and Danaus. The head on the obverse of these beautiful coins one might be led to believe is intended to represent Juno, who was venerated with a special worship in all Argolis, and to whose honour a celebrated temple was dedicated, situate between Argos and Mycene, common to both cities. The statues and other works of art contained in this temple are minutely described by Pausanias; but above all, he praises the statue of the goddess, made of gold and ivory, of large magnitude, the works of Polycletus,<sup>14</sup> whose statues Strabo says, surpassed all others in size and magnificence.<sup>15</sup> Pausanias adds, that the head of the statue of Juno was ornamented with a crown: it strikes me, however, that the crown worn by the goddess on the coins before us, is unlike that so often observed upon ancient paintings and other works of art, called *σφενδόνη* from its peculiar form, high in the centre and diminishing at the extremities like a sling, from which its name is derived. Here the crown, on the contrary, is of equal breadth, in its whole circumference, and it is possible it may be intended for Ariadne, who was also venerated at Argos, where it is said she was buried!<sup>16</sup>

XVIII

A similar ornamented head is seen on some of the coins of Cnossus in Crete, which influenced the opinions of Mionnet and Sestini, that the coins were also of that island. I allude to those in Hunter, Tab. ~~xiii~~ Nos. 12 and 15, with a labyrinth, and the legend ΚΝΟΣ or ΚΝΟΣΙΩΝ on the reverse. One of these is now before me; but I will offer an observation that I believe has hitherto escaped the attention

<sup>14</sup> Pausanias, lib. ii. cap. 17.

<sup>15</sup> Strabo, lib. viii. cap. 372.

<sup>16</sup> As we have another example, where Juno is represented with a crown similar to that worn by the female on those coins of Argos which bear her name ΗΡΑ, struck at Elis, it most probably represents that goddess. Sestini, although he attributes the coins to Argosa, calls the head that of the Argian Juno.



of numismatists, which is, that the Cnossian coins stamped with this particular head, be it of Juno or Ariadne, differ in style of fabric from all the rest of the numerous suite of coins of Cnossus; and, in fact, bear not the least analogy to any other Cretan coins; and, moreover, what is worthy of especial remark is, that the coins of that precise type, and none other, invariably bear, in addition to the legend ΚΝΟΣΙΩΝ, the letters AP. What these letters AP allude to, it would be presumptuous in me to decide: but, when this striking similitude exists between the coins of Argos with *one* out of a numerous series of Cretan money, and that identical type is distinguished by two additional letters which are the initial letters of the name of Argos, it is permitted to suspect they may have been placed there to commemorate some alliance, either political or religious, between the Argians and Cnossians of which history is silent. Examples of alliances equally singular, and the adoption of types by one people from another, are not unfrequently met with on ancient money; those of Cydonia in Crete, cited by Le Blonde and Dietens,<sup>17</sup> and that of Gortyna, by Pembroke,<sup>18</sup> with the symbols of Athens, may be mentioned amongst the most curious. If the letters AP on the Cnossian coins had been placed on the obverse of the coin, by the side of the profile female head, they might with some reason be supposed to allude to the name of Ariadne, and placed there to denote her portrait; but as they occur invariably on the reverse, they must have some other meaning. If, then, the motive which induced both Sestini and Mionnet to attribute the coins with

<sup>17</sup> Le Blonde, *Observations sur quelques Médailles du Cabinet de M. Pellerin*, page 12, pl. i., No. 4. Dietens, *Explication de quelques Médailles*, &c., page 64, plate ii., No. 9.

<sup>18</sup> Pembroke, *pars ii. tab. 8*; and Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* tom ii., page 221.

APTIEΩN to a city in Crete, was the similitude they bear to the coin of Cnossus, and that it can be proved that this last coin was purposely imitated by the Cnossian people from the coins of Argos in Argolis, their arguments become divested of all their importance.

I will conclude this long dissertation, which I fear the reader will have found tiresome, by observing that there can be no longer any reason for withholding this beautiful series of coins from Argos, so worthy of a great and flourishing city. If none had been previously discovered but the small coins with the fore-part of a wolf, it does not follow that no coins of a superior magnitude were struck, when we have others, similar in size and beauty, of most of the leading cities of Greece; and that their similarity of fabric to a coin of Crete is insufficient to establish the arguments of those who would claim them for that island.

Smyrna, 21st March, 1840.

P. S. I had terminated my observations on the coins Nos. 2 to 5, when I find Sestini again refers to them after Cadalvene, in his *Descrizione di Altre Medaglie Greche del Museo Fontana*, parti terza, p. 42. He says, "Il Sig. Cadalvene nella sua opera pubblicò tre medaglie similima con diversi tipi, cioè una colla testa de bue ornata di nastri, della qualle esiste un conio falso, un altro col lupo, e un terza colla faretra falsificata, come pure quella col cigno; onde non sappiamo come difendersi da questi moderni falsarii." I am convinced that false coins of all these types exist, as I have seen many of them; but, at the same time, there are authentic specimens of each, which it appears Sestini had not seen.

Smyrna, 30th March, 1840.

H. P. BORRELL.

To J. W. BURGON, Esq.

For the Editor of the "Numismatic Chronicle."



## MISCELLANEA.

THE PADUAN COIN FORGERS.—*Le Cabinet de l'Amateur et de l'Antiquaire*,<sup>1</sup> No. 9, contains a useful article on ancient and modern coin forgers, with directions for detecting the various kinds of counterfeit ancient coins which modern ingenuity and fraud pass off upon young and incautious collectors.

The most skilful and successful of these forgers were Jean Cavino and Alexander Bassiano, whose productions, known under the term "Paduan," are to be found in all parts of the world where the science of numismatics is cultivated. They were associated about 1540, and not in 1565, as has been asserted. Le père Dumoulinet originated that opinion in the description which he published in 1692, of some coins engraved by the Paduans. These coins, given in 1670 to the library of Sainte-Geneviève by M. Lecointe, are now preserved in the royal library. The opinion of Dumoulinet was founded without doubt on the medal of Christ, signed JOAN CAVINVS, 1565, which makes part of this collection. There are no particulars extant of the life of these artists, who were interested in keeping themselves unknown. The date of their birth, as that of their death, is uncertain, and their association would not have been revealed, if they had not left a witness in a medal which exhibits on the obverse two heads, (on which the countenances show a characteristic combination of ability and low cunning,) and is circumscribed ALEXAND · BASSIANVS ET IOHAN · CAVINEVS · PATAVINI · and on the reverse a figure of Ceres, with cornucopiæ and book, and the legend LEGIFERAE CERERI.<sup>2</sup>

The medals usually termed Paduan are gross and palpable cheats, that can deceive no one; but those struck by the Paduans themselves require great skill to detect. Without reaching the finish of modelling and the lightness of the ancient graver, they had gained a method and style which baffle the most experienced eye. In general, their work, compared with that of ancient engravers, exhibits a kind of swelling, and wants lightness in the

<sup>1</sup> Paris, 8vo., 1842.

<sup>2</sup> Could this reverse have been suggested to the rogues in gratitude for the omission in the code of the laws of Italy of a clause that might have stopped their career with a halter?

drapery ; but it is particularly when the medal has been subjected to a chemical preparation, which has worn down the freshness of the primitive work, that it deceives. The coins (chiefly of the large module) engraved by these artists, are larger than the genuine. Their intention in this has been to make them occasionally serve for medallions. The pearls of the encircling chain are thick and irregularly disposed ; the foot of the letters forms a swallow's tail, but it is studied, and wants fineness. The letters are somewhat squared, especially the N ; the M is open at bottom, and narrow at top ; the H and D are square and heavy ; the A rather narrowed. In short, the letters are too flat for their breadth. In general, the edges seem too uniformly rounded, and the side is not sufficiently thick. The coins struck by the Paduans themselves (for in aftertimes they have been struck from their dies) are very often in red and yellow brass, badly alloyed. Several of their medallions have been mounted.

Those who, after the Paduans, acquired the greatest notoriety in making false coins were : Michael Dervieux, who established himself at Florence, where he counterfeited all kinds of ancient coins and medals, but chiefly bronze medallions : these pieces, for the most part, are very thick and large, wide clefts are cut in the sides, and the types are too *couped* ; Carteron in Holland ; Cogornier at Lyons ; the latter engraved coins of the tyrants who assumed the purple under the reign of Valerian and Gallienus. Laroche of Grenoble imitated a great number of the rare coins in the cabinet of Pellerin.

In a short time forgers increased in number and in audacity. Those who carried on this trade considered themselves artists, when, in truth, they were nothing more than felons. At Madrid they struck a great number of imitations of rare coins, which were purchased by and deposited in the collection of the Infant Don Gabriel. Stuttgart had her workshop, Venice had also hers, and fabricated denarii and quinarii of emperors and empresses. The design of these is dry and harsh, the letters want relief, and the side thickness. The appearance of these counterfeits is thin and flat. At Catania forgers imitated the rarest of the coins of Sicily.

Galli, at Rome, struck quinarii of the emperors of the lower empire ; and Becker, who died in 1830 at Homburg, near Frankfort, engraved a vast number of coins of all sizes and in all metals. He struck even the incuse coins, and Roman denarii. Not contented with imitating, he invented *ad libitum*. The catalogue of this man's forgeries was published in 1826 by Sestini, and completed in 1827 by M. Clouet, of Verdun.

Twenty years ago, a certain fellow, named Caprera, conducted at Smyrna an establishment where they both created and counterfeited ancient medals. After a little while this workshop was



removed to Syra, in the Archipelago; but Caprera becoming blind, it was shut up.

A person named Saintot, at Paris, who died a short time since, struck in copper (but, it is asserted, only for his amusement, and not with dishonest intention) some of the imperial denarii, amongst which are Didius Julianus, Pescennius Niger, and Caracalla with the reverse of Plautilla. The heads are cleverly worked, but the reverses want finish. The sides are split open in the ancient manner.

At the present day there are several false coin forgers at Paris. To them we are indebted for the false coins of the dukes of Normandy, the *tiers de sous* in gold of the Merovingians, and the deniers of the second race, and coins of some of the tyrants, such as Quietus, Macrianus, and Lælianus.

A list of the Paduan coins follows, which will be found of great utility towards their detection and identification.

DISCOVERIES OF COINS IN THE PROVINCE OF LUXEMBOURG. —M. de la Fontaine, who holds the office of Governor in the province of Luxembourg, since July 1839, has collected a vast quantity of coins. Among these are 25,700 Roman bronze, found last year near Dalheim, in the Roman camp called Pützel. They were found in three vases, and belong to the emperors Diocletian, Constantius Chlorus, the two Maximins, Maxentius, Constantine, and Licinius. There are among them several with rare reverses. The following localities have also furnished him with a copious variety:—Titusberg, Diekirk, St. Mard, Vieux-Virton, Arlon, Etalle, Fratin, Bihain, Villière, Arville, Villémont, Noirfontaine, &c., condensed as follows:—

COINS.	GOLD.	SILVER.	BRONZE.	TOTAL.
Gaulish .....		20	21	41
Roman Family .....		11	3	14
Roman Imperial .....	2	64	294	360
Coins of Luxembourg, from 1274 to 1794 .....		21	14	35
" Brabant, from 1261 to 1796 .....	1	33	25	59
" Lorraine, 1395 to 1729 .....		24	13	37
" Bishops of Liège, 1333 to 1751 ..	1	6	17	24
" Vandal, Merovingian, Carolovin- gian, &c. ....	8	63	62	133
" Various German Towns .....		95	53	148
" Savoy and Italy .....		7	3	10
" Spain .....	2	4	4	10
" Holland .....		9	.....	9
Total .....	14	357	509	880

—*Bulletins de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, &c., de Bruxelles.*  
1842.

NUMISMATIC PRIZE ESSAY.—The Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, offer a medal of the value of 300 francs to the author of the best Essay on the question : — “ At what period, and under what circumstances was struck at Amiens the money having for its device the words, ‘ *Ambianis, pax Civibus Tuis ?* ’ Have analogous coins been found in other towns of France, particularly in Picardy ? If so, to give a description and nomenclature.” The Memoir to be accompanied by observations on the earlier coinage of the towns of Picardy. This medal will be adjudged in 1844.

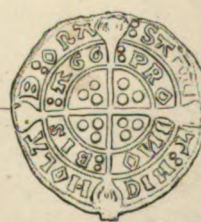
We regret to have to record the death of an Associate of the Numismatic Society, Professor William Gesenius, who died at Halle, October 23. He was for thirty-two years Professor at the University of that town, and one of the most eminent editors of the “ *Halle-Literatur-Zeitung*.” The last years of his life were devoted to the publication of his “ *Thesaurus Linguae Hebraeae*.”

We are sorry to have to report also the death of the Chevalier P. O. Brönstedt, of Copenhagen, an Associate; and that of Captain J. J. F. Hely, of Rome, an Honorary member of the Society.





B



DHH

LEADEN TOKENS.

HA.Ogg.



#### IV.

### ON THE FORGERIES OF PUBLIC MONEY.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 27, 1843.]

It has been remarked by Neumann, that the art of counterfeiting the public money is of the highest antiquity.<sup>1</sup> His authority for such a statement is the quantity of forged examples which have descended to our times, some of them being imitations of authorised coins of a very remote period. That this base practice was resorted to in the earliest times may be inferred from the laws of Solon, six centuries before the Christian era. By these laws, forgers of the public money were punished with death.<sup>2</sup>

An early notice of the use of false money occurs in Herodotus, who tells us (though he himself discredits the story), that it was reported of Polycrates that he purchased the retreat of the Lacedemonians, when before Samos, with a number of coins struck in lead and plated with gold.<sup>3</sup>

Offences against the coin were, in all ages, visited by the severest punishment, being justly considered both pernicious to the state, and a direct interference with the prerogative of the sovereign himself. Among the

---

<sup>1</sup> Infamis ars pelliculatos numos fingendi, id est, æreos vel plumbeos tegendi lamina argentea vel aurea, pene rei monetariæ initiis coæva est.—*Romanorum Numi Anecdoti*, p. 197.

<sup>2</sup> Demosthenes, Orat. adv. Timocrat, sect. 49.

<sup>3</sup> ὥς δὲ ὁ ματαιότερος λόγος ὥρμηται, λέγεται Πολυκράτεια ἐπικώριον νόμισμα κόψαντα πολλὸν μολύβδου, καταχρυσώσαντα, δοῦναι σφι· τοὺς δὲ, δεξαμένους, οὕτω δὴ ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι.—Thalia, lvi.

Romans, false coiners and those who harboured them were alike open to impeachment by any person; and the accuser was amply rewarded according to his condition, free persons being exempted from taxes and tributes, and slaves receiving their freedom. The forger was denied an appeal to the emperor, and death was awarded to those who permitted the accused to escape from custody;<sup>4</sup> even general pardons did not include the forger.<sup>5</sup> In the consular times false coiners, if freemen, were condemned to the beasts, while slaves were punished with death. The laws of Constantine the Great adjudged false coiners to be guilty of high treason, and condemned them to be burnt alive. Beauvais, in his interesting treatise on the revenue and false money of the Romans, observes, that Ulpian's statement<sup>6</sup> that false coiners were condemned to the beasts, applies only to the very dregs of the people, persons of birth and distinction being punished by the confiscation of their estates and perpetual banishment. In the time of Constantine this crime had so increased, that the emperor resolved to exterminate the offenders; he published a law, A.D. 319, wherein he ordains, that any magistrate found guilty of the crime of false coining shall be banished to one of the remotest towns of the empire, and reserves to himself the power of confiscating his estate. A person of the humblest class of citizens was sentenced to perpetual exile, and his effects confiscated; and the slave was condemned to death. No punishment was awarded to persons of rank!

---

<sup>4</sup> Cod. Theodos. leg. 2. De Falsa Moneta.

<sup>5</sup> Idem. leg. 6. De Indulg. Criminum.

<sup>6</sup> "Quicumque numos aureos raserint, tinxerint, finxerint, siquidem sint liberi, ad bestias dentur, si servi, summo supplicio adficiantur."



This law was insufficient to check the evil, and, two years afterwards, another was enacted, condemning persons of every class to death. It was renewed A.D. 326, and confiscation of estate was added to the penalty of death. The kind of death is, however, not described, these laws having relation solely to the forgers of silver. Those who counterfeited or clipped gold<sup>7</sup> were adjudged to be burnt by the law above-mentioned, which was enacted A.D. 317.

In the Anglo-Saxon times, the laws of Athelstan declare, that a man accused of false coining shall go to the three-fold ordeal, and, if guilty, suffer death.<sup>8</sup> And, in another place, moneyers who illegally work in a wood or elsewhere, shall forfeit their lives, unless pardoned by the king.<sup>9</sup> By the laws of Æthelstan, he who counterfeited the coin was adjudged to lose the hand wherewith he committed the crime.<sup>10</sup>

The laws of Canute, though they deprecate sanguinary punishments in general, doom the forger to lose both hands, which are not to be ransomed either with gold or silver.<sup>11</sup>

How far these severe enactments tended to check the

<sup>7</sup> *Siquis solidi circulum circumciderit.*—Cod. Theod. See Beauvais.

<sup>8</sup> *And ælc mýntere þe man tihð þ̅ f̅alȝ f̅eoħ fl̅oge ȝȝþan h̅ic f̅orþoben ȝȝ ȝange to þ̅umf̅ealban oꝝbale. ȝȝ he f̅ul beo f̅lea h̅ine man.*—Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, edited by Thorpe, Vol. I. p. 296.

<sup>9</sup> *And þa mýntereȝ þe inne ȝudu ȝȝnceð oꝝþe elleȝhȝȝe. þ̅ þa bion heoȝa f̅eoȝeȝ f̅eȝlbȝȝ.*—Ibid. p. 298.

<sup>10</sup> *And ȝȝ f̅e mýntereȝ f̅ul ȝurðe. f̅lea man oꝝ þa hanð þe he þ̅ f̅ul mið ȝoꝝhte. ȝ f̅ette uppon þa mýnet-ȝm̅iððan.*—Ibid. p. 206.

<sup>11</sup> *ȝ f̅eȝe oꝝȝe þ̅ȝ f̅alȝ ȝȝȝice þ̅olȝe þ̅ȝȝȝa hanða þe he f̅alȝ mið ȝoꝝhte ȝ he h̅i mið nanum þ̅ȝȝȝȝȝ ne ȝeȝȝȝe. ne mið ȝolde ne mið f̅eoȝf̅ȝe.*—Ibid. p. 380.

practices of the forger in the days of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, we have no means of judging; but we have good evidence that, under the Norman rule, the crime of forging increased to such a degree, that, at a grand council of the nation, assembled at London by Henry the First, A.D. 1105, it was deemed necessary to add to the loss of the guilty hand other horrible mutilations, namely, deprivation of sight and emasculation.<sup>12</sup> Ruding, after remarking on the commentaries of Fleta, says, that the crime of forging appears to have been treason by the common law, but was not declared to be so by any statute until the 25th of Edward III., by which, the counterfeiting of the king's coin, or the bringing into the realm counterfeit money to the likeness of the authorised currency, were made treason. Sir Edward Coke says, "It is to be known, that if any do counterfeit the king's coin, contrary to this statute of 25 Edward III., he shall have punishment of his body, but as in case of petit treason, that is, to be drawn and hanged till he be dead; but the forfeiture of his hands is as in other cases of high treason, for this statute is but a declaration of the common law; and the reason of his corporal punishment is, for that in this case he was only drawn and hanged at the common law, but a woman in that case was to be burnt." He then refers to the case of the Abbot of Missenden, in the county of Buckingham, who, for counterfeiting the king's money, was condemned to be drawn and hanged, but not quartered.

It would be tedious to recite the various laws enacted by the Roman emperors against forging, especially as it has been already done by Beauvais. These laws are sufficient to shew, that under the emperors the crime had

---

<sup>12</sup> Knighton, Brompton, Henry of Huntingdon, Hoveden, &c.



increased to an alarming extent. Of this, however, we have the best evidence in the cabinets of our collectors. Ancient forgeries of the coins of Ægina, of the far famed Darics, of the Consular series, and the extensive list of the emperors, attest the cunning and the ingenuity of the dishonest of past ages. Of those cities of antiquity in which luxury is known to have prevailed, we have numerous examples of false coins; but I shall here read to you a letter on this subject from a gentleman, well known for his intimate acquaintance with Greek numismatics. On my mentioning to Mr. Burgon that I was preparing a paper on the forgery of the public money, and soliciting information, he most promptly and kindly responded to my request, and at once communicated to me a letter, containing some most interesting particulars, which I shall read to you entire, in preference to engrafting it upon any observations of my own:—

*Stoke Newington, April 19, 1843.*

“ My dear Sir,

“ Your recollection of my having told you that I had seen many specimens of very early forgeries of Greek coins is quite correct. My impression is, that the art of the forger began to be exercised at the period of the beginning of coinage. I have, for instance, seen several forged specimens (from time to time) of the most rude and early coins of Ægina, which I think we may look upon as the earliest of the coins of Greece. If from that country we turn to the coins of Asia, I have also seen several examples of ancient forgeries of the most early coins of that quarter of the globe, namely, those primitive Lydian coins, having on the obverse the forepart of a lion facing the forepart of a bull, and generally of very elongated

shape, with two unequal and rude indentations on the reverse.

“But I think, on the whole, that, from what I have observed of ancient forgeries of the silver coins of Greece and Asia, the crime must have been far less prevalent in those countries than in Magna Græcia. Forgeries of coins of Athens, for instance, are comparatively rare; as well as of Thebes, Corinth, Sicyon, Argos, &c., of which places, however, the coins are abundant and common. The same remark will apply to the coins of Alexander the Great, which were struck in such abundance, as to form a large portion of the currency of all Asia Minor, from the time of his death to the period of Augustus. Yet plated coins of Alexander are comparatively rare.

“I must not, however, omit to notice, that although the regal coins of Macedon, and also those of Syria, generally speaking, offer few forgeries, there is a most remarkable, and indeed I may say, a most surprising exception to be noted in the Macedonian series, in the coins of Amyntas the Second. These coins present a question of very difficult solution, being *almost all plated*, or (as I consider them), ancient forgeries. How far the government of this king may have connived at the fraud, it is now impossible to say. The fact, however, is so: and to such an extent, that I almost doubt if ever I saw a coin of this king, of pure silver; those which appear so, when submitted to the test of the hydrostatic balance, being proved to be short of the specific gravity of pure silver. The result of my experiments in this way having led me to the conclusion, that coins, the specific gravity of which falls under 9·000, are plated coins. The specific gravity of genuine Greek coins, of silver, being very seldom under 10·000—but pardon this digression.



“To return to the question of ancient forgeries, I have uniformly noticed them to be most abundantly found to belong to the most luxurious, populous, and wealthy cities of Magna Græcia; such, in particular, as Tarentum, Metapontum, and Thurium. I need not remind you, that the inhabitants of this last city had the Sybarites for ancestors, whose extravagance and luxury passed into a proverb. Nor is it surprising that the luxury and vice of those celebrated cities should have led to crime; and among crimes, to the forging of money, as furnishing the means for the more easy gratification of those sensual indulgences, which were universally enjoyed by the rich in those dissipated and wealthy cities. Many of the coins of the places in question having been originally very thickly coated, or *cased* with silver (called by the French, *fourrées*), pass even now among collectors without suspicion. The full weight of such coins as those I am more particularly alluding to, being *about* 120 grains troy, they will generally be found to be ancient forgeries if they (being well preserved) only weigh 100 grains or under. And the specific gravity instrument will immediately prove this. I have used for the last twenty years a very useful one, manufactured by Mr. Bate, in the Poultry, and I believe invented or improved by him. It is not only infinitely less expensive, but more handy and useful for all common practical purposes, than the hydrostatic balance, and goes to a great degree of accuracy if carefully used, and proper attention paid to the *cleanness* of the coin, as well as to the temperature of the air and water while in use.

“On referring to a common-place book, I find the following memoranda on this subject, which I made above twenty years ago, and if they interest you with respect to your intended paper on false coins, pray use them as

you may find suitable, as well as any part, or the whole, of this long epistle.

	Specific Gravity.
An English shilling . . . . .	10·247
Primitive Lydian coin, lion and bull facing . . . . .	10·212
Another, but an old forgery . . . . .	7·926 thickly plated.
Tetradrachm of Nicomedes . . . . .	10·070
Coin of Maussolus . . . . .	10·328
Another . . . . .	10·322
Another . . . . .	10·479
Pixodarus (now in Brit. Mus.) . . . . .	10·867
Another primitive Lydian, lion and bull facing . . . . .	10·025
Another . . . . .	9·938
Another . . . . .	10·425
Another . . . . .	10·402

These differences shew, that the art of refining was ill understood, or not practised, when these last four very early coins were struck.

	Specific Gravity.
Coin of Thurium . . . . .	10 277
—— Neapolis (Campaniæ) . . . . .	9·675
—— Macedon. <i>Obv.</i> buckler, } <i>Rev.</i> prow of galley . . . . .	10·441
Another . . . . .	10·166
Another . . . . .	8·454 { filed, and proved to be plated.
Another . . . . .	10·218
Another . . . . .	10·344
Another . . . . .	10·128
Another . . . . .	10·468
Another . . . . .	10·242
Another . . . . .	9·655 { filed, and proved to be of silver.
Another . . . . .	10·243

so that, as I said before, coins *may be* of silver, a little under 10·000, but under 9·000 will probably always be found to be ancient forgeries, when they belong to cities not in the habit of coining *base silver*. I may also add a concluding remark, not to the honour of the cities before



named, of Magna Græcia, that the style of art on these false coins being of the fine period, one is reluctantly led to infer, that during the most flourishing and glorious epochs of their history, public morals were not at all improved or benefited. With much regard, believe me,

"Dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"THOMAS BURGON.

"P.S.—The process used by the forgers of these coins will not have escaped your observation. It must have been as follows. The piece of copper intended to be struck, was submitted to a preliminary adjustment as to size and shape, and then was *most thickly plated* by the common process. The piece being then ready for striking, was struck by the usual process, *as if it had been of pure silver*. The irregularity (or rather the difference) in the expansive powers of the two metals during the operation of striking, was compensated for, or overcome, by the thickness of the coating of silver, which though it some times cracked and burst, was generally sufficiently ductile to conceal the copper effectually.

"J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq."

Without remarking on the obvious value of the information which this letter gives us regarding the practices of the Greek falsarii, I proceed to notice the works of Roman forgers.

Pliny informs us, that in his time, the forged denarius, plated with silver, was considered a curiosity, and purchased at the price of several genuine pieces.<sup>13</sup> It is

<sup>13</sup> Falsi denarii spectatur exemplar; pluribusque veris denariis adulterinus emitur.—*Hist. Nat. lib. xxxviii. c. 47.*

difficult to reconcile this with the fact, that false denarii must have abounded at the period in which he wrote. Plated coins of the emperor Claudius occur so frequently, that in forming a series of imperial denarii, a denarius of silver is not very easily obtained, four in every five being plated; a circumstance which warrants a suspicion that Claudius, or his mint-master, were the forgers. It is the same with the coins of Pausanias, king of Macedonia, which are invariably found to be of copper, plated with silver. Indeed, Mr. Borrell, of Smyrna, cites a specimen of good silver, in his cabinet, as something remarkable.<sup>14</sup> M. de Cadalvene, remarking on this very coin, observes, that notwithstanding the number of plated coins of Pausanias, it cannot be supposed that they were all executed by forgers, as some numismatists have advanced. "On ne saurait raisonablement supposer," observes he, "qu'elles aient été fabriquées en si grande quantité que celles-la seules soient restées, et encore moins que le hazard seul n'eut conservé que celles-la."

In addition to the remarkable circumstance, that so many of the denarii of Claudius are discovered to be plated, and in support of the opinion, which has been entertained, that this emperor permitted such a coinage to take place in his mint, we have the direct testimony of two historians, that such frauds were sometimes practised by the emperors. Suetonius acquaints us, that Julius Cæsar, in time of necessity, took from the treasury of the Capitol three thousand pounds weight of gold, and substituted the same quantity of gilded brass;<sup>15</sup> and in later times, as we are informed by Dion Cassius, Caracalla

<sup>14</sup> Num. Chron. Vol. III. p. 141.

<sup>15</sup> In primo consulatu tria millia pondo auri furatus e capitolio; tantundem inaurati æris reposuit. In Cæs. c. 54.



issued pieces of lead gilt with gold, and copper plated with silver.<sup>16</sup>

The existence of such vast numbers of plated coins has been accounted for in various ways. Some have supposed that they escaped the crucible in ancient times, in consequence of their being discovered to be plated; but this can hardly be admitted, as there is good reason to believe, that in those days it was extremely difficult to detect them. Thus Petronius<sup>17</sup> speaks of two most difficult arts; that of the physician, who had to prescribe for internal diseases, and that of the nummularius, whose province it was to detect the brass in a false coin—*per argentum æs videt*. The Roman denarii were too thick to allow of the modern test by ringing, and nothing but the file would enable the receiver of spurious coin to detect its quality. Tacitus says of the Germans, “*Pecuniam probant veterem et diu notam, serratos bigatosque*,”<sup>18</sup> i. e. they preferred the oldest denarii which had the biga type, and were notched round the edges.<sup>19</sup> The barbarians were, however, no match for civilised duplicity. The Roman forgers soon supplied them with spurious denarii carefully notched, and afterwards plated. Even of these serrated forgeries specimens still exist. Pliny informs us, that the soldiers of Antony mutinied, because he had mixed iron with the denarii;<sup>20</sup> and Pinkerton refers to a denarius of

<sup>16</sup> Lib. lxxvii. c. 14.

<sup>17</sup> S. 56.

<sup>18</sup> De Morib. Germ. cap. v. Modern forgers have sometimes notched their spurious pieces before washing or plating them.

<sup>19</sup> There were other reasons for this preference. The denarii of the time of Tacitus weigh on the average 52 grains; those of ancient fabric 60.

<sup>20</sup> Muscuit denario Triumvir Antonius ferrum.—Lib. xxxiii. 9. The words which follow:—“*Miscuit æri falsæ monetæ*,” are further proof of the use of brass in false coins.

the triumvir, which flew to the magnet like iron.<sup>21</sup> The coin in question was shewn to me by the possessor, the late Mr. Douce, who informed me that he had communicated it to Pinkerton. This piece is doubtless now in the Bodleian Library, with the other coins of Mr. Douce. It is of the LEG. VI. Thus far the account of Pliny is corroborated; but I think it right to mention, that I have examined, and tried with the magnet, many hundreds of the legionary denarii of Antony, without discovering a second example containing iron. The metal generally used as the *anima* of a false coin was copper, the oxide of which may sometimes be seen cropping out through the coating of silver. Nevertheless, it is evident that iron was sometimes used, even at a later period, since Frölich mentions two ancient forgeries of denarii of Severus in that metal.<sup>22</sup>

In the reign of Severus there were important alterations in the standard or quality of the authorised coins; and of these alterations the forgers of the period appear to have taken advantage.<sup>23</sup> Hitherto the forger plated his spurious coins: but when the public money was considerably debased, the same degree of skill was no longer necessary; and he who could form a mould, could with

<sup>21</sup> Essay on Medals, vol. i. p. 43.

<sup>22</sup> Quatuor Tent. p. 364. We learn, however, from Petronius, in the passage above quoted, that brass or copper were generally used in the fabrication of false coins.

<sup>23</sup> The assay of Roman Denarii prefixed to my Descript. Catalogue of Roman Coins, shews that long previous to this reign the silver was much reduced; and Plautus, who died more than a century and a half B.C., seems to hint, in the prologue to his *Casina*, that even in those early days, the quality of Roman silver was already reduced below its primitive standard.

Nam nunc novæ, quæ prodeunt, Comediæ,  
Multo sunt nequiores, quam nummi novi.



facility create a spurious coin, the quality of which could only be detected by assay, a process which in those days must have been but imperfectly known.

Apulejus, who flourished in the reigns of the Antonines, shews that in those days false coins abounded, and that it was necessary to submit sums of money to be examined by the *nummularius* or changer, in order that their genuineness might be tested.

Now, at the time in question, the public money must have been issued at a certain standard, which, although not so high as that of former reigns, was nevertheless uniform and unvaried; but, in subsequent reigns, and especially in those of Severus and his sons, when more serious reductions in the silver coin were effected, the forgers could put in circulation an abundance of false money without fear of detection; for we have no evidence, that, on the issue of a new coinage, the standard or quality was proclaimed by public authority; so that, unless the forger overreached himself by making the spurious coins of too low a standard, he might issue them with impunity.

Neumann has taken the trouble to give a catalogue of false or plated coins in the cabinet of Vienna.<sup>24</sup> It would not be a difficult task to swell this list considerably, and indeed to refer to examples of base money of almost every consular family, and throughout the long list of the emperors. There are some specimens, however, which occur so frequently, that either the forgers enjoyed great license at the time the genuine coins were in circulation, or the particular type could be more successfully imitated than others. Without noticing all the types which occur on plated coins of the imperial series, I will mention one with

---

<sup>24</sup> Roman Num. Anecdoti, Vol. II. p. 202.

which every member of the Numismatic Society must be acquainted; I allude to that denarius of Augustus, which represents on the reverse Caius and Lucius standing with the sacred shields. *All* the coins of this type appear to be plated. Indeed, as before mentioned, plated coins of Claudius and of Domitilla are so frequent, and so much exceed the number which are found of good metal throughout, that it may be conjectured either Claudius, or his officers of the mint, were the forgers. Indeed, there can be but little doubt that spurious coins were issued from the public mints, whenever the necessities of the state were pressing. The rapacity, luxury, and prodigality of many of the Roman emperors, and their immense military establishments, must have occasionally involved them in great difficulties, and led to results similar to those which have stamped with everlasting infamy the reign of our eighth Henry, the first English monarch who debased the public money.

The severe punishments of the middle ages were insufficient to check the crime of forging, which appears to have been almost exclusively practised by the Jews and the ecclesiastics.<sup>25</sup> The more frequent crime, however, of the former, was clipping and filing, while the manufactory of base coin went on undisturbed in the solitude of the cloister. This is not mere conjecture, as will be shewn hereafter.

It is quite clear, that at this period, while the church was thundering her anathemas against the forgers of the public money, many of her sons were busily engaged in its

---

<sup>25</sup> Sometimes the moneyers themselves were busy. In 1118, according to Pryne, Algar and Sprackeling were fined ten marks of silver, to be quit of a plea, or accusation, of having coined false money. Seven years afterwards, ninety-four moneyers underwent the horrible punishment of the time.



fabrication. In the year 1123, the crime had increased so much, that forgers and circulators of base coin were declared by the council of Lateran to be "accursed, oppressors of the poor, disturbers of the state, and excommunicated."<sup>26</sup>

On the accession of Henry II., the money was found in so wretched a state, that a new coinage was deemed absolutely necessary. Hollingshed says, that this king caused a stop to the circulation of certain pieces termed "Basels," doubtless some continental coins of inferior value and standard to the English penny struck at Basle, brought in by foreigners. Some of the moneyers, it is said, were at this time mutilated and fined for malpractices. Besides other punishments, they were bound two and two, and carried in carts to the king's court.<sup>27</sup>

In the twelfth century, the money-changers of the continent reaped a plentiful harvest, by selecting the Poitevine money from that of the Tournois standard, to which it was superior. Monsieur Lecointre-Dupont, an able French numismatist, says of the Poitevine coins, "Leur retrait paraît avoir été complet dès 1215, puisqu'on ne les retrouve plus mentionnées dans les chartes du pays."<sup>28</sup> The number of false pieces, observes this writer, coined in imitation of the Poitevine money, led to the name of *Pictavinator*, which was given to forgers and clippers of the public money, as appears by these lines in Ducange :—<sup>29</sup>

<sup>26</sup> By the Council of Tours, held in 1583, all who had received false money, or that which might be suspected as such, were forbidden to circulate it, although they were not concerned in the fabrication of it, and were even ignorant of the person by whom it was counterfeited. Ruding, from the *Notitia Ecclesiastica*, pp. 413, 659.

<sup>27</sup> Ruding, sub anno 1159.

<sup>28</sup> *Revue Numismatique* An. 1838.

<sup>29</sup> *Voce Pictavina*.

“ Et si est fausse serrurière,  
Et une fausse monnoière,  
Et une *Poitevineresse*,  
Et de deniers mesconteresse.”

An ancient author says, that in the time of Stephen, every man debased the coins at his pleasure.<sup>30</sup> The rarity of this king's money would render expensive any experiments on its fineness; but it is extremely probable that many pieces would be found to be much alloyed. Their execution is notoriously rude and imperfect, and some of them may be the work of forgers.

In the eighth year of Richard I., among other items in an account rendered by the chamberlain of London, is “sixteen shillings ten pence, the chattells of certain clippers.”

In the reign of John, inquiry was directed to be made throughout the realm for clippers of the coin; and it was commanded, that the offending parties should be committed to prison, and their goods seized. The author of the *Annals of Waverly* relates a curious anecdote of this king when at Northampton in 1212. It appears that John, in the hope of intimidating the Pope's nuncios, who had then pronounced sentence of excommunication against him, caused the sheriff to bring before him all prisoners in his custody, whom he condemned to most cruel mutilations. Among these unfortunate wretches was a priest who had been detected in counterfeiting the coin, and whom the king ordered to be hanged forthwith. Pandulph, one of the nuncios, on hearing this, threatened those who should touch the ecclesiastic with excommunication, and went out to procure a candle for that purpose. John, alarmed at the threat, followed Pandulph, and delivered the priest into his hands, that he might do justice upon him, but the nuncio set him at liberty.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Simon Dunelm.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.* vol. I. p. 180.



In the sixth year of Henry III., the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports of Yarmouth and Dunwich were commanded by writ to inquire concerning falsifiers and clippers of the coin. One of the proclamations in this reign commands, that no clipped money shall be current; and that if any for the future shall be found, it should be bored through and returned to the owner. In the year 1270 (his fifty-fourth year), Henry ordered a general proof and assay of the coins to be made throughout the kingdom, a fact sufficient to shew, that at this period much false money was in circulation. This order does not appear to have had the desired effect; for, on the accession of Edward I., multitudes of Jews, as well as Christians, suffered the severe punishment of the time. The chroniclers, Harding and Langtoft, allude to these punishments, which, however, were insufficient to check the evil. The introduction of foreign coin was also as frequent as ever, and the temptation to profit by this means appears to have been too great for human cupidity. Among these were pieces popularly termed pollards and crockards, scaldings, brabants, eagles, leonines, sleepings, &c.

It has been seen, that the purity of the English penny led to its imitation by forgers at home, and by the municipal authorities and princes of the continent.<sup>32</sup> It was the same with those elegant gold coins called florens, from the city of Florence, in which they were first struck.<sup>33</sup> These pieces were said to be twenty-four carats fine, and the temptation to forge them of inferior standard was too great to be resisted. Giovanni Villani relates, that the crime of forging had increased to such an extent in the

<sup>32</sup> See examples of this money in Snelling on the Counterfeit Sterlings. 4to.

<sup>33</sup> According to Giovanni Villani, A. D. 1252.

Pontificate of John XXII., that his Holiness, alarmed at the progress of so great an evil, made a grand procession, in the course of which he excommunicated those who had struck florens of inferior standard.<sup>34</sup> Among the forgers of this period was Adamo of Brescia, who, at the instigation of Guido, Alessandro, and Aghinulfo, lords of Romena, forged florens of three carats of alloy. He thus speaks in Dante:—

“ Ivi é Romena, la dov'io falsai  
La lega suggellata del Batista,  
Perch'io il corpo suso arso lasciai.”<sup>35</sup>

And afterwards:—

“ Io son per lor tra si fatta famiglia :  
Ei m' indussero a battere i fiorini,  
Ch' avevan tre carati di mondiglia.”<sup>36</sup>

By the statute of Frankpledge, made in the eighteenth year of Edward II. (A.D. 1325), jurors were required by their oath to report to the king concerning all clipping and coining which might come to their knowledge. But the laws against the forgery of the coin appear to have been feebly enforced by this unfortunate king; since his son and successor, on coming to the throne, found it necessary to issue proclamations for the correction of the currency: for

<sup>34</sup> “ Il Papa (Giovanni XXII.) fece grandi processi, e scomunica contro chi facesse battere, o batessi Fiorini d'oro contrafatti e falsi alla forma di quei di Firenze.”

<sup>35</sup> Dell' Inferno, Cant. XXX. l. 73. Thus aptly rendered by Cary:—

“ There is Romena, where I falsified  
The metal with the Baptist's form impressed,  
For which on earth I left my body burnt !”

The law of Constantine the Great, adjudging forgers to be burnt, would appear by this to have been transmitted to the Italians. Even in England, up to a late period, women were burnt for forging.

<sup>36</sup> Line 88. “ ————— they brought me down  
Among this tribe: induced by them I stamped  
The florens with three carats of alloy.”



Edward III., in his first year, while the queen-mother yet retained her power, directed that the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer should make strict inquiry after counterfeit and light money, said to have been brought into England by natives as well as foreigners. All manner of black money was decried, and was not on any account to be current one month after the proclamation.

Ruding<sup>37</sup> gives an account of a curious fraud practised at this time by Salamon de Ripple, a monk of the abbey of St. Augustin, in Canterbury, a receiver of the tenths and fifteenths in that diocese, as deputy for the abbot. The cunning father made a balance which he called a penny pise, and selecting twenty shillings in old heavy pennies, he weighed the money which he received against them, so that those who thought to pay twenty shillings, were forced to pay from three to five shillings more. Though this piece of knavery was performed without the knowledge of the abbot, he was nevertheless adjudged to pay a fine of eighty pounds, and to refund the money which his deputy had unjustly taken. This appears to have been a very frequent practice in the middle ages, as we learn from *Piers Plowman*. Coveitise says, among other rogueries,

“ ——— in my youthe,  
I lerned among Lombardes  
And Jewes a lesson,  
To weye pens with a peis,  
And pare the hevyste,  
And lene it for love of the cros.”<sup>38</sup>

It may be readily imagined, that if such frauds were frequent in the middle ages, they were still more common in earlier times.

<sup>37</sup> *Annals*, vol. i., p. 211.

<sup>38</sup> *The Vision and Creed of Piers Plowman*, vol. i. p. 91, line 2954. A very elegant edition of this remarkable poem, edited by Mr. Wright, has just been published by Pickering.

In 1339, black money, called "turneys" (Tournois), is said to have been made in Ireland; and its circulation was by proclamation prohibited, upon pain of forfeiture of money and goods. Subsequently, however, it was found that great inconvenience had arisen in consequence of the prohibition, on account of the scarcity of sterling money; and then another proclamation was issued, which stated, that if the currency of these coins was found more convenient, it should be continued until other money was provided! Two years afterwards, the mayor and bailiffs of Dover were ordered to make proclamation for the better observance of the statute respecting black money<sup>39</sup>. As this writ was directed to the authorities of that port only, Ruding supposes that some large importation had been made there about that time.

In 1342 and 1343, so much light money had been introduced into the Channel Islands, that the government receivers were commanded to receive good coin only.

In 1346, the Commons of England petitioned against the introduction of the continental coins termed *Lusshebourne* pieces, which might be readily mistaken for genuine coins. Chaucer's monk says:—

" This maketh that our wives wol assaye  
Religious folk, for they moun better paye  
Of Venus payementes than mowen we :  
\* God wote, no Lussheburghes payen ye." <sup>40</sup>

While honest Piers Plowman sings:—

" As in Lussheburwes is a luther alay  
And yet loketh he lik a sterlyng,  
The merk of that monee is good,  
Ac the metal is feble."

<sup>39</sup> Ruding, vol. i. p. 213.

<sup>40</sup> Prologue to the Monk's Tale. These pieces were struck at Luxemburg. Specimens may be seen in the *Blätter für Münzkunde* for 1839, p. 94.



Notwithstanding this petition, which was received with every attention, the complaint was renewed the following year. It is said, that at this period several merchants suffered the extreme penalty of the law for offences against the coin.

In the reign of Richard II., who ascended the throne in 1377, the complaints against clipping and false coining were renewed. Hearne, in his Preface to Hemingford, lays this crime on the Wiclifites.<sup>41</sup>

But it would be tedious to recount all the complaints and petitions made by the English people in the middle ages against forging, clipping, the introduction of light foreign coins, and the circulating of what was termed "black money."

I cannot forbear to notice a criminal of rank in this century. Jeanne de Boulogne, countess of Boulogne and Auvergne, was convicted of the crime of forging in the year 1422, having made in caves and secret places of her chateau of St. Supplice, in the diocese of Toulouse, false money bearing the royal name, but of inferior value, standard, and weight.<sup>42</sup>

About the year 1447, there were complaints of clipped and counterfeit coin in Ireland, and of the circulation of spurious coin called "O'Reyley's money."<sup>43</sup>

By the statute of Henry VII., A.D. 1487, it was made treason to counterfeit the foreign coins of gold or silver permitted to be current in England, many persons having been guilty of this crime, because they were aware that the forging of such coins was neither treason nor felony.<sup>44</sup>

<sup>41</sup> Ruding, sub anno 1379.

<sup>42</sup> Observations sur les Monnaies de Boulogne, etc. Par A. F. Dufaitelle, 8vo., p. 16.

<sup>43</sup> Simon's Essay, App. No. III.

<sup>44</sup> Ruding, vol. i., p. 294.

Fabian informs us, that in the year 1505, a money-taker, one of the coiners of the Tower, was drawn and hanged at Tyburn. The same chronicler, under the 37th year of Henry VIII., says, "This yere, in Februarie, should a woman haue been brent in Smithfield for clipping of gold, but the kynges pardon came, she beying at the stake redy to be brente."

About the year 1507, the infamous agents of the royal miser, Henry VII., prosecuted Sir William Capel, some time lord mayor of London, for remissness in not punishing some false coiners, for which pretended crime he was fined two thousand pounds. Protesting against this injustice, he broke out into violent abuse of the ministers; and, refusing to pay the fine, was committed to the Tower, where he continued in custody during the life of the king.<sup>45</sup>

Gerard Maylines, in his "Maintenance of Free Trade," says, Henry VIII. "granted letters patent to divers of his nobles to make base monies of their own plate," &c., an assertion, for the truth of which he quotes no authority.

I pass over the base coinage, by *authority*, of the reigns of Henry VIII., and his son and successor, a subject so well known, and upon which so much has been said and written. In the reign of the latter monarch (A.D. 1548), Sir William Sharrington confessed to his having counterfeited, in the mint at Bristol, "twelve thousand pounds of coins," resembling the testoons of the time, besides other malpractices, such as falsifying his accounts, and clipping and shearing. It is alleged against the king's uncle, Sir Thomas Seymour, that these extensive forgeries were undertaken by Sharrington, to aid that personage in his traitorous designs. Many interesting particulars, relative

---

<sup>45</sup> Stow, Ann. Engl.



to this extraordinary forgery, will be found in Ruding's Annals.<sup>46</sup>

In 1548, a proclamation was issued, in which it is stated, that the testoons, groats, and other coins had been counterfeited "beyond the seas," and "privily brought into the realm."

In 1568, according to the chroniclers, Philip Mestrelle was hung and quartered at Tyburn for coining gold. At the same time, two Englishmen suffered for offences against the coin. One of them had been found guilty of clipping silver; the other had struck testoons in *tin*.

In 1577, Richard Robinson, a goldsmith, was hanged at Tyburn for clipping gold; and about the same period, John de Ley, a Frenchman, and five English gentlemen, were found guilty of counterfeiting, and suffered at Norwich the extreme penalty. Hollingshed speaks of a very daring forger in Ireland, named Orwarke, in the following year, who maintained a number of false coiners.

From a letter addressed by Richard Martyn, warden of the Mint, to the lord treasurer, Burleigh, in the year 1580, it appears that the coins of the realm, besides those which were permitted to be current, were forged. Bull, a moneyer of the Mint, and one Alsope, were detected making false angels, of sixty shillings the ounce. Eight persons were apprehended for counterfeiting foreign money.

1586. In this year there was an Irish statute against forging and counterfeiting foreign coins. It was a copy of the 14th Elizabeth, chap. liii.

There was a piece of roguery common in the days of Elizabeth, which may be noticed here. The half-shilling, quarter-shilling, and three-halfpenny, and three-farthing

---

<sup>46</sup> Vol. i., p. 314.

pieces, were distinguished from the groat and penny, by the full-blown rose behind the queen's bust. It was a practice to erase this rose, so as to make the piece resemble one of higher value. In Beaumont and Fletcher's *Scornful Lady*, Lovelass says of Morecraft, the miser,

"He had a bastard, his own toward issue,  
Whipped and then cropped, for *washing out the roses*  
*In three farthings to make them pence.*"

Martin Folkes says he had once seen a groat, on which some knave had stamped a rose, to make it look like a sixpence!

In the *Public Intelligencer*, October 22 to 29, 1655, is an advertisement concerning one Abraham Stapley, a forger, who appears to have been a fellow of some skill, and to have engraved dies. It states, that "this Abraham Stapley is a false coiner of money; for in his house at Deptford were found several false coining irons for half-crowns, and false half-crowns coined with the date of 1655. And this is to give notice to all persons whatsoever, that shall receive any of the said money of Stapley's, dated 1655: there being none of that date in his highness' mint coined to this day, the 26th of October."<sup>47</sup> I have never seen a forged piece with the date 1655.

Having thus brought to your notice some of the principal facts connected with the practices of forgers in past times, I shall reserve my remarks on the false coining of our own days for some future opportunity, and conclude with exhibiting to you a few specimens of this nefarious art.

---

<sup>47</sup> See a Letter of Sir H. Ellis to the President of the Numismatic Society. *Numismatic Journal*, Vol. I. p. 274.



- No. 1. Is a coin of Velia, in Campania, of a well known type. This piece is thickly plated with silver, and is a fair specimen of the work of the Greek forgers.
2. Is a Denarius of the consular family Porcia, plated on copper, precisely in the same manner as the former coin.
3. Is a Denarius of the Emperor Claudius. R. A triumphal arch, with the inscription DE BRITANNIS. This also is plated on copper.
4. An ancient British coin of copper, similar to that engraved in Ruding, Plate III, Nos. 44 and 52, thickly plated with silver. It is probable that other coins of this type will, on examination, be found to be plated. The Gauls, as we learn from Pliny (Hist. Nat. l. xxxiv. c. 17), were very skilful in the art of plating; and the Britons would appear to have learnt it from their more civilized neighbours, of whose plated coins I have seen many specimens.
5. Is an imitation of the aureus of the emperor Tiberius Constantine; copper, washed with gold. I have seen a copper coin of the emperor Probus, which has been similarly disguised.
- 6, 7. Are very remarkable examples of spurious coins. One is an imitation of a half-crown of Charles I.; the other of "the Ormond crown." Specimens of forged coins of Charles I. are not uncommon; and those of the Ormond Crown are not very rare. That forged money of Charles I. should occur is by no means surprising, when we consider the circumstances under which large quantities of his coins were struck;<sup>48</sup> but how are we to account for the existence of forged examples of pieces rudely and hastily coined during a time of siege, when life and property were not safe for a single hour, and when it is scarcely possible to conceive the forger could have found a hiding-place in which to ply his infamous craft? The subject is so perplexing, that I leave it to the more experienced for explanation. Both these pieces are plated on copper, precisely in the manner of the ancient forged coins.

<sup>48</sup> It is mentioned, to the honour of this king, that in the most pressing exigencies of his times, he never resorted to the expedient of debasing the coin. This contrasts strongly with the conduct of James II., who obliged the Irish people to receive coins struck in brass, with their fictitious value in pence stamped upon them, i. e. VI., XII., XXX.

8. A false shilling of the Commonwealth, date 1658, struck in base metal, evidently from a die prepared by the forger himself. Could this, though not of the date previously alluded to, be one of the efforts of Stapley?
9. Is a Spanish dollar, with about a hundred "chops" upon it; and which has evidently circulated extensively for some years among the Chinese, who never suspected that it was copper plated with silver.
10. May be paralleled with the former. It is an imitation in brass of a Spanish dollar, with the countermark of the head of George III. It is well known that the Spanish dollars were thus stamped, in England, on the neck of the bust, in the year 1797; and that they were immediately afterwards counterfeited in such numbers, that it led to the stamping of bank dollars.
11. Is a rupee of the East India Company; and though the stamp is that of the authorised die, and the piece is not, strictly speaking, a forgery, it yet served the purposes of a false coin, a hole having been drilled in the side, and the piece being completely hollowed, and then filled up with lead. This, I am informed, is a very common practice in the East Indies, and would, I doubt not, be much too tedious for dishonest Europeans.
- 12, 13. Are specimens of false dollars, on which I may hereafter, with your permission, venture to remark, when I notice some of the efforts of our modern *falsarii*.

---

## V.

### LEADEN TOKENS.

FIVE years ago, a few leaden tokens, of a kind previously unknown to English numismatists, were discovered at Bury St. Edmund's; and as lately as Christmas last, several others were discovered in the same locality. Two of these were exhibited at the November meeting of the Numismatic Society, of one of which, and of seven others,



I am enabled, by the kindness of Mr. Wire, of Colchester, to give a representation in the accompanying Plate.

No. 1.—Head of a bishop, looking to the right (three quarter face), richly mitred. To the left and right are the letters S and N, the initials of "Sanctus Nicholaus," interlaced with the staves of two crosiers. The legend is SANCTE NICHOLAE ORA PRO NOBIS. The reverse type, three pellets in each angle of a cross, extending to the edge of the piece, is copied from the groats of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The outer legend is ECCE NOVA FACIES QNIA, and the inner AVE REX GENTIS.

2.—A mitre surrounded by the legend NICOLAE ORA PRO NO.

R.—A cross, with three pellets in each angle, and AVE REX GENTIS.

3.—A mitre, with SANCTVS NICHOLAVS. The reverse presents the same legend and type, as the last. Nos. 4, 5, and 6, differ from this in the form of the mitre, and in some other unimportant particulars. These five pieces are of the penny size, as No. 1; and the following are of the size of groats.

7.—Head of a bishop, as on No. 1. To the left is the letter S, interlaced with the staff of a crosier; and to the right the letter N. The legend is ORA PRO NOBIS BEATE NICHOLAE EPI. The cross on the reverse appears to be *fourchée*, as on the groats of Henry VII. The outer legend is SANCT NICHOLAE ORA; and the inner, PRO NOBIS AGG.

8.—This piece presents on the obverse a mitre and crosier; and on the reverse a cross with pellets. Zigzag and wavy lines supply the place of legends.

These curious tokens are undoubtedly relics of a very singular custom which prevailed during the middle ages in all the collegiate churches of this and other Christian countries, the election and consecration of a boy-bishop, in solemn commemoration of the murder of the Innocents. St. Nicholas was peculiarly the patron of children, and annually on his festival, the children of the choir chose

from amongst themselves a bishop, who during his brief pontificate (which in this country terminated on Childermas, or Innocents' day, but in some continental churches was protracted for a month), performed, with the exception of mass, all the services of the church, held visitations in his little diocese, and exacted canonical obedience from his companions, who officiated as prebendaries, and accompanied him in solemn processions. The inventories which have been published of the vestments worn by these boy-bishops, and a tomb in the cathedral church of Salisbury, presenting the sculptured effigy of a child in full pontifical costume, prove that the same pomp and state which in those days graced the real bishops during life, and after death attended their mortal remains to the tomb, were extended to their juvenile cotemporaries, the bishops of Innocents.

Many continental, and a few English prelates (amongst others the abbot of St. Edmundsbury), enjoyed during the middle ages the right of coinage, and of all their numerous privileges, none was so important, or so highly valued as this. It is not then surprising, that the boy-bishops, who imitated in all other respects the pomp and splendour of real bishops, should have burlesqued this most important prerogative.

It is now six years, since M. Rigollot, of Amiens, gave to the world an interesting work, entitled, "*Monnaies des Evêques des Innocens*,"<sup>1</sup> and made known, for the first time, the existence of a series of tokens, chiefly of lead, commemorative not only of the bishops of Innocents, but of the pope, cardinals, bishops, and abbots of fools. Opinions seem to differ as to the origin and use of these pieces: but, for my part, I have no doubt that they were intended as burlesques of the episcopal right of coinage.

<sup>1</sup> See a notice of this work in our Vol. I., p. 252.—ED.



M. Rigollot's interesting work is so little known in this country, that I may be excused giving here a short description of some of the most curious of these tokens, accompanied by a few remarks which have occurred to me.

The first class which I shall notice, and those apparently the earliest, bear simply the legends, "*Moneta Episcopi Innocentum*;" and "*Monnoie de l'Evêque des Innocens*;" that of the obverse being frequently in one language, and that of the reverse in another.

No. 1. — MONOIE DE LEVESQVE INOCT. A monk mounted on an ass.

R.—MONETA EPI INNOCENTVM. Four fleurs-de-lis disposed in the form of a cross. The bishops of fools at Chalons-sur-Marne were accustomed to ride in processions upon an ass. The type of this piece, and of many others, proves that there was some connection between the festivals of the bishops of Innocents and of fools, which does not appear, from any records we possess, to have ever existed in this country.

2.—MONOIE DE LEVESQVE INOC. A bishop seated, giving his benediction to an infant.

R.—MONETA EPI INNOCENTVM. In a quatrefoil a cross, having mitres and fleur-de-lis in opposite angles. The figure on the obverse of this piece is St. Nicholas, as that which follows will shew.

3.—ADORATE *Nicholaum*. A bishop standing, the nimbus encircling his head, blessing an infant.

R.—MO EPI INNOCENTVM. A cross extending to the edge of the piece, having mitres and fleurs-de-lis in opposite angles.

4. MONETA EPI INNOCENT. A man kneeling, and in the act of stabbing an infant.

R.—MONOIE DV VESQVE DES IN. A cross confined by the legendary circle, having mitres and fleurs-de-lis in alternate angles. On the obverse of this piece we have a representation of the murder of the Innocents.

5.—MONETA EPI INNOCE. A monk standing before the door of a church, with a censer in his hand.

R.—MONOIE DES INNOCENS. A cross as on the last, with fleurs-de-lis and trefoils in alternate angles.

No. 6.—MONOIE DE LEVESCE DES INOSC. A bishop standing ; a crosier rests on his left arm, and his right hand is raised in benediction.

R.—MONETA EPISCOPI INNOCENCI. A cross fleury, having crowns and fleurs-de-lis in alternate angles.

7.—MONOIE DE LEVESQ INOCE. The Holy Lamb, with the banner of the cross.

R.—MONETA EPISCOPI INOCE. A mascle, the points of which are terminated by fleurs-de-lis.

M. Rigollot mentions two specimens of this type, but seems not to have been aware of the existence of copper tokens of the town of St. Omer, presenting precisely the same devices ; from which it is not improbable that this was copied.

The form of the letters on all the above, and the types of their reverses, indicate their date to be of the fifteenth century. Others, with similar legends, present very complicated rebusses, which defy all efforts at explanation. One piece, the only one of copper in the whole series, No. 8, bears on its obverse the figures of two bishops standing, each holding a crosier in his left hand, and beneath them the word TOVS. Instead of a legend, we have a rat, a bench or table, and a trumpet, forming some inexplicable rebus. The reverse type is similar to No. 1, and the legend MONETA NOVA EPI INOCENTV, 1508. This piece is apparently of more modern date than those described above.

We pass over a large number, which are chiefly remarkable for religious legends, some of which refer to the event commemorated, as "*Sit nomen domini benedictum ;*" "*Pax domini maneat nobiscum ;*" "*Rachel plorans filios suos ;*" and "*Ex ore infantium perfecisti laudem ;*" and from those which remain select a few, which, from the circumstance of their telling us more of their own history, possess a much



higher degree of interest. They acquaint us with the fact, that in the cathedral of Amiens (to which city, with few exceptions they belong), it was customary to elect a pope of fools. That the parish of St. Firmin, who was the first bishop of Amiens, took precedence of the others on that account, and had its archbishop; and that the parishes of St. Leu, St. Remy, St. Suplice, St. Germain, St. James, and St. Martin; and the convents of St. Augustine, St. John, St. Martin, and St. Dominic, had each their bishop of Innocents, or of fools. We have further the names of several of these ephemeral prelates, along with those of their sees. In some parishes, those, for instance, of St. Firmin and St. Remy, we have the names of four or five, who in different years were elected to this burlesque dignity.

No. 9.—MONETA NOVA ADRIANI STVLTORV PAPE.

A pope, with the tiara on his head, and a patriarchal cross in his hand; before him stands a fool with his bauble, and two persons in secular habit, apparently forming part of a procession.

R.—STVLTORV INFINITVS EST NVMERVS. A female, with a fool's cap and bauble; and kneeling before her, a cardinal distinguished by his hat. This piece was published in the *Revue Numismatique*, 1842, p. 35, having come into the possession of M. Rigollot, some years after the publication of the "Monnaies."

10.—SIRE GVILLAME GERVOIS. An archbishop, with his pastoral cross in his left hand.

R.—PRVDENCE A LES BONS CONSOLES. Three fools dancing.

11.—NICHOLAVS GAVDRAM ARCHIEPVS, 1520.

A fool in costume, touching with one hand a man who stands beside him, and holding in the other his bauble.

R.—MONETA ARCHIEPI SCTI FIRMINI. An archbishop, holding in his left hand his pastoral cross, his right raised in benediction.

12.—MO ANSELMi CATR OVLLARD ARCEP. An archbishop standing, the nimbus encircling his head; and in his left hand a double pastoral cross.

- R.—SVPER OĪA VINCIT VERITAS. A woman, with a mirror, sitting ; before her stands a fool ; in the field, 1549.
- 13.—SANTE AVGVSTINE ORA PRO NOBIS. St. Augustine standing, mitred ; his head encircled by the nimbus ; in his left hand a crosier ; and in his right, a heart, his symbol.
- R.—FRERE PIERRE DES GRE...ES EP, 1545. St. Peter standing ; his head encircled by the nimbus ; in his left hand a key.
- 14.—SAINT NICOLAS DE TOLLENTIN. Christ on the cross ; on the left is a laurel branch ; and on the right, a saint.
- R.—FRATER NICOLAVS POVTERO EPS. A hand, on the palm of which is the letter A, grasping a large S. St. Nicholas de Tollentin was a hermit of St. Augustine's, to which convent at Amiens, the monk, who appears to have selected him as his patron, probably belonged.
- 15.—MONETA PETRI PAVTEI EPI ..... NTVM. An escutcheon, surmounted by the head of a crosier, turned to the left.
- R.—QOTCVQ LIGAVERIS S..... RAM ERIT. A bishop, with a crosier in his left hand, and a fool by his side, under a winnowing fan. This legend, "*Quodcunque ligaveris super terram erit*," is taken from one of our Saviour's addresses to St. Peter.

The three last, on each of which we find the name of a bishop who acknowledged some namesake in the calendar as his patron saint (St. Peter on Nos. 13 and 15, and St. Nicholas de Tollentin on No. 14), afford very apt illustrations of my conjecture as to the meaning of the types on the Irish money of John, king of England. No. 12 presents yet another instance of this custom. The sainted archbishop, portrayed on its obverse, is undoubtedly St. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury.

- No. 16.—GLAVDIVS EPS INNOCEN. An escutcheon, surmounted by the head of a crosier, turned to the left.



- R.—SIT NOMEN .... BENEDITV. A bishop standing, holding in his right hand a crosier.
- 17.—MAISTRE IACOBI HOBE EPI SCTIG. A fool and a child under a canopy; the latter standing on a pedestal.
- R.—SIT NOMEN DNI BENEDICTVM, 1515. Four fleurs-de-lis arranged in the form of a cross. This piece belongs to the parish of St. Germain.
- 18.—MONETA EPI SANCTI MARTINI. On a cross, an escutcheon charged with three A's.
- R.—SINE MACVLA SVNT ANNO, 1518.—Our Saviour, sitting on a throne, surrounded by the Innocents. The legend of this piece is taken from the epistle for Innocents' day, "*Sine macula sunt ante thronum dei.*" M. Rigollot assigns this to the parish of St. Martin, at Abbeville.

Others of these tokens vary in date, from 1499 to 1584. The reverse types of many of those just noticed, Nos. 1 to 6, 8, and 12, closely resemble those of the cotemporary national, prelatical, and baronial coins. The tokens recently discovered in this country, are evident imitations of the groats and pennies of Henry VII. and his predecessors; nor do they differ more materially from the French, than do the national coinages of the two countries from each other. The prelatical coinage of France was much more independent than that of England. The money of the archbishops of Canterbury and York, the bishops of Durham, and the abbot of Reading, was distinguished from that of our Edwards, Henries, and Richards, by a simple mint mark only. The abbot of St. Edmundsbury, in imitation of whose right of coinage these tokens were probably issued, is not known to have placed any distinguishing mark upon his coins. In France, then, where almost every prelate and baron was allowed to strike money in his own name, we find the names of the bishops of Innocents, and of fools, similarly commemorated on their pseudo-coinage. In England, on the contrary, where all the current coin of the realm was

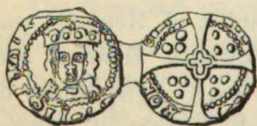
impressed with "the image and superscription" of the reigning king, and where also the festival of the boy-bishop was more exclusively a religious ceremony, the name of St. Nicholas appears on the tokens issued in commemoration of this festival, and that of the infant prelate is lost.

I regret my inability to explain the very singular legends on the reverses of Nos. 1 to 6. In what way does the salutation, "*Ave rex gentis*," apply to St. Nicholas? or how does it refer to the ceremony which these pieces undoubtedly commemorate? What is meant by "*Ecce nova facies*"? The solution of these questions has baffled all my researches, and I now leave it to older and more practised antiquaries than myself.

Mr. Wire informs me, that about one hundred of these tokens have been found at Bury St. Edmund's, and since dispersed. Should any important varieties from those now published, have come into the possession of any reader of these pages, he would confer a great obligation on the writer, by sending him impressions in wax.

DANIEL HY. HAIGH.

Oxford Street, Leeds,  
2nd May, 1843.



No. 1.



No. 2.

# VI.

## UNPUBLISHED ENGLISH PENNIES OF EDWARD IV. AND HENRY VIII.

I HAVE two pennies in my cabinet, which I believe have never yet been noticed in any numismatic work.



No. 1 is a penny of Edward IV., struck at York. The peculiarity in this coin consists in its having a key above the right shoulder, and a B above the left; all those hitherto described having these marks on the contrary sides. Such have been always attributed to Lawrence Booth, archbishop from 1477 to 1480. As the penny in question weighs full twelve grains, although, as usual with pennies of this reign, much clipped, we may fairly suppose it to have been struck by William Booth, archbishop from 1452 to 1465, including the first four years of Edward IV.

No. 2 is a penny of Henry VIII., struck at Durham, by Thomas Ruthall, bishop from 1508 to 1524. The pennies of this prelate, as given in Rud. Sup. iv. 7; Snell. iii. 1; and Noble, page 66, have the initials of his name, T. D., above the shield. No. 2 has these letters at the sides. The ornaments on the arms of the chair, and end of the sceptre, are *fleurs-de-lis*, the same as on those pennies with D. R., and which have always been given to Bishop Ruthall, who, according to Noble, had not the temporalities of his see restored to him until after the death of Henry VII.

J. J.

## VII.

### TIN COINS OF TAVOY.

AT the period of the formation of the Numismatic Society, a paper was read by Mr. Nightingale<sup>1</sup> upon some tin coins of Tavoy, in Ava, mentioned in the excellent work of Mr. Marsden,<sup>2</sup> but not satisfactorily elucidated either by him or Mr. Nightingale.

<sup>1</sup> Numismatic Journal, Vol. II., pp. 59, 60.

<sup>2</sup> Num. Orient. Illust. Vol. II., p. 806.

Several of these pieces exist in the collection of the British Museum, some of circular, and others of octagonal shape, and generally bearing on one side an inscription, in a circular Pali character. On examining a work, entitled the "Systema Brahmanicum, &c. ex Monumentis Indicis Musei Borgiani Velitris, a Fr. Paulino A. S. Bartholomæo Carmelita discalceato." 4to. Romæ, 1791, p. 247-8, Tab. xxxi. 12, I find a description which accompanied the pieces forwarded to Rome by a missionary; and as scarcely any thing was previously known respecting them, the little information given there may be interesting.






These pieces, called Danga, the name applied to money in general,<sup>3</sup> were in circulation, for small change only, in the city of Tavoy in Ava, while Ava formed a separate principality, and bore upon one side the figure of a chimera, or winged stag, which should apparently be derived from the *ke-lin*, or mystic stag of the Chinese.<sup>4</sup> The pieces which I have examined in the Museum do not, however, exhibit any with an animal, but what rather resembles a dog, apparently having in its mouth a branch. The reverse has an inscription in circular Pali, inverted, owing to having been traced correctly upon the mould in which these tin pieces were cast. On several of the

---

<sup>3</sup> In the Chinese accounts relative to India, in the sixth year of the epoch Yung Lō A.D. 1408, the people of the country of Pang Ko La [Bengal] are described as having a cast silver currency called *tang kea*, which M. Pauthier supposes to be derived from the word *tamgdā*, a word of Persian origin, signifying a *seal*, and applied by the Moguls to money. The modern Bengali term he also cites as *tā kā*.—See *Journal Asiatique*, III<sup>e</sup> Serie, tom. viii., p. 437. In the *Systema* (p. 248-9), it is said to mean a stamp of any kind.

<sup>4</sup> Or else, according to Marsden, l. c. of the *Singha*, or lion.



reverses is an object resembling a wheel, with a pellet between each pair of spokes; and round this centre the inscription is disposed, reading, according to the missionary previously mentioned, *nagara maha saka* mercatus magnum adminiculum, "the great support of the market," or "traffic;" but the editor of the above work reads these inscriptions  *nagara*, or rather  *nagari*, "the city,"  *maha*, "great," and  *sahayam*, "assistance," or "to help," in the form  *sahayi*, "help." The absence of any information about these pieces in the valuable work of Marsden, renders valuable the scanty observation of the learned Carmelite.

S. B.

## NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

A FEW REMARKS UPON "A VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF THE HEPTARCHY, &c. &c." By JOHN LINDSAY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Author of "A View of the Coinage of Ireland." 4to.

MR. LINDSAY'S zeal, industry, and intelligence, need no eulogy from us, though it is a pleasant duty to record his excellencies as a numismatist. It is, however, equally our duty to notice his faults, and these are, occasional precipitancy, and want of attention to facts; in other words, his enthusiasm sometimes induces him to speculate without a sufficient quantity of evidence before him, and thus to give a sanction to appropriations, which must in time be refuted, and render necessary several corrections of one unsupported assertion. Far be it from our wish to damp the zeal of any one engaged in studies like these. If we thought that the remarks which follow would injure, instead of subserve the cause of numismatic science, we should hesitate to commit them to the press; but sincerely believing that they may be of value to Mr. Lindsay in his future researches, we do not hesitate to notice what appear to us to call for particular observation.

P. 2.—Something more than a mere possibility of reading the name should be adduced for removing Ethelbert from Kent to Mercia, of which place no analogous coins are as yet known.

P. 2.—“If Huath existed, these coins belonged to him.” Not so. (See Num. Chron. Vol. I. p. 10). No sceatta so late as Huath.

P. 3.—(Ruding, Pl. i. 15, 16), read LEV. LEVN. Where a name is well known, and the coins attributed with certainty, misspelling may be corrected. On coins so very doubtful as these, LEVN must not be perverted into AELN; nor should this more than doubtful reading be adduced as it is, p. 9, as an argument for the appropriation of some coins to Northumberland, which rests upon much more indisputable grounds.

P. 3.—We do not find A upon any of the sceattas, except on Pl. i., fig. 1, and behind some heads, where it has probably become so gradually, having originally been the strings of the diadem. (See Rud. i. 15, 16, 29, 32—35).

P. 3.—“On Nos. 5 and 6.” The letters mentioned through this paragraph are much too indistinct upon the coins to afford ground for any theory. The author is much too ready to interpret what others cannot read.

P. 4.—“I am satisfied,” &c. It is extremely probable that even Ruding's i. 18, which is clearly a bird, became so by gradual modifications of the wolf and twins on 25. It cannot be admitted, that any of the figures of Ruding's i. 5—14, are intended for human heads. Lindsay's i. 6, which he adduces as a proof of this conjecture, seems to prove quite the contrary, for the obverse is clearly a head: it is not probable that the reverse would bear a head too; and if we place his coin in a proper position, it will be seen that it is only a modification of the figure on Ruding's 5—14, &c. which we cannot at all admit to be human heads. He ought to produce a gradual series of modifications from the equivocal figure to an indisputable head.

P. 5.—Supposing the letters to be SAPE, we cannot admit the interpretation. The head is surely a regal, not a saintly head.



P. 5.—A.CRTEN, and TIC, are quite untenable; they are not analogous to any thing we know. The interpretation must rank with that by C. Matthews, we believe, of RSVP, Remember Six Very Punctual.

P. 6.—The figure on the early Northumbrian coin is perhaps less like a lion than any other animal. No argument, therefore, can be drawn in favour of any appropriation grounded upon the animal on these coins, and on Speed's unsupported and discredited assertion respecting the Saxon ensigns.

P. 11.—We are rather disposed to admit with the author, that his No. 31 may belong to Alfwald II.; but we cannot trace any possible connection between that king and his No. 32.

P. 12.—In retaining the silver penny of Eanred amongst the coins of Northumbria, we do not think he has allowed due force to the arguments arising from this unique piece having been found in company with Mercian coins far away from Northumbria, without any admixture of the coins of that district, and from there not having been found one single silver penny amongst the thousands of coins of Eanred lately discovered at Hexham and York. The coin must be removed from Northumbria; and when we compare the type and workmanship with those of Berhtulf, with which it was found, we prefer assigning it to Mercia rather than East Anglia, which is proposed by Mr. Haigh. (See Num. Chron. Vol. II. p. 50, Vol. IV. p. 37, and Hawkins' Silver Coins, p. 41.)

P. 13.—No new light is here thrown upon the conjectural existence of a Northumbrian king of the name of AEILRED, cotemporary with EANRED and EDILRED; and numismatists will do well to keep in their recollection the pieces where the names of these princes appear in conjunction, as they may accidentally meet with something confirmatory or condemnatory of the conjecture.

P. 16.—No new coin is produced claiming Ella for its parent; and the rejection of the two pieces which have been supposed to be struck by him is confirmed. The name of Ella must, for the present, at least, be erased from the numismatic list.

P. 19.—Five coins are mentioned as possibly assignable to

Regnald. It is true that there are five plates of coins; but two of the plates are repetitions only of the same coin. Ruding's Pl. xxx. 1, is an incorrect representation of Pl. E. 3. Pl. xxx. 4, and Pl. E. 2, are identical, so that there are, in fact, only three coins. Mr. Lindsay hesitates, and we think justly, in admitting the claim of the Northumbrian prince to these pieces. They seem to have a mixed origin, partly French, partly English, deriving the monogram from coins of the Carolingian race, and bearing a very corrupt attempt at the name of York. We have scarcely a doubt but that EARICFCT is one of these corrupt readings, and not the name of any such moneyer as Earic.

P. 20.—Mr. Lindsay acknowledges that the coins of Anlaf are not easy to appropriate; and though he assigns plausible grounds for assigning an approximate date to some of the types, yet so great is the confusion in the history of the times, and uncertainty as to even the number of cotemporaneous princes who bore that name, that the attempt to separate these coins, and assign them to the respective owners, has not been successful, and we believe it to be almost impracticable.

P. 22.—Mr. Lindsay bestows near two pages upon a discussion of coins attributed to Huath king of Northumbria. We were in hopes that this question had been settled, and that we should have heard no more of Huath, his stycas, or his sceattas, fully convinced that if such a person had ever existed, he would not have struck such coins, but pennies. It tends much to confuse young numismatists when such groundless claims continue to be reproduced before them. There are real difficulties enough in the science, without encumbering it with such as are utterly untenable.

P. 24.—Mr. Lindsay, upon the authority of Mr. Haigh, removes the coins of Eadvald from Mercia to East Anglia. In this we cannot but think that he has been much too hasty. It is clear that Eadvald is not the Ethelbald to whom these coins had once been attributed; but one of them is so perfectly identical with one of Offa, that both must be considered of one time, and one



locality. Mr. Haigh says "there was no king of Mercia of the name of Eadvald." It is true that we do not know of any such king; neither can we find the name amongst the kings of East Anglia. We know, indeed, that there were kings of East Anglia whose names have not come down to us; but the history of Mercia is not so well detailed in all its parts, but that there may have been a king of that name not recorded. At all events, we have a coin apparently tied down to Mercia by its identity with a coin of Offa; and we think it not advisable to remove a coin from one place to another without strong grounds, and such we do not think have been produced upon the present occasion. As Offa, and other of the Heptarchic kings, held sway in others of these small kingdoms than those which were peculiarly their own, it is not improbable that they issued a different coinage for their different kingdoms; but as all Offa's coins are arranged under Mercia, and as we have not sufficient information to enable us to separate and appropriate them to the different districts where he might have governed, we may be content to let analogous coins remain undisturbed, until a new general arrangement of the Anglo-Saxon series shall have been accomplished with the general concurrence of intelligent numismatists.

P. 25.—Mr. Lindsay removes to Mercia the coin hitherto assigned to Ethelbert, king of Kent. We are quite of opinion that this piece was originally given to that kingdom upon insufficient grounds; and it is pretty clear that Mr. Hawkins is not satisfied with its position; still we do not approve of its removal, because we do not perceive sufficient grounds for a satisfactory appropriation elsewhere. It is, we think, a good rule, not to remove a coin from a place where it has been long located, even if there are strong grounds to believe the location erroneous, until you have a sure domicile in which it may repose undisturbed.

P. 30.—Again we object to what appears to us an unnecessary and unauthorised removal, that of the coins bearing the name of Ecgerht from the son of Offa, to the sole monarch. (See Ruding, Pl. v.) Compare the R. upon the two coins of Ecgerht,

VOL. VI.

O

with the same abbreviation upon Offa (27, 32, 37, 38). Compare the reverse of Ecgberht 1, with Offa 30 and 31, by the same moneyer, and with 9, 10, 11, by other moneyers. Compare that of 2 with Offa 25, and, we think, it will be found extremely difficult, and against all sound reasoning, to separate these coins, and assign to them a different time and place. Mr. Lindsay states, that the son of Offa is invariably called in the Saxon annals Egfrid, and not Ecgberht. This appears favourable to the removal, but, besides that some latitude must be given to the orthography of Saxon names, Mr. Lindsay's statement is too broad. In the Saxon Chronicle (Ed. Ingram), the son of Offa is called Ecgferth, EGVERTH, Egferth, Ecgferth, *Egcfreth*. Now if this name cannot be reconciled with that of Ecgberht, and we readily acknowledge the great difficulty of doing so, and the consequent probability that the coins ought to be removed, the similarity between the coins of Offa and Ecgberht is so striking, that the case may almost claim the application of Mr. Lindsay's own rule, "of preferring the evidence afforded by these coins to that furnished by their annals," p. 29. The argument derived from the workmanship of these coins being inferior to those of Offa is not of much weight. Rud. iv. 5, by the moneyer VDD, is of very bad workmanship, almost as bad as that of Coenwlf.

P. 36.—Mr. Lindsay has entered at full into the discussion of the coins appropriated to the two Ciolwlfs, and, though he has not noticed the peculiarities of workmanship which seem chiefly to have influenced Mr. Hawkins in his suggestion for a different appropriation, he supports his views with such strong show of reason, that his classification will be generally adopted by numismatists.

P. 44.—The East Anglian series appears to be a great favourite with Mr. Lindsay. To it he would attract all at least of the Saxon coins which are not imperatively fixed to some other district. He has certainly bestowed great attention upon this difficult portion of our numismatic history, and his suggestions are worthy of serious consideration, though we cannot subscribe to all



his opinions and his chronological arrangement. Claims to a seat upon the East Anglian throne are vigorously pressed in favour of Eadvald, and he is supposed to have commenced his reign about 820, i.e. twenty-four years after the death of Offa. Now two coins of Eadvald are known; both the moneyers are also moneyers of Offa; and the type of one is perfectly identical with one of Offa. If, then, any inference can be drawn from identity of types and moneyers, Offa and Eadvald must be strictly cotemporaries; and if Eadvald ever held sway in East Anglia, of which there is not a shadow of proof, he must have done so during the life of Offa, or immediately afterwards; and his epoch must be placed about 796, instead of 820.

The coins of Ethelstan, which have long been allowed to remain undisturbed, though declared usurpers, on the throne of the sole monarch, are, at Mr. Haigh's suggestion, at once transferred to East Anglia, and assigned to Ethelstan the son, or, more probably, the grandson of Egbert. This person, as all historically know, was king of Kent from 837, until his death in 852. To him there is no doubt but that the coins, with the portrait (Rud. xvii. C. 2, 3; Hawkins, 188, 189, 190), ought to be assigned; and this the London collectors were long prepared to do, but were restrained by the difficulty of giving a correct locality to the other coins assigned to the sole monarch. As long ago as 1818, when the Dorking find was made known, it was clear that these other coins were wrongly placed. This became still more clear after the Gravesend find in 1838; but then comes the difficulty, what is to be done with them? Mr. Haigh says, remove them to East Anglia, because they have moneyers which seem to connect them with the portrait coins of Ethelstan, and with those of Egbert and Ethelwulf, his immediate predecessors. It is acknowledged that there is this ground of connection between the portrait and the other coins of Ethelstan, which might perhaps justify their appropriation to him, and their removal to Kent, but scarcely into East Anglia, where we almost know that he did not reign. So defective is our knowledge of

Anglo-Saxon history, that it is immeasurably difficult to prove a negative; yet we are told so distinctly that to Ethelstan was assigned Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, while Ethelwulf retained all the rest of the kingdom, and that upon the death of Ethelstan these countries reverted to Ethelwulf, that there does not appear to be any room for assigning to Ethelstan dominion in East Anglia. We do not say positively that these coins do not belong to East Anglia, and to descendants of Egbert, but we object to the appropriation without some more satisfactory evidence than we have at present. We wish to check all hasty removals of coins from one district to another, especially in any work which professes to take a general view of the whole subject, and may therefore be taken as a guide by collectors, who thereby become confused by a variety of systematic arrangements contradictory of each other. There are many difficulties in the way of a correct appropriation of Saxon coins, and arguments which are adduced as incontrovertible for the appropriation of one coin, are rejected as perfectly valueless in some other cases. Ethelweard and Beahtric are removed from the West Saxons to East Anglia, because the type of these coins very much resembles those of Eadmund; yet Eadvald is removed from Mercia, notwithstanding the perfect identity of his coins with those of Offa, and in the absence of any authority whatever. Though identity of types and moneys' names are strong reasons for assigning to two coins the same time and place, yet these must not be too implicitly relied upon, for it appears, from some coins, as if there was occasionally such intercourse between the different states, that one king might allow to another the privilege of employing his moneyer and his type; or that one monarch did not scruple to imitate a type and a moneyer's name from the coins of a neighbour. These circumstances present difficulties to a Saxon collector, and suggest caution in attributing a coin to any particular person, and especially in removing a coin from one locality to another. We would strongly recommend that all such proposed attributions and alterations should be the subject of separate dissertations, or



papers in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, that they may be discussed, and receive the general sanction of scientific collectors, before they are adopted and incorporated in any professedly systematic history.

P. 54.—We cannot allow any force to the argument in support of the period of the reign of Ethelstan, derived from the pellets, crosses, and circles which appear upon the coins of Eanred, of Northumberland. The coins of the two kingdoms cannot, we think, have had any influence upon each other; and the coins of Eadmund and Ethelstan, Ethelweard and Beahtric, are all so similar, and their types of so simple and general a character, that it is quite unnecessary to suppose that they supplied or adopted the type of any other district.

P. 57.—*Ethelstan*. Though the coins bearing this name, with a portrait, have the same moneyers' names as some of those without the portrait, yet the work and general appearance is so dissimilar, that it is difficult to suppose that they were struck for circulation in the same district. And when it is recollected that no East Anglian coin is stamped with a portrait of any other king, we must, especially when we look at the peculiar character of these coins, assign the portrait coins to Kent.

P. 58.—Whatever may be the difficulties of disposing satisfactorily of those coins which have been hitherto assigned to Athelstan (Guthrum), and which must be removed from him, there cannot, we think, be any reasonable hesitation in appropriating to him those pieces which have been lately found in Cuerdale, such as Lindsay, Pl. ii. p. 49; Num. Chron. Vol. V. pl. i. fig. 2.

P. 59.—We do not quite approve of Mr. Lindsay's transposing the order in which the various kingdoms of the Heptarchy have been generally discussed. Facility of reference is a very great merit in any book, and a collector has much unnecessary difficulty thrown in his way by the alteration of an arrangement to which he has been accustomed. We do not think that seniority of mintage so imperatively demands priority of place, as to compensate for the disturbance of an established order. It is desirable that all collections of coins should have a similar

arrangement for the convenience of collectors, in examining and referring to each other's cabinets. Every man's cabinet operates as a tabular view, and as an artificial memory, and these are great advantages, which a variety of arrangement destroys. A geographical arrangement is perhaps the best; and Combe's, as it appears in Ruding, is not in that respect quite as good as it might have been, but it is not so defective as to make any alteration necessary, as it has been long established, and Ruding must always be a standard work. It is to be hoped that collectors will still be guided by it, especially now that Wessex, the only misplacement in his arrangement, has been removed from the list of money striking states. One advantage of a geographical arrangement is its permanence, whereas a chronological arrangement is liable to frequent disturbances by the discovery of new coins, and by the theories of archaeologists. Mr. Lindsay's arrangement does not appear to have been influenced by any geographical considerations; but it has fallen accidentally in a good order, except that we think it begins at the wrong end. He starts from the north, we prefer the south, and should exactly reverse his order, had we to form a new system, as we are of opinion that such was the course of the art of coining in this island; and when a sufficient number of well ascertained discoveries shall have enabled us to form a tolerably accurate opinion of the localities where the coins now called British derived their origin, we believe it will be acknowledged, that the earliest coins in our series were struck in the southern districts, and that the art was practised in Northumbria later than in any district.

P. 65.—We have another instance of Mr. Lindsay's love of change, in his appropriating to Ecgbearht, as king of Wessex, the coins which have been assigned to the son of Offa. That appropriation was probably wrong, but how to rectify the error is a matter of no inconsiderable difficulty, for except that these coins bear the name of Egberth, there is no reason for assigning them to him who is distinguished as the sole monarch, for they have not any resemblance to his acknowledged types, while they are per-



fectly identical with some coins of Offa. We much prefer allowing them to remain in the Mercian series, though the personage by whose authority they were struck is yet unascertained.

Again, Mr. Lindsay detaches from the sole monarch some of his coins, and forms them into a distinct class as coins of Wessex, and seems disposed to do the same with some of Ethelwulf. We do not like this change, because it tends rather to confusion, and suggests the notion of there having been two kings of those names. It is better, we think, to place all the coins of one person together, and trusting to the arrangement of the types, to indicate the various districts in which the individual held sway, and for whose use he may have struck any particular pieces. Though Mr. Lindsay finds upon the coins of Alfred the words REX SAXONVM, and the East Anglian A, he leaves his coins undisturbed; and we are of opinion, that the reasons he states, p. 66, for so doing, would have been well applied in preventing some of the unnecessary changes which he has proposed.

JOURNAL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, PP. 130—137.

SECOND NOTICE OF SOME NEW BACTRIAN COINS. BY  
LIEUT. A. CUNNINGHAM.

THE author here adds eight new names to the series of Bactrian kings. The coins are as follows:—

1. *Obv.*—Bearded head of Hercules to the right, behind, a club.  
R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Hercules Callinicus, full face, crowning himself. Æ. 106 grs.
2. *Obv.*—Elephant's head to the right hand, a bell suspended from neck.  
R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, caduceus. Æ. These two are coins of Demetrius; and Professor Wilson, who cites this coin, considers the type may identify that of Mayes.
3. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ. Apollo standing, in his left hand a bow, in his right an arrow, point downwards.  
R.—*Maharajasa Mohasa* (in Ariano Pali), tripod. Æ. Sq.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. Coin of Mayes.

4. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ.  
Apollo as before.

R.—*Maharajasa tejamasa tadatasa statasa*; tripod; area, monogram, which the author supposes to be ΔΗΜΗΤ, for Demetrius. Æ. sq.

5. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ. Head of the king, as Hercules, to the right.

R.—*Maharajasa tadatasa statasa*. Victory, profile to the right, holding a crown; area, same monogram as before.

6. *Obv.*—..... ΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ..... Head of king on a crescent.

R.—..... *tadatasa stratasa*. Minerva promachos, gradient to the left; very rude.

7. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΤΗΛΕΦΟΥ. Anguipede giant.<sup>1</sup>

R.—*Maharajasa... kramasa Telaphasa*. Figures of the sun and moon standing, full face. R 5. Coin of Telephus.

9. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ. Jupiter seated on a throne, full face.

R.—*Maharajasa tadarasa jaya (dharasa. Hi) pastatasa*. Horse to the left. Æ. sq. The horse here evidently alludes to the king's name, Hippostratus.

11. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΚΙ.....ΑC ΠΑΚΟΡΗC. Bust of Pacores to the left.

R. *Maharajasa rajadhirajasa mahatasa Pakorasa*. Victory holding a chaplet. Æ. Supposed to be of a later date than Gondophares and his nephew Abagasuss.

This is the most important coin yet published, because it probably belongs to the Parthian Pacores, A.D. 90—107; and not-

<sup>1</sup> This type forms the subject of some remarks by the editor of the Journal and Lieutenant Cunningham, who see in it a copy from some of the later Gnostic gems; but the gem referred to by them does not exactly bear upon it, nor do either understand the type in its full allusion. It represents the mythic Scythes, or Scytha, the son of Hercules and Echidna, according to Herodotus (lib. iv. 10); or of Jupiter and a daughter of Tellus; according to Diodorus Siculus he had the form of a giant, viz. a human body, and legs, terminating in snakes, resembling that of his mother. (Herod. loc. cit.)



withstanding the fact of the Persian accounts of the Ashganians and Askhanians, two contemporaneous dynasties, of which the Greek and Roman historians must have had some acquaintance had they existed, we are rather inclined to suppose that Pacores had invaded Drangiana, wrested part of the Græco-Bactrian empire from the Greek princes, and struck the present coin. The reverse would then allude to his victory; and although not the usual Parthian type, is such as was occasionally introduced into their series, as in the instance of Vonones (Arsaces xxv.), with the inscription, βασιλεὺς Ονωνης νεικησας Αρταβανον. That Bactria was often overrun by the incursions of the Parthians, we learn from Justin xi. c. 6. Strabo xi. p. 517. Paul Orosius, lib. v., as cited by Vaillant, Arsac. Imp. vol. i. p. 44. 8vo. Par. 1728.

12. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟC ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΚΟΥ.  
Horseman to the right.

R.—*Maharajasa raja rajasa Ashshakasa tadatasa.* Type obliterated.

13. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙ... □Υ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ. The same.

R.—*Maharajasa? A[sshakaia]* Jupiter Nicephorus. Æ.

These, and another, apparently of Orthamasdes, Lieutenant Cunningham refers to the Ashganians. He gives, besides, the following coins of three Greek princes.

14. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [Σ]ΩΤΗ[ΡΟC] ΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟΥ. Apollo standing.

R.—.....*sa Dionysias*...

15. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC ΣΩΤΗΡΟC ΝΙΚΙΟ[Υ]. Bust of Nicias, beardless, and diademed.

R.—*Maharajasa, tadatasa Nikiasa.* Æ. 89.

16. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC ΣΩΤΗΡΟC ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΟΠΗC.

R.—*Maharajasa tadatasa Hermayasa Kaliya paya.* Horseman to the right; monogram, which the author reads Νφανδα.

The association in the empire indicated by these coins was, no doubt, owing to intrigues as deep, but not as well recorded, as those which agitated the court of Syria.

S. B.

BULLETTINO DELL' ISTITUTO DI CORRESPONDENZA ARCHEOLOGICA PER L'ANNO 1841. 8vo. Roma, 1841.

WE have in this number some observations on consular coins of the Marcian family, by S. Giulio Minervino, p. 23. The types he discusses are :—

1. *Obv.*—Female head in a winged helmet; behind modius and X.  
R.—M MRC. Victory in a biga, two ears of corn, and Roma. *Æ*.
2. *Obv.*—Female head in a helmet, and four pellets.  
R.—M MRC MF. Half ship to the right, and four pellets beneath ROMA. Br. triens.
3. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, with lion's skin, and three pellets.  
R.—M MRCI.M.F. Half ship to the right, beneath ROMA. Br. quadrans.

Patin had assigned the denarius to M. Marcius Ralla, prætor Urbanus, A.V.C. 550, and the quadrans to his son. Vaillant, Havercamp, and Morell, assign both to the father, and suppose them to have been struck in the quæstorship, A.V.C. 543; and Sig. Borghese, in a dissertation in the proceedings of the same society, to M. Marcius, killed in the battle against the Boian Gauls, at Modena. The author insists, that MF is not the sigillum of MF, *Marci filius*, but is MANF, *Manii filius*, and refers the type of the bushel and the corn to Manius Marcius, *edilis plebis qui primum frumentum* (corn given on the first of the month) *populo in modios assibus donavit* (Plin. N. H. xviii. 3).

A second dissertation of S. Minervino is on two types of the Veturia family.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules, and lion's skin, four pellets.  
R.—TI VEV. Strigil and ampulla. Br. Quadrans.
2. *Obv.*—TI VET. Youthful head in a helmet, and two plumes, X.  
R.—ROMA. Two figures standing, holding wands and spears, touching a sow. *Æ*.

The author refers the legend of this type to Tiberius Veturius Barrus, who lived in the time of Sylla; the type itself to P. Veturius, his ancestor, who negotiated the *fœdera Bruttiorum cum Romanis*; the strigil and ampulla he would refer to P. Veturius Barrus, who, he imagines, may have given baths to the



people in the time of Sylla, A.V.C. 321, and commemorated by the family triumvir *monetalis*. It might perhaps allude to Hercules at the Thermal sources of Himera in Sicily.

The next dissertation relates to a coin of Minturna.

*Obv.*—Bearded head, in a conical cap, behind, a rudder.

*R.*—ANV◄+I. .... Centaur, arm raised as if hurling the branch of a tree.

S. Cavedoni would consider this the head of Ulysses, rather than Vulcan, as proposed by Capranesi, and instead of a mere centaur, sees on the reverse, Mares, the first inhabitant of Italy among the autochthonous Ausonii, who was part man, part horse, like the centaurs. (*Cf. Aelian. V. H. lib. ix. c. 16*).

M. Rathgeber edits the two following coins of the same type.

*Obv.*—Head of Hercules.

*R.*—ΔΥ. Club and bow case. Æ. 2¾. Sent from Civita Vecchia, by P. Pietro Nisiro.

These, and another in the Vienna collection, with ΔΥ.ΔΩΠΙ-ΘΕΟΣ, he would refer to Dyrrachium. He also cites an undated type of Ballæus.

In an article on excavations at Bologna, are catalogued some types of family coins; and a critique, by M. Rathgeber, on the dissertation of Mr. Birch, about the type of Phæstus, which he supposes to refer to the mysteries. In the winged figure he sees the hero *Talos*, as suggested in the note of Mr. Birch, and proved in a dissertation by M. de Witte, in the *Révue Numismatique*. The bull, M. Rathgeber would refer to the mysteries; but, in our opinion, it is the metamorphosed form of Jupiter, in which he carried off Europa (*Cf. Moschi. Idyll. II. Europa*, Apollodor. lib. iii. i. 1). The dog on the type given in the Museum Theupoli he refers to Pan; but why not to the golden living dog of the *temenos* of Jove, the source of the misfortunes of the Pandarus, as given in *Antoninus Liberalis*, and the scholiasts on the Odyssey, and already pointed out by De Witte in the *Révue Numismatique de Paris*? The type with the legend *Φελξαρος* he gives to Pan; but to this we shall subsequently allude. He

also particularly cites the coin of Cyme with the name of Euctemon, as restoring the text of Curtius.

We have also two unedited medals of Tarentum.

*Obv.*—Diota, and three globules.

R.—Bucranium. *Æ.* 1.

*Obv.*—Diota.

R.—Anchor and laurel, and three globules. *Æ.* 1.

*Obv.*—Three lunes, and globules.

R.—Same; between them an anchor. *Æ.* 1½.

The author considers the type allusive to Neptune, the *ταύρειος Ποσειδών*, to whom he refers *Ταρας*, Caved. Spicil num. p. 17. 1.; but *Ταρας*, in our opinion, is easily referable to another etymology, as *ταρασσω* to disturb. The K on the reverse he refers to the name of *Καλλικρατης*, a magistrate; but this exceeds the usual bounds of conjecture: the anchor and laurel to the battle given by the Tarantines on the waters of Crotona, on which occasion the victors celebrated equestrian games, and consecrated a monument to the marine gods. We shall here give the inscription cited by the author, published by Carducci:—“*Νικητήριον καθ' ἑκάστον ἔνιαυτον Θεοῖς θαλάσσιοις καὶ τοῖς ἱππίοις Θεοῖς ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος τῶν Ταρεντίνων διὰ τῆς προνίας τοῦ Δημοκράτους Εὐωμοταρχον ἐκ τῆς ἐνχῆς πολεμικῆς νεολαίας.*” The two crescents he refers to the shape of the port, Strabo vi.

“*Giove ΓΕΑΚΑΝΟΣ* e l'oracolo suo nel antro ideo l'uno e l'altro riconosciuto nella legenda e nel tipo d'alcuno monete di Festo citta Cretese. Dissertazione Epistolare del Rev. P. Giampetro Secchi delle Compagnia di Gesù, letta nell' adunanza della Pont. Accad. Rom. di Archæologia, tenuta il di 31. di Gennaio 1839.” Roma, 1840. 4to. This work, of which we have not yet seen a copy in England, is reviewed by M. Cavedoni, who publishes the account of the various unsuccessful attempts to explain these types made by Eckhel and Cadalvene, and at one time adopted by himself. As to those by himself, in which he supposed the type to represent Velcanos, or Vulcan, and that by Mr. Birch, published in the Numismate Chronicle, in which that author attributed it to Apollo, and the essay of



Ramgeber, who supposed it Pan, P. Secchi proves, by the same induction as Mr. Birch, that the [ is a square digamma, and reads Velchanos, which is nearly the same as the Helchanos of Birch. In Hesychius, under the word Γελχανος, occurs the following explanation, ὁ Ζεὺς παρὰ Κρησίν, alias "Jupiter, according to the Cretans;" a reading not followed by all editors of the lexicographer; some giving ο Ζεὺς παρα Ακρισιω, "Jupiter, according to Acrisius;" and the last Paris edition of Stephanus, Ζεὺς ἃ Κρισίω. P. Secchi, as will be seen by the title, considers the figure to be seated in the Idæan cave, and cites the words of the tragedy of Ion, in Athenæus. iv. p. 185. Α. προθεῖ δὲ τοι σύριγξ Ἰδαῖος ἀλέκτωρ. This is supposed by Cavedoni not to be a cave, but only the tree of the oracle. For this he cites the Dodonean oracle in the πνθμένι φηγοῦ, and the Ἀλεκτρομαντεία, which appear to have been under the power of Apollo. P. Secchi would derive the Γελχανος from Bel-Chanaan, while Cavedoni prefers to find it in the root ἔλκω, or Ἐλκανω, analogous to the Elicius of the Latins.

The other article, by Signor Cavedoni, is an illustration of certain types:—1. Amantia, Head of Jupiter and Juno jugate. R. Serpent coiled, *Sest. M. H. P. Eur. n.* 3, which he allies with the worship rendered by the people of Epirus to serpents kept in the sacred grove of Apollo, and supposed to be of the race of the Pythian serpent of Apollonia. 2. *Obv.* Volcano and pedom in a square; the pedom he refers to the Satyr. 3. The galleys of Daorsi, which he supposes to be the Liburnæ, or Liburnicæ. 4. The forepart of a cow, which, on the hemidrachmæ of Dyrrachium, Apollonia and Corcyra representing the half value. 5. The club joined to the caduceus, which he supposes alludes to Hercules allied to Dyrrachus. The adjuncts on coins of Dyrrachium, he considers to refer to the name of the magistrate. 6. The attribution of certain coins to Enchelii by Mionnet, *Sup. t. iii. pl. xii.* 8, he considers doubtful, and would refer them to old types of Apollonia, Corcyra, or Dyrrachium. We have, in the *Annali*, a translation by M. Abeken of the article of Dr. Lepsius on the Æs Grave Kircherianum. S. B.

## MISCELLANEA.

MUSEO NUMISMATICO LAVEY APPARTENENTE ALLE R. ACADEMIA DELLE SCIENZE DI TORINO. Part I. and II. Torino. Stamp. R. 4to. 1839.

IN the preface of this catalogue of a collection of Greek, Roman, and modern coins, made by the Cav. Lavey, presented by him to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Tunis, and catalogued also by him, the author states that he has been, for his donation, unanimously elected a member, and invested with the order of St. Maurice. These catalogues of individual collection have, without doubt, their value, as forming the materials for a future work like M. Mionnet's; but perhaps the publication of what is inedited would be more valuable than the repetition of what is known. Cav. Lavey has marked with an asterisk the inedited Greek coins of his series.

S. B.

DESCRIPTION COMPLÈTE ET RAISONNÉE DES MONNAIES DE LA DEUXIÈME RACE ROYALE DE FRANCE. PAR F. FOUGÈRES ET C. COMBREUSE, AMATEURS. (2<sup>e</sup> Supplément). Paris. Imprimerie, de Fournier chez M. Fougères, Rue du Cimetière St. André-des-Arts. 11., in 4to.

THIS second Supplement, which completes the work, consists of eight pages, with five additional plates. The work, when complete, contains sixty-six pages of text, twenty-eight plates, and four maps. The title is given in full, as the work is almost privately printed; and it is necessary, in order to thoroughly understand the currency of our own island, to be acquainted with that of our neighbours.

S. B.

DISCOVERY OF COINS IN BRITANY.—In the cathedral of St. Pol de Léon, in Britany, a curious deposit of mediæval coins has been lately found. Some workmen, occupied in repairing the vaulting of the church, discovered on the top of one of the capitals of the shaft whence the vaulting ribs spring, a vase in earthen ware, containing thirty coins of the fourteenth century. This vase seems to have formed the last member of the shafts where they run to the centre on the top of the capital; and its contents were, no doubt, designed to commemorate the epoch of the roof being built. This is known to have been built by Bishop Guillaume de Rochefort, who was consecrated Bishop of Léon, A.D. 1349. The greater portion of the coins are of the Dukes



of Britany, John III. (ob. 1341), and John IV. his nephew, who, however, did not come into full possession of the duchy till 1364. There is a coin of John Count de Montfort (ob. 1345), father of John IV.; and another of his father-in-law, Louis Count of Flanders; and Nevers, who was killed in the battle of Crécy. There is a coin of Edward III. of England, one of David of Scotland, one of Philippe de Valois, and several of Charles V.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, April 1843.

**DISCOVERY OF SILVER DENARII AT COIMBETOOR.**—We have lately heard of an extensive discovery of silver denarii in the province of Coimbetoor, situated in the Madras presidency. From the account transmitted through private channels to England, they are stated to amount in all to five hundred and twenty-three pieces, distributed as follows:—

#### COINS OF AUGUSTUS.

*Obv.*—Head of Augustus. CÆSAR AVG. DIVI F. PATER.  
R.—C.L. CÆSARES AVG. F. COS. DESIG. PR. INC. IVVENT. Caius and Lucius Cæsar standing, with two shields and pontifical ornaments. 134. This will materially reduce the value of this hitherto rare type, especially should these coins not have been in circulation.

**COINS OF TIBERIUS.**—TI. CAES. DIVI. AVG. F. Head of Tiberius, laureated.

R.—PONTIF MAXIM. Emperor seated on a curule chair, holding the *hasta pura*. 381.

TI. CLAVD. CAES...PM TRP.III. Head of the emperor.

R.—PACI AVGVSTAE. Iris standing, and pointing with a caduceus to a serpent.

TI. CLAVD. CÆSAR AVG. PM. TRP. VI. IMP. XI. Head of emperor.

R.—CONSTANTIA AVGVSTI. Figure seated on a chair.

TI. CLAVD. CÆSAR AVG. PM. TRP. VI. IMP. XI. Head of emperor laureated to the right, five in all.

R.—S.P.Q.R. OB. C.S. In an oak wreath.

C.CÆSAR AVG. GERM. PM. TR. POS. Head of Caligula.

R.—AGRIPPINA MAT. C. CAES. AVG. GERM. PM. TR. POS. Head of Agrippina. 3.

"This is not the first time," observes our correspondent, "that such coins have been met with in Coimbatore. I lately obtained some papers of Colonel Mackenzie, containing drawings of several gold and silver Roman coins found at Konygaur, and other places in that neighbourhood; and a letter from Mr. William Garrow, the collector of Coimbatore, states, that a silver denarius of Augustus occurred in one of the ancient sepulchres, called Panduculis, common in that district; whilst from another were obtained a number of the irregularly shaped silver coins, stamped by means of punches, with various devices, and which are not uncommon in Southern India. From this circumstance, Mr. Garrow attributed these remains to a race called Pandu Kula, which formerly inhabited the Shera kingdom, and despatched the well known embassy to Augustus; a fact, which, whether relating to the ancient Pandyan kingdom of Madura, or to this tribe, considered distinct by Mr. Garrow, sufficiently explains the existence of relics of such an era in Southern India."

DISCOVERY OF SAXON COINS IN IRELAND.—In March last, a man, in making a grave in the yard of the old church of Derrykeerhan, near Dervock, county Antrim, Ireland, discovered a small hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins, chiefly Eadgars, a few Eadreds, four of which have heads, and six Edwys. They have been all scattered about the country, with the exception of forty-eight, which came into the possession of Mr. Carruthers, of Glencregagh, county Down, near Belfast.—*May 1, 1843.*

	Rarity.
+ EADVII REX <sup>g</sup> in field.	+ RE, FERILER HO <sup>oo</sup> . 5
+ EADV+VIE REX	+ RE, LRIHNO HE . 7
+ EADVVIL RE+	+ RE, VVIL OH EOZILH } 6 in three lines, unpublished
+ EADVII REX	+ RE, DUNHEZ HOT . 7
+ EADVII RE + <sup>+</sup>	+ RE, HERILER HO . 6
+ EADRED REX <sup>o</sup>	+ RE, I-IUNRED HO . 2
+ EADRED <sup>o</sup> R <sup>o</sup> ET	+ RE, HYNRED HO . 3
+ EADRED REX head	RE, + HAHHEN <sup>o</sup> N <sup>o</sup> RD <sup>oo</sup> X
Ruding, Plate D, No. 30.	Description, page 410, No. 32. . 8
+ EADLAR REV	+ RE, UNBEIN HO . . 2
+ EADL <sup>o</sup> AR RE+ )	+ RE, ADELAVER HO. 1
+ EADLAR RE+	+ RE, ALBVE H <sup>o</sup> . . 1
+ EADLAR REX	+ RE, FERILER H <sup>o</sup> . . 1
+ EADLAR RE <sup>o</sup> C	+ RE, DVRAND H <sup>o</sup> . . 1
+ EADLAR RE+	+ RE, WANA H <sup>o</sup> unpublished 1
+ EADLAR REX	+ RE, BRITFER <sup>o</sup> . . . 2



Rarity.

+ EADL°A°R RE+)	+ RE, ALBYTE H° . . . 1
+ E°ADL°A°R RE+)	+ RE, ADELAVER H° . . 1
+ E°ADEL°A°R RE)	+ RE, HANAN H° . . . 1
+ EADL°A°R REX°	+ RE, HANAN H° . . . 1
+ E°ADL°A°R RE)	+ RE, FARDENI H° un- } 2
	published . . . . .
+ EADL°A°R RE)	+ RE, FARDENI H° un- } 2
	published . . . . .
+ EADL°A°R RE+)	+ RE, LARÐENNH° . . . 1
+ EADE°A°R RE+°	+ RE, LAPPELI H° . . . 2
+ EADL°A°R RE+°	+ RE, VNBEIN H° . . . 1
+ EADLAR RE°°°	+ RE, EATNY°L°F M° . . 1
+ EA°DLAR RE+°	+ R, double struck . . . 1
+ EADL°A°R RE+)	+ RE, ALBYTE M° . . . 1
+ EADL°A°R RE	+ RE, INEHL H° unpub- } 1
	lished . . . . .
+ E°ADL°A°R RE+	+ RE, IZEBERT . . . . 2
+ EAL°A°R RE+° D	+ RE, IVEN °N EN . . . 2
	wanting.
+ EADLAR° R°EX°	+ RE, FASTOLF ESH . . 3
+ EADLAR REX	+ RE O+O HARTIN un- } 2
	published . . . . .
+ EADLAR RE	+ RE, TROÐOL+E° . . . 3
	RIEM three lines . . . }
+ EADLAR RE	+ RE, ÐYRL°L+E°HON } 3
	in three lines . . . . }
+ EADLAR RE°	+ RE, EDELAINEO . . . 2
+ EADLAR REX	+ RE, ENAPENOI . . . 1
+ E°ADL°A°R REX	+ RE, IZEBERT . . . . 2
+ E°ADL°A°R RE+▽	+ RE ADELAVERHO . . 1
+ EADLAR RE°°+°	+ RE, WORENR H° un- } 1
	published . . . . .
+ EA°DLAR REX°	+ RE, HANAN N° . . . . 1
+ EADLAR RE°°°	+ RE, EATNVL°F NO . . 1
+ EADLAR RE	+ RE, ELFZ O+O ILNO . 2
+ EADE+AR REX	+ RE, ÆZLYLF HO . . . 1
+ EADLAR REXI	+ RE, VDIFRÐ HO un- } 1
	published . . . . .
+ EADLAR RE	+ RE, ELFZIE . . . . . 2
+ E°ADLAR RE+°	+ RE, FARÐEINHO . . . 1
+ EADLAR RE+°F	+ RE, VPIFERÐ HO . . . 2
+ EADLAR RE+TO	+ RE, outer circle. . . .
	EOFERARP NOT . . . . 6

VOL. VI.

Q

+ EADRED REX in field	<sup>M</sup> + RE— $\overline{\text{PVLFTAN}}$ MON, two lines.
+ EADLAR REX	+ RE, $\text{FAT}^{\circ}\text{ST}^{\circ}\text{LF}^{\circ}$ BOILA, circular; in field+
+ EADLAR REX $\circ\Delta^{\circ}$	+ RE, $\text{FAT}^{\circ}\text{ST}^{\circ}\text{LF}^{\circ}+\text{HON}$ , cir- cular; in field+
+ EADLAR REX	+ RE, $\text{HERILER}^{\circ}\text{H}^{\circ}\text{NE}$ , cir- cular; in field+
$\text{EADLAR LE}+\text{S}^{\circ}$	+ RE, $\text{HSK}^{\circ}+\text{H}^{\circ}\text{TSAT}$ , re- trograde circular; in field+
+ EADLAR RE+~	+ RE, $\text{IZEN OTREB}$ partly retrograde; in field+
+ EADLAR RE+	+ RE, $\text{ELI}\overline{\text{P}}\text{ALDI}$ , in two lines.
+ EADLAR RE+~	+ RE, $\text{ALBTE HO}$ , in two lines.
+ EADLAR RE~	+ RE, $\text{IVENONEN}$ , in two lines.
+ $\text{EAL}^{\circ}\text{AR RE}^{\circ}$	+ RE, $\text{IVENEN HO}$ , in two lines.
+ $\text{E}^{\circ}\text{ADL}^{\circ}\text{AR REX}$	+ RE, $\text{EDELATINE}$ , in two lines.
+ EADLAR REX	+ RE, $\text{FARDEHN}^{\circ}$ in two lines.
+ EADLAR REX $\text{ANLORV}$	+ RE, $\text{LEOFSELE MONETAOX}$ $\text{HA}$ , circular; in field+
+ EADLAR REX $\text{ANLORVH}$	+ RE, $\text{OZ}\overline{\text{P}}\text{ALD MONETA}$ $\text{HAT}$ , circular; in field+
+ EADLAR REX in field	+ RE, $\text{ADELZIE HO}$ , in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, $\text{IVENNE HO}$ , in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, $\text{ADELVER HO}$ , in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, $\text{EARDEIINO}$ , in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, $\text{ENAPE HOI}$ , in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, $\text{HATHAN HO}$ , in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, $\text{BERENARD HO}$ , in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, $\text{EARDEIINO}$ , in two lines.
" " " " "	+ RE, $\text{BOIT } \odot \text{L } \odot \text{NON}$ , in three lines.
+ EADRED REX	+ RE, $\text{EOROD MO}$ , in two lines.
+ EADRED REX~	+ <sup>M</sup> RE, $\text{HIVHRED HO}$ , in two lines.
+ EADRED REX	+ RE, $\overline{\text{PVLFEATRES MO}}$ , in two lines.



## VIII.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL  
GREEK COINS.

BY H. P. BORRELL, Esq.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, December 22, 1842, and  
February 23rd, 1843.]

## CRATIA IN BITHYNIA.

THE two coins cited by Sestini in his *Descriz. dell Med. Ant. de Mus. Hederv.* (p. 44, Nos. 1 and 2),<sup>1</sup> which he assigns to Cratia, in Bithynia, in my opinion belong to Cretopolis, in Pisidia. I have remarked for many years, that these coins are always brought from that province, accompanied with coins of neighbouring cities, such as Sagalassus, Antiochia, Cremua, &c. I allude solely to the coins in question, as those with the legend, ΚΡΗΤΙΕΩΝ ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΥ, struck under the Roman emperors, are undoubtedly correctly placed to Cratia, in Bithynia.

## HADRIANOTHERÆ, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΘΗΡΙΤΩΝ. Head of a wild boar to the left.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΤΡ. ΜΝΕΡ... Telesphorus standing, enveloped in his hooded mantle. Æ. 3. (*My cabinet.*)

Autonomous coins of this city are rare. This, with the head of a wild boar, is unpublished, and doubtless refers to the abundance of game and wild animals in the neighbourhood, which was the occasion of its being selected by Hadrian, to gratify his love for field sports.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See also Mionnet, *Supp. v.* p. 32. Nos. 173, 174.

<sup>2</sup> Dion. lib. 69, and Spartianus in vit. Hadr.

No. 2.—ΑΥΤ. Α. C. CEOYHPOC. Laureated head of Sept. Severus to the right.

R.—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΘΗΡΩΝ. Æsculapius standing. Æ. 5.  
(*My cabinet.*)

3.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Laureated head of Caracalla to the right; in the field a countermark.

R.—ΑΔΡΙΑ...ΗΡΩΝ. An ox standing. Æ. 6.  
(*My cabinet.*)

4.—Μ. ΩΤΑ. CΕΥΗΡΑ. Profile of Otacilia Severa to the right, a crescent across her shoulders.

R.—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΘΗΡΩΝ. A bison standing. Æ. 7.  
(*My cabinet.*)

Why Hadrianotheræ should be placed by all numismatists in Bithynia I am at a loss to guess, as geographers are unanimous in their testimony that it was situated in the adjoining province of Mysia. If the town named in the Peutingerian table, Hadrianotiba, is the same as Hadrianotheræ, it was not far distant from Pergamus, and on the main road from that city to Miletopolis. The type and fabric of the coin, No. 2, in the above list, is exactly the same in every respect, as one of the same emperor struck at Pergamus, which confirms the supposed vicinity of the two cities.

#### HERACLIA, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΛΥΔΙ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC ΓΕΡ. Laureated profile of Nero to the left.

R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ. Jupiter sitting to the right; a victory in his right hand, and the hasta in his left. Æ. 9.  
(*Bank of England.*)

2.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΡΙCΤΟ. ΓΕΡ. Laureated head of Trajanus to the right.

R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ. Helmeted head of Pallas. Æ. 5.  
(*Bank of England.*)

3.—ΑΥ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙC. CΕΒ. Same head.

R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ ΜΑΤΡΟΠΟΛ. Bacchus standing, cantharus in his right hand, and thyrsus in his left. Æ. 6.  
(*My cabinet.*)



- 4.—ΙΟΥΑΙΑ ΑΥΤΟΥΚΤΑ. Head of Julia Domna to the right.  
 R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑC ΕΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ. Female standing; a laurel crown in her right hand, and the hasta in her left. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)
- 5.—Μ. ΟΠ. CΩ. ΑΝΤ. ΔΙΑΔΟΥΜΕΝ. Naked head of Diadumenianus to the right.  
 R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑC ΕΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ. Eagle standing. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)
- 6.—Γ. ΙΟΥ. ΟΥΗ. ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟC ΑΥΤ. Laureated head of Maximinus to the right.  
 R. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ. Naked figure of Hercules standing, carrying a wild boar on his shoulders. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)
- 7.—Γ. ΙΟΥ. ΜΑΞΙΜΟC Κ. Profile of Maximus bare headed, to the right.  
 R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ ΠΟΝ. Pallas Nicephorus standing. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)
- 8.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΠΟΥΠΙ. ΝΟC. ΑΥΤ. Laureated head of Pupienus to the right.  
 R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ. Female standing, holding in each hand something indistinct; in the field, a club. Æ. 4½. (*My cabinet.*)
- 9.—CABEINA TPANKYAAEINA. Profile of Tranquillina to the right.  
 R.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ. Neptune standing naked, his foot resting on the prow of a galley; a dolphin in his right hand, and a trident in his left. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)
- 10.—ΚΟΡ. CΑΛΩ.....Naked head of Saloninus to the right.  
 R.—ΗΕΡΑΚΛ.....ΝΕΩΚΟΡ. Same type of Neptune. Æ. 5. (*My cabinet.*)

It is my belief, that all the ten coins described above may be safely attributed to the Heraclia in Bithynia, as they were found on the spot, otherwise it would be difficult to distinguish some of them from coins of other cities of the same name which were so numerous.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Those marked as being in my cabinet, are now in the royal collection at Paris.

## NICAËA, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—AYT. KAI. M. AYPH.....AN.....Laureated head of M. Aurelius to the right.

R.—NIKAIEΩN. Pallas, or perhaps Rome, sitting extending her right hand, which holds a patera, towards a serpent entwined round the trunk of a tree. Æ. 8.

(*My cabinet.*)

2.—ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΔΟΥΚΙΑΔΑΝ ΝΕΙΚΑΙΕΙC. Head of Lucilla to the right.

R.—M. AYPHAIOC OYHPOC. KAICAP. Lucius Verus on horseback, passing at a quick pace to the right, armed with a lance. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

This is the only coin, yet published, struck at Nicæa in honor of Lucilla; and it is the more remarkable, on account of the name of Domitia given to the empress.

No. 3.—... ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟC. Laureated head of Maximinus to the right.

R.—NIKAIEΩN. Equity standing; a balance in her right hand, and hasta in her left. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

## NICAËA IN BITHYNIA, AND BYZANTIUM IN THRACIA.

No. 1.—M. IOY. MAKPIANOC.....Head of Macrianus, with spiked crown to the right.

R.—NIKAIEΩN BYZANT. | OMON...A. Two fishing instruments; in the field, a monogram. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

Vaillant has published a coin of Gallienus, offering the same legend, and nearly the same type, as this of Macrianus; and Sestini, another of Valerianus senior.<sup>4</sup>

## NICOMEDIA, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑ CEBACTH. Head of Faustina junior, to the right.

R. NEIKOMH. MHT. NEΩ. Female sitting; the *modius* on her head, a patera in her extended right hand. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

<sup>4</sup> Descr. p. 262, No. 42.



No. 2.—Γ. ΙΟΥ. ΜΑΞΙΜΟC Κ. Bust of Maximus bareheaded, to the right.

R.—ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΝ. Jupiter Serapis standing. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—CABEINA TPANKYΔΔEINA. Head of Tranquillina to the right.

R.—ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ ΔΙC. ΝΕΩΚ. Victory passing. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

PRUSA AD OLYMPUM, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Π. ΕΛΒ. ΠΕΡΤΙΝΑΞ CEB. Laureated and bearded head of Pertinax to the right.

R.—ΠΡΟΥCΑΕΩΝ. Pallas standing. Æ. 7.

2.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Π. ΕΛΒΙΟC. ΠΕΡΤΙΝΑΞ CEB. Same head.

R.—ΠΡΟΥCΑΕΩΝ. An hexastyle temple. Æ. 8.

The coins of Helvius Pertinax, struck in Asiatic cities, are of excessive rarity. Eckhel cites another also of Prusa,<sup>5</sup> which offers a different type to the above, both of which I bought at Brausa, at two different visits I made to that city. No. 1 is now in the Bank of England, and No. 2 in the British Museum.

PRUSIAS AD MARE, *quæ et* CIUS, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—Laureated profile of Apollo, below, ΚΙΑ.

R.—ΣΩΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ. Prow of a galley. AR. 2½. (*My cabinet.*)

Coins of Cius, of this type, varying only by the names of magistrates, are abundant. This, with ΣΩΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ, is new.

No. 2.—Γ. ΙΟΥ. ΟΥ. ΜΑΞΙΜΟC Κ. Bust of Maximus, bareheaded, to the right.

R.—ΚΙΑΝΩΝ. Apollo naked, standing; a lyre upon a cippus before him, a laurel branch in his right hand. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—ΕΡΕΝΝΙΑ. ΕΤΡΟΥΚΙΑΔΑ. ΑΥΓ. (*Sic.*) Profile of Herennia Etruscilla to the right.

R.—ΚΙΑΝΩΝ. Fortune standing. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

<sup>5</sup> Cat. 1. p. 152, No. 3.

4.—ΠΟΥ. ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC CEBBB (*sic.*) Head of the elder Valerianus, with spiked crown.

R.—ΚΙΑΝΩΝ. Naked figure of Hercules leaning on his club, which rests on a rock. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

5.—ΠΟΥ. ΔΙ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC CEB. Head of Gallienus, with spiked crown, to the right.

R.—ΚΙΑΝΩΝ. Same type of Hercules. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

6.—... ΓΑΛΛΗΝΟC (*sic.*) ΑΥΓ. Same head of Gallienus.

R.—ΚΙΑΝΩΝ. Two goats standing on their hind legs, and their fore feet resting on the top of a vase. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

#### PRUSIA AD HYPIUM, IN BITHYNIA.

Eckhel has assigned to this city<sup>6</sup> a coin of Augustus, which he describes as follows:—

KAICAP CEBACTOC Π. ΟΥCΙΑC ΥΠΙΩ. Caput Augusti nudum.

R.—ΑΠΟΛΛΑC...ΝΙΟΥ. ΤΑΜ...ΤΑ. Pallas galeata stans d. Victoriolam, s. hastam et clypeum.

The learned numismatist was led into this error, by the incomplete state of the legend of the coin he cites. He imagined the obverse side of the coin should read KAICAP CEBACTOC ΠΡΟΥCΙΑC ΥΠΙΩ. A fine specimen, in my cabinet, shows the coin to be of Temnus, in Æolia, which is also published by Mionnet, from the cabinet of M. Cousinery,<sup>7</sup> which reads the same as mine, as follows:

KAICAP CEBACTOC ΠΛΟΥCΙΑC ΥΠΑΤ. Naked head of Augustus.

R.—ΑΠΟΛΛΑC ΦΑΝΙΟΥ. ΤΑΜΝΙΤΑΝ. Pallas standing; a small figure of victory in her right hand, and the hasta and shield in her left.

<sup>6</sup> Num. Vet. Anec. p. 190, and Mionnet Supp. v. p. 236, No. 1390.

<sup>7</sup> Tom. iii. p. 28, No. 167.



## TIUM, IN BITHYNIA.

- No. 1.—TEIOC. Youthful head of Teos to the right.  
 R.—TIANΩN. Two figures, male and female, each with the hasta, clasping hands over an altar. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)
- 2.—... KOMMOΔO. Laureated head of Commodus to the right.  
 R.—TIANΩN. River god reclining. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)
- 3.—M. AYP. ANTΩNINOC AYTΩ. Laureated head of Caracalla to the right.  
 R.—TIANΩN. Rome sitting. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)
- 4.—AYT. M. AYP. ANTΩNINOC. Same head.  
 R.—TIANΩN. Panther sitting, his right fore paw lifted up before a vase. Æ. 4. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)
- 5.—ANTΩNEINOC AYTΩYCTOC. Laureated head of Elagabalus to the right.  
 R.—TIANΩN. Hercules naked, sitting on a rock; the *cantharus* in his right hand, and a club in his left. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)
- 6.—IOY. KOP. ΠΑΥΛΑ CEB. Half length figure of Julia Paula, holding a flower.  
 R.—TIANΩN. Rome helmeted, sitting; a small figure of victory in her extended right hand, the hasta in her left. Æ. 8. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)
- 7.—IOY. KOP. ΠΑΥΛΑ CEB. Head of Paula to the right.  
 R.—TIANΩN. Nemesis, standing. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)
- 8.—IOY. MAM. ... Head of Julia Mamæa to the right.  
 R.—TIANΩN. Rome sitting. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)
- 9.—IOYΑΙΑ ΜΑΜΑΙΑ.—Same head.  
 R.—TIANΩN. A quiver. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)
- 10.—M. ANT. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝOC A. Bust of Gordianus Pius, with spiked crown; a shield and lance over his left shoulder.  
 R.—TIANΩN. The emperor and his empress clasping each other by the hand before an altar. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)
- 11.—II. A. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝOC. Laureated head of Gallienus to the right.  
 R.—TIANΩN. River god reclining. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

No. 12.—II. Α. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC Α. Laureated head of Valerianus senior to the right.

R.—Male figure standing; a patera in his right hand, and the hasta in his left. Æ. 6½. (*My cabinet.*)

Tius, a man of sacerdotal rank, was the leader of the Milesian colony, which founded Tium.<sup>8</sup> It is his portrait we find on coins like that of my No. 1. Amongst the number of imperial coins cited above, some of them are singular. No. 4, of Caracalla, has on the reverse a panther before a vase, both symbols of Bacchus, to whom the Greeks of Tium attributed the foundation of their city, as is attested by a coin cited by Sestini;<sup>9</sup> and another by Vaillant,<sup>10</sup> on which the god is standing, with the legend ΔΙΟΝΥCOC ΚΤΙCΤΗC. The ancients supposed that the panthers were fond of wine. The type on this coin of Caracalla probably refers to what is related by Oppianus.<sup>11</sup> He says, that the hunters employed in taking these animals used no other artifice than a vase filled with the intoxicating liquor, which drew them to the spot, when partaking of the potion they fell an easy prey, being unable to fly, from the effect of the wine. The two coins of Julia Paula are rare; and the No. 6 in particular, where she is exhibited half length; her portrait is seldom seen on coins of Greek cities. It is probably the river Billaeus exhibited on Nos. 2 and 11, as we find in Eckhel,<sup>12</sup> a coin with the name ΒΙΛΑΑΙΟC. It was a small river, distant about twenty stades from the city.

<sup>8</sup> Philon apud Steph. Byz. v. Τιός.

<sup>9</sup> Lett. tom. iv. p. 108.

<sup>10</sup> Vaillant Num. Gr. et Gessner Imp. Tab. cxii. fig. 46.


<sup>11</sup> De Venat. lib. iv. It is a curious coincidence, that Caracalla was the patron of this poet.

<sup>12</sup> Doct. Num. Vet. tom. ii. p. 349. Pliny writes the name of this river, Billis.



## NICOMEDES I., BITHYNIAE REX.

Head of Nicomedes, bound with the royal fillet, to the right.

R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ. Diana sitting upon a rock, to the left, holding two lances in her right hand; in the field, the monogram . AR. 4. weight 64½ grs.

*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*

The coins of the first Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, are of excessive rarity. Those have been satisfactorily proved to belong to him, which are published by Froelich,<sup>13</sup> Visconti,<sup>14</sup> and Eckhel;<sup>15</sup> but the only silver coin from which all those authors have taken engravings, is the tetradrachm in the imperial cabinet at Vienna.<sup>16</sup>

Of the drachma size, none has yet been published. The one described above differs from the tetradrachm. The figure of Diana seated is in the same attitude; but her left hand is unoccupied, and there is no tree in the back ground, nor the richly ornamented shield by her side. The monogram is the same on both the large and the smaller coin. The Bithynians derived their origin from Thrace; and the Diana of the Thracians was represented with two spears. As she is represented in this way on the coins of Nicomedes, it would appear that this king was proud of his origin from that hardy and warlike people.

H. P. BORRELL.

*Smyrna, 10th March, 1841.*

TO EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq.,  
London.

<sup>13</sup> Not. Elim. Num. p. 192.

<sup>14</sup> Iconogr. Gr. tom. ii. p. 180.

<sup>15</sup> Doct. Num. Vet.

<sup>16</sup> Another, in every way similar, was a short time since in my collection, and passed into that of Mr. J. R. Stewart, which weighed 261½ grains.

*(Seventh Notice.)*

## ANTICYRA, IN PHOCIDE.

Bearded head of Neptune to the right, trident over his shoulder.

R.—ANTI KYPIEΩN. Proserpine gradient, to the right, a lighted torch in her hand. Æ. 6.

There were two cities named Anticyra in Greece, the first in Phocis, and the other in Locris, near Mount Œta. Of neither of these cities have any coins yet been published. The one I describe above, I place to the Anticyra of Phocis, from the fabric, and also on account of the type on the obverse, which is the head of Neptune—a proper device for a maritime people; and, moreover, we are told by Pausanias,<sup>17</sup> that they had a temple of that god, wherein he was represented holding a trident in his hand.

Cyprissa<sup>18</sup> was the ancient name of Anticyra. It was famous for the superior quality of the hellebore produced in its vicinity.

When I took note of this coin, it was in the collection of Dr. Etienne Garreri of Smyrna, from whence it passed into that of the Rev. Mr. Arundel, late British Chaplain at the same place.

## LILÆA, IN PHOCIDE.

Bull's head, front face.

R.—ΔΙ. Head of Apollo to the right; the whole within a flat sunk square. AR. 2½. (*Formerly in my cabinet, now in the Bank of England.*)

<sup>17</sup> Lib. x. ch. 36.

<sup>18</sup> Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 96, gives a coin to Cyprissa, in Phocis; but instead of KYIIA, it should be read KYZI, and is of Cyzicus.



The origin of Lilæa is lost in antiquity. Homer<sup>19</sup> mentions, that some of its inhabitants, with those of other Phocian cities, assisted the Greeks at the siege of Troy. It derived its name, according to Pausanias,<sup>20</sup> from one of the Naiades, daughter of Cephissus, and it was situated one hundred and eighty stades from Delphi, on the river Cephissus. We find it was destroyed by Philip of Macedonia towards the close of the Phocic, or sacred war, ten years after the plunder of the temple of Delphi<sup>21</sup> by the Phocians, but must have been again restored, as it was occupied by a Macedonian garrison under Demetrius.<sup>22</sup>

This is the only coin yet published of Lilæa. The type, both on obverse and reverse, is precisely the same as the coins of Phocis, inscribed ΦΟΚΙ, struck apparently for the whole province. Phocis, and all its territories, being consecrated to Apollo, the most suitable device for its money is the head of that deity. The bull's head, according to some, refers to the wide pastures on the borders of the Cephissus. It may allude to the nature of the sacrifices offered to the patron deity; or perhaps, on this of Lilæa, it may allude to the Cephissus itself, for the ancients frequently represented a river under the form of that animal; but Pausanias says, that at the sources which were near the city, the water rises with a noise resembling the roaring of a bull.<sup>23</sup> Its situation, near the sources of the river, is clearly stated by Homer.

"And fair Lilæa views the rising flood."

#### BÆOTIA.

No. 1.—ΩΙΟΒ. *Diota*; above, a bunch of grapes.

R.—Bæotian shield. AR. 5, weight 189½ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

<sup>19</sup> Lib. ii. 627.

<sup>20</sup> Phocis, cap. 33.

<sup>21</sup> Phocis, cap. 3.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid. cap. 33.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

No. 2.—BOIΩ. *Diota*; above, a club.

R.—As last. AR. 5. 189 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—ΔΙΟΓ. *Diota*; above, a club.

R.—As last. AR. 5. 184½ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—BO. Bunch of grapes in a sunk circle.

R.—Bœotian shield. AR. ½. 3¼ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

5.—Club, upon a Bœotian shield.

R.—BOIΩTΩN. Victory standing to the right; a laurel crown in her right hand, and a trident in her left. Æ. 3. (*My cabinet.*)

Some trifling varieties in the types and adjuncts of these five coins of Bœotia, distinguish them from the numerous series already published.

#### ASPLEDON, IN BÆOTIA.

The coins in Sestini<sup>24</sup> and Mionnet<sup>25</sup>, classed to Aspledon, positively belong to Sparadocus, king of Thrace. (See Raoul Rochette, *Lettre à M. Grotefend sur quelques Médailles de Rois des Odryses et des Thraces, dans les Nouvelles Annales de l'Institut Archéologique*, tom. i. p. 102.) The No. 46 of Mionnet, loc. cit. from Hunter, tab. xvii. is probably of Olynthus in Macedonia. Similar coins, both with and without legends, were formerly in my collection, and published by Cadalvene, (*Rec. de Méd. Gr. Ined.* p. 72, pl. 1, figs. 29, 30, 31). Another coin, attributed by Sestini to this city in his *Descriz. del Mus. Fontana* (tom. i. p. 153), which Streber (*Num. nonnulla Græca ex Mus. Reg. Baviaræ*) proposes to restore to Spartolus, a city of Chalcidicæ, is also of Sparadocus. We have consequently no certain coins either of Aspledon or Spartolus.

<sup>24</sup> Lett. Num. Continuaz. tom. ii. p. 23, and tom. iv. p. 65, tab. 1. fig. 19.

<sup>25</sup> Supp. tom. iii. p. 509, Nos. 44 and 45.



## ERYTHRÆ, IN BÆOTIA.

Mionnet (Supp. tom. iii. p. 154) remarks on the coin No. 75, in his list of coins of Erythræ, in Bæotia:—"Cette Médaille et un autre avec la légende EPYΘ ont été decrites à tort à Erythræ d'Ionie." On the contrary, I have ascertained from the locality where these coins are constantly found, that they belong to Ionia, and not to Bæotia.

## TANAGRA, IN BÆOTIA.

No. 1.—The half of a Bæotian shield.

R.—TAN. Head of a horse, the whole in an indented square. AR. 1.  $6\frac{3}{4}$  grs. (*My cabinet, and British Museum.*)

2.—Bæotian shield.

R.—TA. Prow of a galley. AR.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .  $14\frac{3}{4}$  grs. (*Same cabinets.*)

The letters TA and TAN, with the Bæotian shield on these two diminutive specimens, shew them to belong to Tanagra. The shield of this form is peculiar to coins of Bæotian cities. The horse's head may allude to the Thessalian origin of the Tanagrians. The prow of a galley on No. 2 is curious and new. Tanagra being an inland city, its inhabitants had, it may be supposed, but little interest with naval affairs; but we are informed by Strabo,<sup>26</sup> that their territory extended to the sea-coast, and that the small port called Aulis, capable of containing fifty galleys, belonged to them. Mionnet describes a coin of Tanagra,<sup>27</sup> the same as that which Christopher Ramus<sup>28</sup> classes to the island of Delos. They are both in error; it belongs to Temnus, in Æolia, and is the same as is

<sup>26</sup> Lib. ix. p. 403.

<sup>27</sup> Supp. tom. iii. p. 26, No. 105.

<sup>28</sup> Cat. Num. Vet. Mus. Reg. Dan. tom. i. p. 152, No. 3.

described again by Mionnet<sup>29</sup> in its proper place. Sestini gives another to Tanagra, which is also of Temnus.<sup>30</sup>

#### THEBÆ, IN BŒOTIA.

☉, in the centre of a wheel.

R.—An irregular rude indented square. AV. 1. 22 grs.  
(*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

The silver coins, in every respect similar in type and fabric to the above, which is of gold, are attributed by Mionnet, upon the authority of Cousinery, to Athens, where the latter numismatist assures us they are often found. In this statement I concur; but, nevertheless, they are brought in equal abundance from many other parts of Greece. The interior of the wheel resembles a theta, the initial letter of Thebæ; but possibly what appears to be a wheel, may be intended for the letter theta alone, which, on the most ancient money of this city, occurs in a variety of forms. In gold the coin is unique, and was originally in my collection.

#### ANAPHLYSTUS, IN ATTICA.

I am persuaded, that the coin attributed to Anaphlystus by Mionnet (Supp. tom. iii. p. 584), from Sestini and Wiczy, is identical with that <sup>7094</sup>he classes (tom. iii. p. 460, No. 77), to Perga, in Pamphylia, with the incorrect legend, ΜΕΝΑΨΑ ΠΕΡΓΑ. In his Supplement (tom. vi. p. 534), Mionnet again, following Sestini, restores it to the city of Prenassus, or Prinassus, in Caria, with the rectified and correct reading, ΜΑΝΑΨΑ ΠΡΕΝΑ or ΠΡΕΝΑΣ. Neither of these classifications, however, are satisfactory, since of

<sup>29</sup> Tom. iii. p. 26, No. 155.

<sup>30</sup> Desc. Num. Vet. p. 174, No. 4, and Mionnet, Supp. tom. iii. p. 521, No. 104.



not less than six or seven examples of the coin which I have possessed at different times, they have all been brought to me from Pisidia, with coins of that province.

At all events, Anaphlystus has no claim to any coin yet known.<sup>31</sup> Sestini's error is easily conceived. On a badly preserved coin, ΜΑΝΑΨΑ might be taken for ΑΝΑΦΛ.; and ΠΙΝΑ has some resemblance to ΠΕΡΓΑ, therefore Sestini's attribution of it to the latter place is not so very extraordinary, as we have coins of Perga with the sphynx.

#### OROPUS, IN ATTICA.

No. 1.—Laureated and bearded head of Amphiarus, to the right.

R.—ΩΡΩΠΙΩΝ. Dolphin entwined round a trident.

Æ. 4. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

2.—Same head.

R.—ΩΡΩΠΙΩΝ. Serpent entwined round a club. Æ. 5.  
(*Same Cabinet.*)

Cadavene<sup>32</sup> has published these two rare coins, which at that time were in my collection. I should not again allude to them, were it not that a numismatist of celebrity, for whom I have a great regard, has expressed doubts of the correctness of the legends. I can assure both him and the reader, that the legends on both coins are perfect. They were brought from Greece by the late M. Fauvel, many years French consul at Athens, who informed me that they were found together at a small village in Attica, known to this day by the name of Ropo, which is doubtless the site of the ancient city of Oropus.

#### DYME, IN ACHAIA.

Uncertain head, to the right.

R.—ΔΥ. In a wreath of laurel. Æ. 4. (*From my collection, now in British Museum.*)

<sup>31</sup> That in Goltzius' Gr. Tab. v., and another in Haym, tom. i. p. 211, are of Corinthian colonies. See Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. tom. ii. p. 222.

<sup>32</sup> Rec. de Méd. Gr. Ined. p. 169.

This coin was brought from the Peloponnesus, with many others of Achaia, but principally of Sicyon. As there are only two letters, ΔΥ, to denote the name of the city where it was struck, some doubt will probably exist as to the correctness of the classification I propose. I object to the opinion of some of my friends who would assign it to Dyrrhachium, in Illyria, because ΔΥ does not express the first syllable of the name. The coins of Dyrrhachium, when more than the initial letter is found, always read ΔΥΡ. It appears to have been a custom with the ancients to complete a syllable when they abridged the name of their cities upon their money, as may be seen in numerous instances; and I cannot recall to my memory an example to the contrary. It is, then, the consideration of this custom, that induces me to class my coin to Dyme, a city of Achaia, of which no coins have hitherto been published. The type also agrees with other coins of the same province, where we find the name of the city expressed in a similar manner, within a laurel wreath, as ΣΙ, or ΣΕ, for Sicyon, and ΠΕΑ for Pellene.<sup>33</sup>

The imperfect condition of the obverse of the coin leaves me nothing to say upon the character of the profile. The wreath may refer to the hero Œbotas, to whose statue at Olympia crowns were offered by the Achaian victors at the Olympic games.<sup>34</sup>

Dyme was an ancient city of the Peloponnesus, founded by the Achaians. When they became possessed of the country,<sup>35</sup> it was situated on the Gulf of Corinth, west of Olenus<sup>36</sup>, and the last city westward of the Achaian terri-

<sup>33</sup> See my notice on the coins of Pellene, in *Num. Chron.* Vol. II. p. 237.

<sup>34</sup> Pausanias, lib. vii. cap. 17.

<sup>35</sup> *id.* cap. 18; and Herodotus, lib. i. cap. 145.

<sup>36</sup> Strabo, lib. viii. p. 387.



tory. It had been previously named Stratos, Cauconide, and Palea.<sup>37</sup>

DEMETRIAS QUÆ ET SICYON.

No. 1.—A dove, flying, to the right.

R.—ΔH. Within a laurel crown. Æ. 3. Mionnet, Supp. tom. iv. p. 165, No. 1086.

2.—As last.

R.—ΔH and ΣI in monogram, the whole within a laurel crown. Æ. 3. Ibid. No. 1087.

Both the preceding coins are well known to numismatists, and are, in Mionnet's list, assigned without any comment to Sicyon. They are, however, entitled to notice, as they illustrate the historical event related by Plutarch in his life of Demetrius, son of Antigonus, surnamed Poliorcetes, and show that they were struck during the short space of time that the Sicyonians changed the name of their city, and called it Demetrias, in honour of the Poliorcetes. The first coin is impressed with exactly the same devices as the very common coins of Sicyon, excepting that the initials ΔH occupy the place of the letters ΣI. The No. 20 is still more curious, as it is inscribed with both names, ΔH, as above, for Demetrias, and in the field the initials of Sicyon in monogram, which clears up satisfactorily any doubts that might have existed as to the true meaning of the letters.

The new powers which arose on the demise of Alexander, and the constant dissensions between the several chiefs who claimed their share in the division of the spoils of his vast empire, introduced changes in the names of a great number of ancient cities; and as many of these changes are unrecorded by contemporary historians, numismatists

---

<sup>37</sup> Pausanias, lib. vii. c. 17.

are often at a loss in classing coins which were struck on those occasions. Cardia became Lysimachia; Potidæa, Cassandria; Ephesus, Arsinoe; Sicyon, Demetrias; Mantinea, Antigonía; besides which, we have Agathopolis in honor of Agathocles, son of Lysimachus; several of Alexandria, Seleucia, and Antiochia, as well as Stratonicea, Apamea, &c. Some of these cities, it is true, were founded by the princes whose names they adopted; but many, and by far the greater number, were assumed by the inhabitants from motives of interest, and again abandoned, as soon as the original cause for the change no longer existed. I have several coins, evidently of Asiatic fabric, with various types, and the legend,  $\text{ITO. ITOA.}$ , and  $\text{ITOAE\text{MAIE}\Omega\text{N.}}$  They were probably struck at some city in honor of one of the Egyptian kings, most probably Ptolemy Soter; but whether they were issued by the same, or by several cities, and what these cities were, for the present I have not the means of ascertaining.

After the Romans had reduced Asia Minor to their sway, another geographical revolution ensued, and a new nomenclature was required. Here Roman names replace the Greek; and we find numerous cities called Cæsarea, Sebaste, Sebastopolis, Pompæopolis, Tiberiopolis, Domitianopolis, Flaviopolis, Titopolis, Hadriani, Hadrianopolis, and a number of others. A work developing these subjects would be highly interesting and useful.

#### SICYON, IN ACHAIA.

No. 1.—A dove flying, viewed in front.

R.—Rude indented square. AR. 5.

This coin is probably one of the earliest essays of the Sicyonians in the art of coinage on its adoption by them, which was most likely at an epoch nearly coeval with the



coins struck by the Æginetæ for Phidon, king of Argos. (See my notice on the coins of Argos and Phidon, in the Num. Chron. Vol. VI. p. 42.) In a large deposit of the most primitive coins found twenty years ago at Santorina, there were three of these; the rest were the earliest monetary specimens of Ægina, Argos, Naxos, and other Greek cities. One passed from my collection to that of Mr. Payne Knight, and is now in the British Museum. There is in this coin every appearance of the art of coinage being in its infancy when it was struck; without legend, the rudeness of its execution, the deep irregular form of the indented square, and the coarse globular shape of the coin, are proof sufficient. Neither can there be much doubt of its being of Sicyonian origin. The dove is a speaking type, and almost peculiar to these people; and the indented square may be pronounced, with equal safety, Grecian, and even Dorian. Different styles in the fabric of these squares may be distinguished with considerable precision by those who have attentively studied the subject, and particularly by those who have cultivated numismatic science in the several countries where the coins were struck, and consequently where they are the most frequently found. The extreme simplicity of the most primitive coins, often opposes great difficulties to their classification with any degree of certainty; and for that reason, in numismatic catalogues, they are often placed amongst the *incerti*; but with diligent care and attention to the localities where they are discovered, and by comparison of their weight, fabric, and devices, these difficulties are reduced, and many of them may be classed with considerable success.

I have mentioned, that these coins which I attribute to Sicyon, were found, with a considerable deposit of early coins, at Santorina. The following is a copy of

the memorandum I made at the time, September 1821, which may be interesting to some of my readers.

- 4 41 Silver, type half horse; some to the right, others to the left. *Carthage Tarsus*  
R.—A double indented square; one much larger than the other; in each a large star.

*Lydia?* 42 Do. half lion. R.—Rude square. *Lygion*

1 Do. do. R.—Rude square, a star in the centre. *Miletus?*

2 Do. large fish's head, and the tail of a fish above.

R.—Rude indented square.

14 Vase, with bunch of grapes to each handle, and an ivy leaf above.

R.—Indented square, divided in unequal compartments.

Naxus? Mionnet, in his Supplement, gives them to Teos, in Ionia.

3 Dove flying. Sicyon.

1 Cock. Carystus?

1 Boar's head. \_\_\_\_\_ }

82 Do. half size. Lyttus Creta?

23 Two dolphins. Phidon. See my notice.

2 Goat upon a fish.

1 Plain Vase, without handles.

541 Agina.

1 Head of Silenus.

R.—Rude indented square. Naxus? (From Mr. Payne Knight's collection, now in the British Museum.)

760 Total.

Some other coins of the same description were discovered a few years later at the island of Milo, but although bearing the same types, were evidently of more modern date. Several with the half lion amongst these last, had a legend composed of three letters, OAY, or AYO, which may some day lead to the discovery of their origin. It may be further observed, that all the coins of the Santorina deposit, excepting the eighty-two small with the boar's head, agree pretty nearly with each other in weight,

XII



which shows them to have been adjusted to the Æginetan standard, of which they must have been didrachms.

No. 2.—Chimera gradient, to the right.

R.—Dove flying, viewed in front, in a square indicated by four bars, outside of which is a square of pellets, the whole in a flat sunk indenture. AR,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  grs. (*Cabinet of M. Garreri at Smyrna.*)

Although this coin has a strong archaic character, it is of perhaps three centuries later than No. 1, and there is no indication of a legend; nevertheless its origin cannot be doubted. It has remained, till now, unpublished.

No. 3.—A bird cleansing his bill with his claw, to the right.

R.—ΣΕ. Dove flying, to the right. AR. 1.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  grs. (*Same Cabinet.*)

Cadalvene published a similar coin from my collection,<sup>38</sup> excepting that the letters ΣΕ are wanting on that specimen.

No. 4.—Diana naked, kneeling on one knee, facing the right, holding a bow in her extreme right hand, and supporting herself on the ground with her left. AR.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .  $6\frac{1}{2}$  grs. (*My cabinet.*)

Coins similar to the above are erroneously attributed by Sestini (Lett. Num. tom. vi. p. 60, and Descriz. del Med. Ant. del Mus. Fontana, tom. ii. p. 271, tab. 22. fig. 5, and Mionnet, Supp. tom. vii. p. 132, Nos. 194 and 195), to Selge, in Pisidia. Their fabric, and the localities from whence they are constantly brought, sufficiently justify my restoration. It appears the Sicyonians used ΣΙ and ΣΕ indifferently on their money, which gave rise to the error of the earlier numismatic writers, who classed them to the small islands of Siphnus and Seriphus. Judging from the coins, it becomes evident that those with ΣΕ are the most

<sup>38</sup> Rec. de Méd. Gr. Ined. p. 179. pl. 2. No. 28.

ancient, and the form continued, as long as it was customary, to write the name of the city Σελκυών. The substitution of the *iota* for the diphthong in proper names, was not uncommon in the later ages of Greece.<sup>39</sup>

The figure of Diana on the autonomous coins of Sicyon, is new. The goddess is represented in the same position on a coin of the Orchomenians of Bœotia, published by Sestini (Lett. Num. Contin. tom. ii. p. 27); and on another of the Chersonesus Taurica (in Du Mersan Cat. of Cab. de M. Allier, p. 19, pl. 2, No. 7.) The only difference (which consists in the figure of Diana) on those two coins, is, that the lower part of her body is draped, but on mine she is in a state of complete nudity.

No. 5.—ΑΟΥΚ. CEΠ. ΓΕΤ ..ΚΑΙ. Naked head of Geta to the right, the bust in the paludamentum.

R.—CIKYΩNIΩN. Bacchus standing, facing the right, a leopard skin across his extended right arm. Æ. 7.  
(British Museum.)

An unedited variety, offering nothing particularly interesting.

Whilst upon the subject of the coins of Sicyon, I will remark, that the small one in gold (in Du Mersan Cat. of Cab. de M. Allier, and Mionnet, Supp. tom. iv. p. 160, No. 1047), was most probably struck by some maritime people of Asia Minor. It is described by these authors as follows:—

Chimère marchant, à gauche ; dessous, un thon.

R.—Aire en creux, divisée en quatre parties, en biseau, dans l'intérieure. AV. 1.

The indented square and the tunny fish assimilate this coin to those presumed to be of Cyzicus.

<sup>39</sup> Leake, Travels in the Morea, vol. iii. p. 379.



## PYLUS, IN ELIDIS.

Combe, in his Catalogue of the Hunterian Mus. (p. 242, tab. xlv. fig. 8), attributes a coin thus described, to Pylus, in Elidis.

Caput muliebne auripendentibus ornatum ad s.

R.—ΠΥΛ. Hircus stans ad s. Æ. 2.

See also Mionnet, (tom. ii. p. 202, No. 7). Sestini is inclined to restore it to Pylus, in Messenia (Descript. Num. Vet. p. 198, No. 8.) They have all misread the legend, which upon several that have come under my notice, is ΠΥΠΠ, and belongs to Pyrrha, in Lesbos, where they are frequently found. I shall notice them in their proper place.

## COLONE, IN MESSENIÀ.

An autonomous coin of this city is given in Pellerin (Rec. de Méd. Supp. iii. p. 103, pl. iv. fig. 11), to Colone, in Messenia. (See Eckhel<sup>40</sup> Doct. Num. Vet. tom. ii. p. 276, and Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 212, No. 30.) In the latter author it is described thus:—

Tête casquée de Pallas à d.

R.—ΚΟΛΩΝΑΩΝ, écrit entre les rayons d'un grand astre. Æ. 3.

Another in Sestini (Descriz. del Mus. Fontana, p. 60.)

Caput Palladis galeatum.

R.—ΚΟΛΩΝΑΩΝ. Scriptum intra radios astri, infra granum hordei. Æ. 2. (*Ex. Mus. Reg. Bavariæ.*)

A number of these coins, but mostly in bad preservation, are constantly found in the Troad, in Æolia. At another

<sup>40</sup> Epigrapha Dorica confirmat id, quod eodem loco recitat Pausanias, urbis incolæ huc ex Attica profectos tempore dialectum Doricum imbibisse.

opportunity I shall offer my reasons for restoring them to Colona, in Troadis, where I conceive they were struck.

Gesner (Num. Prop. p. 275), describes a similar coin from Mus. Havercamp. Thes. March. tom. ii. p. 20, which he attributes to a city of Colona, in Mysia, and is of course much nearer the real situation. It is sufficient, for the present, that I record my opinion on these autonomous coins. The imperial coins, with ΚΟΛΩΝΕΗΩΝ, and ΚΟΛΩΝΙΤΩΝ, of the family of Sept. Severus, are properly placed to the Colona of Messenia.

#### LACEDÆMONIA.

I propose restoring the coin ascribed by Dutens (Explic. de quelq. Méd. p. 37, pl. 9.) to Lacedæmonia, to Lamia, in Thessaly. I find the following in Sestini.

Epigraphe vitiata. Caput Apollonis laureatum.

R.—ΔΑ.Εques currens stratum habens sub pedibus hostem.

AR. 8. (*Descr. Num. Vet.* p. 204, and *Mionnet*, *Supp.* iv. p. 220, No. 1.)

This coin, it appears, was badly preserved; and I have a strong suspicion it is classed to Lacedæmonia upon slight grounds. It is more probably either of Patreus, king of Pæonia, or of some city in Thessaly.

#### PYRRICHOS, IN LACONIA.

Du Mersan (in his Cat. de Méd. de M. Allier p. 46), classes a coin, reading  $\frac{\Pi\Upsilon\text{P}}{\text{PI}}$  to this city. He is followed by Mionnet (*Supp.* iv. p. 235, No. 83), who values it at two hundred francs. The last author (*Supp.* iii. p. 531, No. 177), ascribes the same coin to Thebæ, in Bœotia, its proper place, when he estimates it at eight francs. Pyrrichos must consequently be effaced from our numismatic list of towns.



## ARGOS, IN ARGOLIDIS.

See my article in the Num. Chron. (Vol. VI. p. 42), with the coins I propose restoring to Phidon, king of Argos.

## METHANA, IN ARGOLIDIS.

A. CEHT. ΓETAC K. Naked head of Geta, to the right.

R.—MEΘANAION. Diana, gradient, to the left; a bow in her right hand, and an arrow in her left; a dog at her feet. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet, and British Museum.*)

Methana was a city of small importance, according to Pausanias, on the isthmus of Trœzenia. The sole merit of this coin is, that its reverse differs from those yet published.

## TRÆZENE.

No. 1.—Head of Apollo, bound with a fillet, to the right.

R.—TPO, and a trident, the whole in a flat sunk square.  
Æ. 3. 67½ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

2.—Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

R.—TPO. KAA. An ornamented trident. Æ. 4. (*British Museum, and my cabinet.*)

Silver coins of Trœzene are rare. No. 1, which is of that metal, is of Archaic style, but of elegant fabric, and highly preserved. It bears on the obverse a youthful head, which is probably intended for Apollo Thearius, whose temple, one of the most ancient in Greece, was built by Pitheus. No. 2 is curious, as it agrees with what is related by Pausanias, who says, "At a remote period, when Althepus, son of Neptune, governed this country, then called Althepià, Neptune and Minerva contended which should be entitled to the peculiar worship of the inhabitants. Jupiter, who was arbitrator in the dispute, decided they should share the honors in common, for which the Trœzenians stamped their money as above, the head

of Minerva on one side, and a trident on the other."<sup>41</sup> The type is not new, but on my coin are the initials ΚΑΑ, which appears, for the first time, on the autonomous money of the Troezenians.

No. 3.—M. AYP. KO..... Bearded and laureated head of Commodus, to the right.

R.—TPOIZHNIΩN. Theseus raising the rock in search of the sword of his father Ægeus. Æ. 6. (*British Museum.*)

4.—M. AYP. KOMMOΔOC. Head as last.

R.—TPOIZHNIΩN. Female standing, front face; a cornucopia in her left hand, sacrificing before an altar. Æ. 6. (*Same cabinet.*)

The same type of Theseus, as on No. 3, occurs on a coin of Sept. Severus in Sestini (*Descriz. del Mus. Fontana*, p. 70, No. 2).

#### ARCADIA, IN CRETA.

All the coins ascribed to this city by numismatic writers must be withdrawn. The two in Combe (*Cat. Mus. Hunt.*) are of Arcadia, in genere; and that in Mionnet, reading ΑΡΚΑΔΩΝ, should probably read ΦΑΡΚΑΔΩΝ, for Pharcedon, in Thessaly.

#### CHERSONESUS, IN CRETA.

Mionnet is of opinion, that the coin, on his list, of those of Chersonesus, in Crete (tom. ii. No. 51), belongs rather to the Chersonesus Taurica; but I can assure the learned numismatist, that they are found continually in Crete, and in abundance in the vicinity of Spina Longa. They are generally barbarously executed, as indeed are most of the copper money of this island.

<sup>41</sup> Pausanias, lib. ii. c. 30.



I avail myself also of this opportunity to restore a coin to this city, often found with the above, which Pellerin (Rec. tom. iii. p. 53), Mionnet (tom. iii. p. 617, No. 45), and others have classed to the small island of Cleides, near Cyprus,<sup>42</sup> so called from Κλεις, a key, mentioned by Pliny and Ptolemy. It is described, as follows:—

Aigle debout.

R.—Sans légende. Une Clef.<sup>43</sup> Æ. 3.

The object Pellerin imagined to be an ancient key, is merely a monogram,  $\text{P}$  pro XEP, the abbreviation of the name of the city *Χερσονησιον*.

#### GORTYNA, IN CRETA.

Helmeted head of Pallas, to the right; the helmet ornamented with a flying griffin.

R.—ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ. Owl standing on an amphora; in the field, a bull butting, the whole within a wreath of olive leaves. AR. 8. 249 $\frac{1}{10}$  grs. (*Formerly in my cabinet.*)

In the Pembroke collection (part ii. tab. viii.) is engraved a coin in every respect similar to the above, excepting the letter B, which on his specimen is seen on the body of the amphora; and it is remarkable, that although that coin is noticed by Eckhel, yet it is not found in Mionnet's list of the coins of Gortyna.

Gortyna is not the only city in Crete which issued a currency in imitation of the money of Athens, in weight, size, and style of work. We have others of Hierapytna and of Cydonia. So much has been written by many learned numismatists upon the probable motives for their

<sup>42</sup> See Les Antiquités de M. Le Comte Caylus, tom. v.

<sup>43</sup> See also Sestini, Descriz. del Med. Ant. Gr. del Mus. Hederv. tom. ii. p. 301, No. 1.

fabrication, that I must content myself by referring the reader to their respective works.<sup>44</sup>

PHALANNA, IN CRETA.

Eckhel, in his *Doct. Num. Vet.* (tom. ii. p. 318), attributes the following coin to the Cretan city, Phalanna.

Caput imberbe tectum corona fastigiata.

R.—ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑΙΩΝ. Duo pisces marini situ parallelo, quos inter dimidium animal mihi ignotum. AR. 6.  
(*Mionnet's Scale.*)

It had previously been published by Sestini (*Lett. Num.* tom. iii. p. 145), from the Ainslean collection, where he assigns it to Phalanna, of Thessaly. The latter writer, by describing a coin with an imperfect legend, as may be seen by his engraving, led Eckhel into error, for the coin belongs to Argos Argolidis, and should read, if well preserved, ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ. (See my notice on the coins of Argos, in *Num. Chron.* Vol. VI. p. 42.) The device between the two dolphins, which Eckhel calls *animal mihi ignotum*, as well he might, from Sestini's horribly executed engraving, is the fore part of a wolf, which though here as merely an adjunct, is the principal type of the early money of Argos.

See also Mionnet (tom. ii. p. 293, No. 279), under Phalanna, in Crete. In tom. vii., he expresses himself in favour of Sestini's opinion. He says, "Eckhel est dans l'erreur en attribuant cette médaille à Phalanna de Crete; ces médailles ne se trouve point dans cette île, et M. Sestini l'a décrite à sa véritable place en la donnant à Phalanna de Thessalie."

<sup>44</sup> Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* tom. ii. p. 221. *Ibid.* *Num. Vet. Anecd.* p. 149. Le Blond, *Observ. sur qqe Méd. du Cab. Pellerin* pp. 12 and 61. Dutens *Explic. de qqe Méd.* p. 65. Raoul Rochette, *Lettre a M. Le Duc de Luynes sur les graveurs des Monnoies Gr.* p. 1. et suiv.



Numerous are the errors these coins of Argos have occasioned. In my notice, above alluded to, I had already marked these incorrect attributions of Eckhel and Sestini. But another specimen is again given by the latter author (on which the legend was less imperfect) to Argos, an imaginary city of Crete; but at a later period, and still prejudiced in favour of the Thessalian origin of the coin, he restores it to Argesia, a city of the latter province, by torturing the real legend, ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ, into ΑΡΓΕΣΙΩΝ (Lett. Num. tom. vii. p. 18, and Mionnet, Supp. iii. p. 279). Thus from a coin of Argos, Argolidis, by dint of ingenuity, these writers enrich our list of numismatic cities with coins of Phalanna, in Crete; Phalanna, in Thessaly; Argos, in Crete; and Argesia, in Thessaly; but with the exception of Phalanna, in Thessaly, the other three, for the present, are destitute of coins.

## ARTEMESIUM, IN EUBŒA.

The coin in Combe (Catalogue of the Hunterian collection, p. 44, fig. 9), under Argos, in Acarnania, which Sestini (Descr. Num. Vet. p. 207), restores to Artemesium; as well as another from the Cousinerian Collection, cited by Sestini (Lett. Num. tom. v. p. 46, tab. 2, fig. 24), and Mionnet (Supp. iv. p. 354, Nos. 22 and 23), are both of Archelaus, king of Macedonia. Combe's coin is imperfect. He distinguished but two letters, AP, instead of APX; and Sestini read on the other APTE, instead of APXE. I have specimens of both in my cabinet, in perfect condition.

Another coin, in the collection of the Prince Waldek, cited in Eckhel (Doct. Num. Vet. tom. iv. p. 64), as belonging to Artemesium, is not to be depended upon. I therefore conclude that we have no coins that can be positively classed to this city.

## CARYSTUS, IN EUBŒA.

No. 1.—Head of Hercules, covered with the skin of a lion's head, to the left.

R.—K in an indented square. AR. 2. 15½ grs. (*Now in British Museum.*)

The attributes of Hercules predominate on the coins of Carystus. The above is of ancient fabric, and differs from any before published.

No. 2.—Head bound with fillet, to the right.

R.—KAPYΣTI.—Victory in a biga, to the right; in the field, a trident within a circle. AR. 5. 98¾ grs. (*Formerly mine, now in British Museum.*)

Another coin, similar to this, is published in Combe (Mus. Hunter, tab. 14, fig. 14), under Capua, but is restored to its proper place by Mionnet (Supp. iv. p. 355, No. 27). The similarity, however, is confined to the reverse, for the head on Combe's coin is described as that of Apollo laureated, which I consider to be a mistake. On my coin, which is in good preservation, the head is evidently a portrait, as it is encircled with a royal fillet, or diadem. It remains to be decided to whom the portrait belongs. The successors of Alexander who might claim it, and whose history is connected with Eubœa, are Demetrius Poliorcetes, Attalus king of Pergamus, and Antiochus the Great, king of Syria. If an opinion can be risked from the features and apparent epoch of fabrication, I should assign it to Demetrius without hesitation. When I say the apparent epoch of its fabrication, I mean that it is not probable the coin was struck after the death of the prince whom we see represented. Posthumous honours to foreign princes were rare in Greece. The honours awarded them during their power terminated generally with it, and the most forward to lavish obsequious



adulation, were frequently the foremost to depreciate in misfortune the object of their former servility. Thus we find the Athenians, after the defeat of the Poliorcetes at Ipsus, refusing him entrance to their city, when only a few months before they had dedicated altars, and offered sacrifices to him, as a god.

I cannot at this moment recall to my memory any incident in the career of Demetrius, which justifies the proposed opinion; but as nearly all the states of Greece, by turns, had been fields of action for that great man, some event which interested the Carystians may have remained unrecorded. The independent states were numerous, and their interest diversified. As every city was governed by its peculiar laws, and changed sides in politics, as best suited its own affairs, it is not surprising that many occurrences, highly important to the localities immediately concerned, are not noticed by contemporary historians, who, of course, devoted their attention to those events particularly connected with the principal Grecian commonwealths. Leaving undecided to whom the portrait belongs, the type of the trident on the reverse seems to allude to the gaining of a naval victory.

#### ERETRIA, IN EUBCEA.

M. KOM. ANTΩNEINOC. Laureated head of Commodus, to the right.

R.—EPETPIUN (*sic*). A head, presenting three faces; that in the middle is a female front face, with a crene-lated crown; the other two, to the right and left, are male bearded profiles. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet*.)

I merely cite this singular unedited coin of Eretria without comment, as I am unable to explain the curious device on the reverse.

## HISTIAEA, IN EUBŒA.

See my notice on the silver coins of Histiaea, in the Numismatic Chronicle (Vol. II. p. 232), where my reasons are stated for restoring them to Histiaëotis, in Thessaly.

H. P. BORRELL.

*Smyrna, 13th December, 1841.*

TO EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ.

*British Museum.*

---

(Eighth Notice.)

## ADRAMYTTIUM, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—AY. K. M. AYP. ANTΩNEINOC. Laureated bust of Caracalla to the right.

R.—...ΔΙ. ΕΥΤΥΧΟΥC ΔΑΡΑΜΥΤ. A female crowning with a laurel wreath a bearded figure standing front face. Æ. 9½. (*Formerly in my cabinet, now in the Bank of England.*)

2.—AYT. K. M. AYP. ANTΩNEINOC. Laureated head of Caracalla to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ. Τ. ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟΥ ΓΑ.....ΔΑΡΑΜΥΘΝΩΝ. Ceres gathering ears of corn and poppies, from a vase upon a pedestal. Æ. 9. (*Same cabinet.*)

3.—ΑΥΤΟ Κ. Μ. Ι. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥC. Laureated bust of Philip junior to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ CΤΡ. ΑΥΡ. Φ..ΑΝΟΥ. ΔΑΡΑΜΥΘΝΩΝ. Pallas and Jupiter standing. Æ. 10. (*Same cabinet.*)

The name of the Prætor on the coin of Philip is probably Aurelius Favianus, as the same name occurs on a coin of Philip senior, cited by Mionnet, in his Supplement v. p. 285, No. 46. Any explanation of the types of these three coins, which are new, is needless.

## ANTANDRUS, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—Fore part of a lion to the right.

R.—A lion's head to the right. AR. 2. Weight, 29¼ grs. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)



I have no hesitation in classing this silver coin, which I bought in the neighbourhood of Antandrus, to that city. The same type of a lion's head, executed in precisely the same style, occurs on a coin erroneously attributed to Panticapæum, in Mionnet (tom. i. p. 348, No. 17), but restored to its proper place in the same author (Supp. v. p. 286, No. 50). A larger coin than that in Mionnet is also in the Bank of England, from my collection, of which the following is a description.

No. 2.—Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.

R.—ANTAN. Lion's head to the right; in the field, a bunch of grapes. Æ. 4½.

3.—Same head.

R.—ANTA. Fore part of a bull to the right. Æ. 3.  
(*Cabinet of the Bank of England, from my collection.*)

4.—Female profile to the right.

R.—ANTANΔPIΩN. Goat to the left. Æ. 3. (*Same cabinet.*)

5.—AY. K. A. ANTΩNEINOC. Naked head of Antoninus Pius, to the right.

R.—ANTANΔPIΩN. Æsculapius standing with his usual attributes. Æ. 4½. (*Same cabinet.*)

APOLLONIA AD RYNDACUM, IN MYRIA.

AY. TPAIANOC AΔPIANOC. Laureated head of Hadrianus, to the right.

R.—AΠOΛ...ΠPO. ΠYNAKOC. River god reclining upon an urn. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

The same type occurs on coins of this city, of other emperors. It is new on the money of Hadrianus.

ASSUS, IN MYRIA.

AY. K. A. CEΠ. CEOYHPOC..... Laureated head of Sept. Severus, to the right.

R.—ACCIΩN. Æsculapius standing. Æ. 4½. (*My cabinet.*)

VOL. VI.

X

The worship of Æsculapius was in high esteem in Mysia, as his effigy is seen on most of the cities of that province.

#### ASTYRA, IN MYRIA.

Astyra, for the present, must forego any claim to numismatic fame. The coin cited by Vaillant (*Num. Græc.*), and Mionnet (*tom. ii. p. 525, No. 66*), in all probability is the same as that of Sanclementi (*tom. ii. p. 219*), and Mionnet (*Supp. tom. v. p. 287, No. 54*), which certainly belongs to Antandros. They were both struck under Antoninus Pius, and offer the same type on the reverses. The legend on Vaillant's coin,  $\text{ACTYPHNQN KPINAKIAHC}$ , is rendered by Sanclementi  $\text{APTEMIC ACTYPHNH ANTAN}$ . An autonomous coin in M. Millingen's collection, also attributed by Mionnet to Astyra (*Supp. tom. v. p. 296, No. 93*), type, youthful head, front face, R.— $\text{ΑΣΤΥ}$ , *Harpa*, must change place, and go over to Astypalea, an island of Caria. I have had many of these coins from that island, bearing the same type with  $\text{ΑΣ. ΑΣΤ. ΑΣΤΥ. ΑΣΤΥΗ. ΑΣΤΥΗΑ. and ΑΣΤΥΗΑΑ}$ . See also some coins correctly attributed to Astypalea, in Mionnet (*Supp. tom. vi. p. 563*).

#### CAMÆ, IN MYRIA.

$\text{KAMHNQN}$ . Head of Jupiter Serapis, surmounted with the *modius*, to the right.

R.— $\text{ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ}$ . Terminal figure of Priapus.  $\text{Æ. 3.}$   
(*My cabinet, and British Museum.*)

Three imperial coins of this city are cited by Mionnet (*tom. ii. p. 526*), and Sestini (*Lett. Num. tom. ix. tab. ii*). The above autonomous coin is, I believe, the only one yet published. It nevertheless appears to have been struck under the Roman emperors, although without a portrait, for we have the same name of Demetrius, the  $\text{Στρατηγός}$ , or prætor, on a coin of the emperor Commodus, published by Millingen (*Ancient Coins of Greek cities and kings*).



I perfectly coincide with the opinion of M. Millingen, that these coins were struck by the inhabitants of the city which Strabo (lib. xiii. p. 614), and other geographers, call *Canæ*, situated opposite the most southern extremity of the island of Lesbos. This position corresponds remarkably well with the localities where the coins are found. My autonomous coin, and another of Sept. Severus, came from Adramyttium; and the three coins of Cousinery were also brought from the same neighbourhood. The orthography, as M. Millingen remarks, is of no weight, as the M and N were frequently interchanged.

## CISTHENE, IN MYSIA.

Veiled female head of Ceres, to the right, crowned with ears of corn.

R.—KΙΣΘΗ. Horseman at full speed, holding the reins in his left hand, and his right held over the horse's head; below, a bee. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet, and British Museum.*)

A coin, in the Cousinerien collection, published by Sestini (Lett. e Diss. Num. tom. v. p. 24), and Mionnet (tom. ii. p. 526), of this city, has only KΙΣ; and I have known many numismatists who disapproved its classification to Cisthene. Mine, which is in every respect the same, excepting the adjunct symbol of a bee, and the legend KΙΣΘΗ, confirms Sestini's opinion. There was another city of Cisthene, on an island near the coast of Lycia, mentioned by Strabo (lib. xiv. p. 666); but from the localities where they are found, there can be no doubt the coins in question belong to the Cisthene in Mysia.

I cannot approve of the restoration proposed by Sestini (Lett. e Diss. Num. tom. viii. p. 65), of a coin to this city, classed by Pellerin (Rois, p. 183, tab. 18, fig. 4), to Nicomedes II., king of Bithynia. The veiled head, on the

obverse of Pellerin's coin, is not that of Ceres, nor is there any greater similitude between the types on the reverses.

Cisthene was a maritime city, probably of Æolian origin<sup>45</sup>, in the gulph of Adramyttium.<sup>46</sup> Strabo<sup>47</sup> places it without the gulph, even beyond the promontory of Pyrrha—"Extra Senium et Pyrrham promontorium Cisthene." Both Pliny and Strabo speak of it as a place abandoned and desert. "*Cisthene oppidum desertum portum habens.*" Pomponius Mela agrees with Pliny as to the position of Cisthene within the gulph of Adramyttium; but although he wrote at a period of time between those two geographers, yet he states, that in his time there were several small towns on the coast of that gulph, and the most remarkable amongst them was Cisthene. "Is primò parvis urbibus aspersus est, quarum clarissima est Cisthena."<sup>48</sup>

#### CYZICUS, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—Bull walking to the left; below, a pelamys, or tunny fish.

R.—Irregular indented square, divided in four unequal parts. AV.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Weight  $248\frac{1}{2}$  grs. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—Ceres, with ears of corn in her right hand, in a car drawn by two winged dragons, to the right; below, a pelamys. *See Hellingers T. II*

R.—Rude indented square. AV. 5. Weight, 251 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—Head of a lion, mouth wide open, to the left.

R.—Rude indented square. AV. 5. Weight,  $248\frac{1}{2}$  grs. (*My cabinet, and cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

4.—Perseus naked, wearing a helmet, which terminates by the head of a vulture, kneeling on his right knee, looking behind him; he holds in his right hand the *harp*, and in his left the head of Medusa; below, a pelamys.

R.—Indented square, divided in four equal parts. AV.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Weight,  $248\frac{7}{10}$  grs. (*My cabinet.*)

<sup>45</sup> Raoul Rochette, Col. Gr. tom. iii. p. 138.

<sup>46</sup> Pliny, lib. v. c. 30.

<sup>47</sup> Lib. xiii. p. 606.

<sup>48</sup> Pomp. Mela, lib. i. cap. 18.



No. 5.—Victory, her wings expanded, kneeling on her right knee, in her uplifted right hand holding the acrostolium; below, a pelamys.

R.—As last. AV. 4½. Weight, 247 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

6.—Naked bearded figure, to the left, kneeling on his left knee, holding a pelamys by the tail in his right hand.

R.—As last. AV. 4½. Weight, 252<sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grs.

7.—ΑΥ. Κ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟC ΓΕΡ. Laureated bust of Commodus to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧ. ΚΑΙ ΚΙΑΑΑ. . . . ΑΝΟΥ. ΚΥΞΙΚΗΝΩΝ ΝΕΟΚΟ. Female figure reclining on the ground near a tree, her elbow reposing on a cippus; she is clad with a garment studded with small stars; her head is turned round, and shows a front face; in her right hand a patera. Æ. 10. (*Formerly in my cabinet, now in the cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

The city of Cyzicus, founded at a very remote period, was situated on an island of the same name in the Propontis,<sup>49</sup> once united to the continent by an isthmus; but by one of those physical accidents so frequent in early history, it had been separated, and was united to it by two bridges.<sup>50</sup> Favoured by a delightful climate, and superior local advantages, Cyzicus rapidly attained importance; and ancient writers are unanimous in their testimony, that it was surpassed by few, if by any ancient cities of lesser Asia, for extent, opulence, and the number, as well as the magnificence, of its public monuments; and most particularly for the excellence of its laws, and other institutions. Florus,<sup>51</sup> speaking of it, says, it is a noble city; its walls, citadel, port, and towers of marble, do honour to the coast of Asia.

Of all the ancient Grecian cities of Asia, Cyzicus is decidedly the most famous for the number and variety of

<sup>49</sup> Strabo, lib. xii. p. 575.

<sup>50</sup> Pliny, lib. v. c. 32.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid. lib. iii. cap. v.

its coinage in the precious metals which have reached us. Numismatists have been in the habit of assigning to this city a numerous series of gold staters, and their subdivisions, on which the *pelamys* appears as an accessory symbol; but when the great variety of types is considered, and many of those types being similar to those found upon the money of other cities of a later period, it becomes almost certain, that their classification to Cyzicus has been too exclusive. Sestini<sup>52</sup> has devoted a work entirely to this subject, but his arrangements are by no means satisfactory. It becomes then very doubtful, if my classification of all the six di-staters at the head of this notice really were coined at Cyzicus. No. 1, which represents a bull walking, may belong to Chalcidonia, in Bithynia. It differs but little from a silver coin of that city, by no means rare, on which we find the same animal, and the legend KAA $\Sigma$ X; but on these coins the adjunct is an ear of corn, instead of the *pelamys*.

Pliny and Strabo declare, that the *pelamys* avoided the Chalcidonian coast on account of the white sunk rocks; and for this reason some numismatists disapprove my proposition; but Varro, who is cited by Aulus Gellius,<sup>53</sup> positively states, that the *pelamys* of Chalcidonia was celebrated for its delicacy; and modern travellers confirm this testimony, by assuring us, that to this day the principal occupation of the inhabitants of Kadi-kini, the site of the ancient Chalcidonia, is the fishing for the *pelamys*.

• The figure of Perseus, on the di-stater No. 4, is remarkable; and if not struck at Cyzicus, it is difficult to divine its place of origin. No. 5, with a victory, appears, by the acrostolium she holds in her hand, to allude to a naval

<sup>52</sup> Degli Stateri Antichi.

<sup>53</sup> Lib. vii. cap. 16.



action, which may be that fought between the Athenians under Alcibiades, and the Peloponnesians under Mindarus, fought near Cyzicus, in the third year of the ninety-second Olympiad, B.C. 410.

Equally various are the types on the imperial coins of this important city. That under No. 7, of Commodus, is a beautiful specimen of Greek work of the period, and is in the most splendid state of preservation.<sup>54</sup>

The stater of Cyzicus, or *Cyzicene*, as it is often termed by historians, and the Daric, appear to have been the principal circulating medium in Asia Minor. The former is of gold, of a reduced standard, probably alloyed with silver, whilst the Daric is of the purest gold. Xenophon says,<sup>55</sup> that sometimes a Cyzicene, and sometimes a Daric, was the monthly pay of a private soldier; but this must have been when they were employed as mercenaries by Persia, for the poorer states of Greece could not support so heavy a charge.

The Daric, according to Suidas and Harpocration, was of the same value as the Athenian *χρουνος*, or twenty Attic silver drachms; while from Demosthenes we learn, that the Cyzicene was worth twenty-eight drachms. The relative weights of the Daric and the *χρουνος* prove these facts, for of 125 gold Darics<sup>56</sup> I have weighed, the average weight

<sup>54</sup> A learned numismatist, who took a drawing from this fine and singular coin when it was in my possession, promises to treat the subject of the type in an early mythological work he intends publishing.

<sup>55</sup> De Exped. Cyri, lib. vi. c. 7.

<sup>56</sup> All these 125 coins were found some years ago in the bed of the canal of Xerxes, near Mount Athos. The whole number discovered was 300, which was exactly an Attic talent in weight. There were also in the same deposit about 100 early Athenian silver tetradrachms, in the finest possible condition. It is a remarkable fact, that the Darics found in Asia Minor, of which I have weighed several, are always lighter, although in equal preservation, by from 2 to 2½ grains, than the lightest of those in the deposit.

*greater in larger circulation*

$$\begin{array}{r} 67.2 \\ 53.76 \\ 13.44 \\ \hline 114.40 \end{array} \quad S$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 102.16 \\ 12.15 \\ \hline 114.31 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1/3 \\ 188.16 \text{ gold} \\ 62.72 \text{ silver} \\ \hline 250.88 \end{array}$$

*of pure gold*  
*than 188.75*  
 is 129 $\frac{1}{10}$  grains; and the average weight of three gold Athenian coins is 130 $\frac{5}{10}$  grains. If, then, the Cyzicene was worth twenty-eight drachms Attic, it ought to contain 186 grains of fine gold, or about 75 per cent. By taking the relative proportions between the value of gold and silver as one to ten, as it has been shewn by the *χρονσους*, or Attic di-drachm being worth twenty silver drachms, it may be concluded, that the silver staters of Cyzicus, described by Hesychius, Phavorinus, and Suidas, which weigh 230 or 233 grains, formed the eighth part of the gold stater or Cyzicene.

$$\begin{array}{r} 233 \\ 8 \\ \hline 1864 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 230 \\ 10 \\ \hline 2300 \end{array}$$

GERME, IN MYSIA.

- 2300 No. 1.—Head of Mercury, wearing the *petasus* to the right.  
 R.—ΓΕΡΜΗΝ. Telesphorus standing enveloped in his cloak. Æ. 3. (*British Museum, and my cabinet.*)  
*drachms*  
 2. —IOYAIΛ COYAIMIAC CE. Head of Julia Soæmias to the right.  
 R.—ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. Fortune standing, with her usual attributes. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)  
 3.—AYT. K. M. ANT. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Laureated head of Gordianus Pius to the right.  
 R.—ΕΗΙ ΑΙΑ. ΑΡΙCΤΟΝΕΙΚΟY ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. The emperor and Apollo standing, facing each other; the former in military costume, a lance in his left hand, and his right uplifted towards the god. Apollo is clad in a long tunic; the lyre in his left hand, and the plectrum in his right. Æ. 8. (*Formerly in my cabinet, now in the cabinet of the British Museum.*)

$$\begin{array}{r} 67.2 \\ 27 \\ \hline 4704 \\ 1364 \\ \hline 18144 \\ 67.2 \\ \hline 248064 \end{array} \quad G \quad S$$

There were two towns in Mysia, named Germe. One situate near Cyzicus, on the Hellespont, according to Stephanus, “Γερμη πολις Ελλησποντια πλησιον Κυζικου,” and is the same Ptolemy<sup>57</sup> calls *Ιερα Γερμη*. The other is placed in the Itinerary of Antoninus, between Pergamus and Thyatira. It is to the Hellespontian Germe numismatists

<sup>57</sup> Lib. i.



have indiscriminately classed all the coins, which read indifferently *Ἱερα Γερμη*, or *Γερμηνων*. Some of these coins, however, bear a great resemblance to the money of many of the cities of Lydia bordering upon Mysia; and it is not improbable a portion of those with the legend *Γερμηνων* may belong to the latter city, although the Hiera Germe was by far the most important city of the two.

Telesphorus, son of Æsculapius, who presided over convalescents, is represented on the reverse of the autonomous coin. No. 1. refers to the worship of Æsculapius, so universally spread over this province, and whose principal fame was at the capital city of Pergamus. The two other imperial coins of Julia Soæmias and Gordianus are new, but offer nothing remarkable in their type to merit notice.

#### LAMPSACUS, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—Victory kneeling on one knee, a hammer in one hand, and a nail in the other, with which she is attaching a helmet to the summit of a trophy.

R.—Fore part of a winged seahorse to the right, in a slightly sunk square. AV.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Weight  $130\frac{1}{4}$  grs.

2.—Bearded head of Bacchus to the right.

R.—ΑΑΜ. Bull's head, front face, in a sunk square.

AR.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . 53 grs. (*From my cabinet, and cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

No greater proof can be required of the opulence and refinement Lampsacus must have attained at a very early period, than the numerous and beautiful series of coins in the precious metals which exist in various cabinets. A great number are published by numismatic writers; but Sestini, in his Dissertation on the Ancient Gold Staters, has collected together all those of that city then known, both of gold and of electrum.

As I have already observed in my remarks on the staters

+11  
of Cyzicus, there exists much doubt as regards the classification of the staters of the earliest period, yet authors appear unanimous in attributing to Lampsacus all those gold coins on which is stamped the fore part of a flying marine horse on one side, and a variety of types on the other. It is, however, worthy of notice, that this latter denomination of money is never found in that part of Asia near Lampsacus, the place of their presumed origin, but invariably, in all cases that have reached my knowledge, they are brought from Syria or Egypt. This circumstance is difficult to account for, and might even excite distrust of their being really struck at Lampsacus, but for the circumstance of similar phenomena occurring with regard to the silver tetradrachms of Smyrna, Myrina, Cyme, Lebedus, Magnesia ad Mæandrum, and Heraclea, in Ionia. They are rarely found near their places of origin, but with few exceptions, are brought from different parts of Syria.

The beautiful gold stater, described above, was brought from Upper Egypt, and passed from my collection into that of the Bank of England. The beauty and elegance of its fabric indicates an epoch when the arts had attained a great degree of excellence, and its preservation is equally perfect. Its weight, and the purity of the metal, shew it to have been of the same value as the Athenian di-drachm, and the Persian Daric. On the obverse of this interesting coin is seen a victory erecting a trophy, which probably alludes to some victory by which the people of Lampsacus received some signal benefit, or in which its citizens had participated and acquired honour to their native city.

The small silver coin, with a bull's head on the reverse, is new. It is a symbol of Bacchus, whose attributes are of frequent occurrence on the copper money of Lampsacus, and whose head appears on the obverse of this coin.



## MILETOPOLIS, IN MYSIA.

ΑΥ. ΚΑΙC. Τ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Naked head of Antoninus Pius to the right.

Ρ.—ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑΤ. CΙ....ΚΑ. ΦΑ. ΔΙΦΙΛΟΥ ΜΕΙΑΗ-ΤΟΠΟΛΗΤΩΝ. Mercury sitting naked on a rock to the left; the *caduceus* in his right hand, his left resting on the rock. Æ. 9½. (*From my cabinet, now in Bib. Royale, Paris.*)

This coin, which has never been published, is remarkable for its superior fabric and preservation. The termination in ΑΗΤΩΝ, of the name of the people, instead of ΑΕΤΩΝ, or ΑΕΙΤΩΝ, is singular, and only occurs in another instance on a coin of Julia Domna, cited by Mionnet (*Supp. tom. v. p. 384, No. 632*).

## PARIUM, IN MYSIA.

Numismatists have erroneously ascribed to this city several coins, which are exclusively found in the island of Paros, and never in Mysia. Amongst others, are the following:—

No. 1.—Caput Cereris spicis coronatum.

Ρ.—ΠΑΡ intra coronam hederaceam. AR. 3. (*Cat. Mus. Vin. p. 157, No. 2. Pembr. tab. xxiv. fig. 5. Paruta, tab. cxxxiv. sub Paropo. Sestini, Lett. Num. tom. iii. p. 25, No. 2. Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 573, No. 374.*)

2.—Caput idem.

Ρ.—ΠΑΡΙ intra coronam hederaceam. AR. 3. (*Sestini, loc. cit. No. 3, sub Parium, and Hunter, tab. xli. fig. 18, sub Paros.*)

3.—Caput Muliebre.

Ρ.—ΠΑΡΙ. ΑΝΑΞΙΚ. Caper stans. AR. 5. (*Sestini, loc. cit. No. 4.*)

A very fine specimen of this last coin is in my collection, which shows the true reading of the magistrate's name to be ΑΝΑΞΙΚ, instead of ΑΝΑΣΙΚ.

No. 4.—Tête de femme, à d. ceinte d'une bandelette.

R.—KΘΞ ΠΑΠΙ. Chevre debout, à d. au dessus, pedum.  
AR. 5½. (Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 574, No. 377.)

5.—Meme tête.

R.—ΠΡΑΞΟΣ ΠΑΠΙ. Bouc marchant, à d. AR. 5.  
(Mionnet, Supp. tom. v. p. 386, No. 641. Sestini,  
Descr. del Mus. Fontana, tom. ii. p. 40, tab. vi. fig. 9.)

At least ten specimens of coins, similar to the three last described, have been in my possession, all found at different periods at Paros, within the last twenty years. With them, and of precisely the same weight and size, I often observed the following coin, which I have never seen published.

No. 6.—Veiled female; head of Ceres, crowned with ears of corn, to the right.

R.—ΠΑΠΙ. Within a wreath of ivy leaves. AR. 5.  
Weight, 113½ grs.

This is similar, as far as regards the reverse to the Nos. 1 and 2 which precede, but the head of Ceres is here veiled. A fine specimen may be seen in the second collection of coins I ceded to the Bank of England. I suspect also, that many other coins, both in silver and copper, that are classed to Parium, will be proved, at some future period, to belong to Paros.

#### PERGAMUS, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—Helmeted head of Pallas, to the right, with necklace and ear-rings.

R.—Palladium. AV. 2½. Weight 44<sup>9</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grs.

Although without legend, it may be presumed that this unique and beautiful gold coin was struck at Pergamus. The same head occurs on the copper currency, executed in precisely the same style; and the Palladium is often seen on a silver coin, with or without the legend ΠΕΡΓ. I procured this rare coin at Pergamus in 1836; and from my cabinet it passed into the collection of J. R. Stuart, Esq.



No. 2.—Bunch of grapes, and vine leaf.

R.—Lion's skin on a club, within a laurel wreath. AR. 6.  
91 $\frac{1}{4}$  grs. (*My cabinet, and cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

3.—Same type. In the field  $\Delta H$ , the monograms  $\Pi E$   $\overline{\Gamma P}$ ,  
and a serpent entwined round a club.

R.—As No. 2. AR. 3. 45 grs. (*Same cabinets.*)

I have not hesitated placing these two silver coins to Pergamus, and moreover consider them to be subdivisions of the Cistophorus. The same monograms are found on the Cistophorus presumed to be struck at Pergamus; they are of the greatest rarity. I have found others exactly similar in the principal types, but with TPAΛ. and EΦE., struck, as indicated by their respective legends, at Tralles and Ephesus. One of the former is already published.<sup>58</sup> It appears, that with these coins, or subdivisions of the Cistophorus, as with the Cistophorus itself, an uniformity of type was adopted by the community of cities where they were struck, differing from the type of the larger coin. The abundance of these last, and the great scarcity of the smaller coins, leaves us to suppose they were not much used. Probably we may yet discover other coins, offering the same symbols, struck by all the cities who issued the Cistophori.

No. 4.—Helmated head of Pallas to the right.

R.—AΘHNA....NIKHΦOPOY. Owl, wings expanded, standing front face on a palm branch; in the field, NIKO.  
AR. 2. 23 grs. (*From my cabinet, and cabinet of the British Museum.*)

Coins, bearing the same type and legend as the above, are extremely abundant in copper; but I believe this in

<sup>58</sup> Sestini Descr. del Med. Ant. del Mus. Hederv. tom.ii. p. 327, No. 4, tab. xxv. fig. 6., and Mionnet, Supp. tom. vii. p. 461, No. 658.

silver to be unique. Formerly numismatists considered these coins with ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ to have been struck at Athens, but they have been justly restored by modern writers to Pergamus.

No. 5.—ΑΥΤΚΡΑΤ (*sic*) K. M. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Lau-  
reated head of Caracalla, to the right, wearing a cuirass,  
ornamented with the head of Medusa.

R.—ΕΠΙ. CΤΡ. Μ. ΚΑΙΡΕΑ ΑΤΤΟΛΟΥ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ  
ΠΡΩΤΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΚΟΡΩΝ (*sic*). The emperor, in  
military costume, standing; the *hasta* in his left hand,  
and extending his right towards a serpent entwined round  
a tree; between them is a small figure of Telesphorus  
standing upon a *cippus*, enveloped in his hooded mantle.  
Æ. 13. (*Same collection.*)

Here is another fine medallion to add to the long series  
already published, struck by the inhabitants of Pergamus,  
in honour of Caracalla, most of which were executed under  
the same Στρατηγος, or prætor. The subject alludes to  
some religious offerings made by the emperor to the god  
of health, whose temple at Pergamus was held to be of the  
greatest sanctity.

## IX.

### ROMAN COINS FOUND IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

IN the year 1841, a considerable number of denarii were  
found, while digging out the foundations of some houses  
“on some Sarampoke lands appertaining to the village of  
Vellaloar, which is distant about four miles east of Coim-  
batore.” They were 523 in number, and were transmitted  
to the Secretary of the Government at Fort St. George, on  
application being made for them. The memoir which  
accompanied them states, that “there is nothing peculiar



regarding this village (Vellaloor), either as to ancient buildings or pagodas; and though stated to be of great antiquity, there is nothing beyond the assertions of the villagers to prove the fact. The natives themselves are profoundly ignorant, and do not attempt to give any opinion regarding the existence of these coins, or by what means they gained admission into this part of India." The arrangement of the coins, according to a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Elliot, is as follows:—

1. *Of the time of Augustus* there are 132, and one which has been broken in half, and counted as two; their type a very common one, exhibiting on the *Obv.* the head of Augustus, with the legend, CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE; and on the *Rev.* Pontifical instruments and shields between Caius and Lucius; and the legend, C. L. CAESARES AVGVSTI F. COS. DESIG. PRIN. IVVENT.
2. *Of the Reign of Tiberius* there are 381, all of them of one of the commonest types of that emperor; namely, on the *Obv.* the head of the emperor, with the legend, TI. CAES. DIVI AVG. P. AVGVSTVS; and on the *Rev.* a figure seated on the curule chair, with the legend, PONTIF. MAXIM.
3. *Of the Reign of Caligula* there are three, two of which bear the head of the emperor on the *Obv.*, with the legend, CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. POT.; and on the *Rev.* that of his mother, Agrippina, with the legend, AGRIPPINA MAT. CAES. GERM; and one with the head of his father, Drusus.
4. *Of the reign of Claudius* there are five, also of common types, such as PACI. AVGVSTAE, with Victory pointing with a caduceus to a serpent; a CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI; a female figure seated on a chair; and S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB. CIVIS SERVATOS, in an oak wreath.

[The number of these which are to be assigned to each type is not stated in the memoir.]

Of these coins, 210 have been sent to the British Museum for inspection. They may be arranged as follows:—

1. *Six*, corresponding exactly with those described under the head of Augustus.
2. *Two hundred and four* agreeing with those of Tiberius.

None have as yet arrived of the reigns of Claudius and Caligula. It is remarkable, that though all these denarii are of the same type, still that there are not *two* which can be considered as from the same die. Their variations are chiefly as to the form of the curule chair, some of which occur with hardly any back to it; some very richly ornamented; and, in one case, apparently without any back at all.

The history of the types will be found, more or less, fully in Vaillant, Morell, and Rasche; but there is nothing about them which renders them peculiarly remarkable.

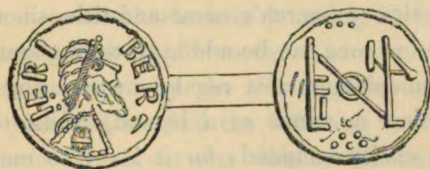
With regard to the discovery of Roman coins in India, though at first sight remarkable, yet it is by no means the first time that such coins have been found in the different provinces. In 1838, Mrs. Marsden presented two denarii to the British Museum, stated to have been found at Coimbatore, and which are of the same emperors (Augustus and Tiberius), and of the same type with those described above; and there are, among some old papers of Colonel Mackenzie, drawings of several gold and silver coins found at Kongyam, and other places in the neighbourhood of Coimbatore; together with a letter from Mr. William Garrow, then Collector there, which states, that a silver coin of Augustus had been found in one of the ancient sepulchres called Pandaculis; while from another were obtained a number of the irregularly shaped silver coins, stamped with punches, common to the southern districts of India.

Now Dion Cassius (lib. liv.) records, that in A.V.C. 734, a peace was concluded by Augustus with an embassy that had come from India—(“οἱ Ἰνδοὶ προκηρευσάμενοι πρότερον φιλίαν τότε ἔσπεισαντο”); and adds, “δῶρα πέμψαντες ἄλλα τε καὶ



τίγρεις πρῶτον τότε Ῥωμαίοις νόμιζω δ' ὅτι καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλησι ὀφ-  
θείσας;" which Vaillant thinks is confirmed by a coin of the  
Aquillian and Durmian family, in each of which Augustus  
is represented as drawn by a biga of elephants. This seems  
to favour the idea suggested by Mr. Garrow, that these  
sepulchres contain the remains of the Pandu Kula race,  
who formerly inhabited the Shera kingdom, and who are  
believed to have despatched this embassy to Augustus.

In the Asiatic Journal (vol. xxxvii), is the account of a  
discovery, in June 1840, at Dharpul, of eighteen aurei of  
Antoninus and Severus.



X.

MERCIAN PENNY OF HERIBERT.

DEAR SIR,

THE unique Anglo-Saxon penny, of which I enclose you  
an impression, was found in the neighbourhood of Preston,  
and came into my possession some time ago. It is figured  
in Mr. Lindsay's View of the Coinage of the Heptarchy;<sup>1</sup>  
and in a note at p. 86, the learned author states, that *the  
coin in question has every appearance of being one of Alfred's.*

Although it may appear bold to call in question the  
opinion of so eminent a numismatist as Mr. Lindsay, yet I  
cannot avoid entertaining a strong suspicion against its  
correctness, and will endeavour to give some reasons why I  
cannot concur in this appropriation.

<sup>1</sup> Plate 4, No. 94.

The penny in question bears on the obverse a bearded portrait, with the legend HERIBERT; and on the reverse, the monogram of Lincoln, in which every letter of LINCOLIA may be distinctly traced out. To none of the various portraits of Alfred, however, does this bear the slightest resemblance, either in the character of the face, or in the style of the costume; but these, in an age when every moneyer portrayed the monarch according to his own fancy or ability, may be considered matters of secondary importance, and on which little reliance can be placed. It appears to me, that much stronger grounds may be found for its removal from the coins of Alfred, in the total absence of that monarch's name and title, since, perhaps, not a single instance can be adduced, throughout the whole Anglo-Saxon coinage, of a regal penny bearing a portrait, and exhibiting a name as a legend, whilst that of the monarch is wholly excluded; for it is by no means clearly established, that the penny, with the rude portrait and legend BOLTEROT,<sup>2</sup> belongs to Alfred, because it happens to have the London monogram for its reverse.

At Plate I. fig. 7, of the number just quoted, an undoubted Lincoln penny of Alfred is engraved, but of a type wholly differing from the penny of Heribert; and this I consider another reason for doubting the correctness of Mr. Lindsay's attribution; for at a time when the practice of giving the place of mintage was in its infancy, it scarcely appears likely, that two totally distinct types should issue from the same mint: and this view will be strengthened, by an attentive examination of the different varieties of Alfred's coins, whether struck at Canterbury, Exeter, London, Oxford, or Winchester.

---

<sup>2</sup> Num. Chron. No. XVI. Pl. 2, fig. 20.



To what period, then, does the coin in question belong, and who is Heribert? We have certainly no recorded Anglo-Saxon monarch of that name; and the circumstance of the portrait being bearded, would seem to forbid its admission among the archiepiscopal series, since to have a beard was a privilege not allowed to the clergy.<sup>3</sup> The kings, too, are, I believe, always represented without that appendage, at least down to the time of Edward the Confessor.

On consulting Dr. Lingard's History of England,<sup>4</sup> under the reign of Ethelwulf, we find, that in the spring of 838, a powerful army of northmen landed in Lincolnshire, and that the ealdorman, Herebryht, with his followers, perished in the marshes, the barbarians pursuing their victorious career through East Anglia to the Thames. This statement is corroborated by the Saxon Chronicle, where, under the year 838, we find the following words:—"This year alderman Herebryht was slain by the heathens, and many men with him, among the marshlanders. The same year, afterwards, in Lindsey, East-Anglia, and Kent, were many men slain by the army."<sup>5</sup>

We have here a clear and authentic record of the death of the ealdorman Heribert,<sup>6</sup> in connection with Mercia; and as both the place of mintage, and the legend on the coin, so beautifully unite in illustrating the scanty history of this unfortunate personage, I feel constrained to claim a place for Heribert's penny in the Mercian series, between the reigns of Wiglaf and Berhtulf; and the circumstances

<sup>3</sup> Wilk. Leg. Sax. p. 85. Vid. Turner.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i. p. 148, edition of 1837.

<sup>5</sup> Ingram's Sax. Chron. p. 91.

<sup>6</sup> The trifling variation in the orthography of the name will not be considered a matter of any importance to those conversant with Anglo-Saxon coins. On the stycas of Ethelred II. of Northumbria, the king's name is spelled in at least eleven different ways.

attending the history of that kingdom, during the eventful period of Wiglaf's reign, will materially tend to confirm the propriety of such location.

Beornwulf and Ludica, in their struggles against the East Anglians, both lost their lives; and their successor, Wiglaf, who ascended the throne about 826, had scarcely grasped the sceptre, before he was compelled to drop it at the appearance of the West Saxons. Unable to collect an army, he endeavoured to elude the pursuit of his invaders; wandered for three years in the forests and marshes; and during four months obtained a secure retreat in the cell of Ethelburga, the daughter of Offa, who lived a recluse in the church of Croyland. Time, and the entreaties of the Abbot Siward, mitigated the resentment of Egbert, who at last permitted Wiglaf to retain the sceptre, on condition that he should pay an annual tribute, and swear fealty to the king of Wessex.<sup>7</sup>

Mercia was thus for several years deprived of its rightful monarch, and left to the mercy of a more powerful competitor; and it was probably during this period that Egbert appointed Heribert ealdorman of a part (if not of the whole) of that declining kingdom. In the meantime, Wiglaf, after being compelled to resign his throne, would probably have no opportunities during his long peregrinations and seclusion, of attending to the mintage of money in his distracted dominions: and even after his partial restoration to power, he must have struck a very limited number of coins, if the very few which have come down to us be any criterion whereby to form a judgment.

As the high rank, peculiar duties, and exclusive privileges of an ealdorman may not be familiar to all your readers, I will furnish an extract from Dr. Lingard,<sup>8</sup> which

<sup>7</sup> Dr. Lingard. loc. cit. p. 144.

<sup>8</sup> Loc. cit. p. 327.



will serve to give an idea of their wealth and station in society.

“After the royal family, the highest order in the state was that of ealdormen, or earls. From the nature of their office, they were sometimes styled viceroys: by Bede, they are dignified with the title of princes and satraps. The districts which they governed in the name of the king, were denominated their shires, confined originally to a small tract of country, but gradually enlarged to the extent of our present counties. The policy of the West Saxon kings, after the subjugation of the neighbouring states, still added to their authority, by comprising several shires within the same earldom. The whole kingdom of Mercia was entrusted by Alfred to the administration of the Ealdorman Ethered. It was the duty of the ealdorman, as the representative of the monarch, to lead the men of his shire to battle; to preside with the bishop in the courts of the county; and to enforce the execution of justice. He appears to have received one-third of the fines and rents paid to the king within his jurisdiction. The office was originally in the gift of the crown, and might be forfeited by misconduct.”

Although there is no direct evidence from history to prove that this privileged order was, under any circumstances, authorized to strike money, yet the existence of a genuine coin of the Ealdorman Heribert seems in itself sufficient to establish that fact; and as the dignitaries of the church enjoyed that privilege in its fullest extent about the time of Heribert, it will not appear extraordinary if the same liberty should have been occasionally conceded to the highest order in the state.

We possess undoubted coins of Cynethryth, queen of Offa, but of no other Anglo-Saxon queen; and Mr.

Hawkins observes,<sup>9</sup> that history does not enter sufficiently into detail, to afford any information as to the authority by which this lady struck coins in her own name; but yet thinks it reasonable to conclude, that the pieces were issued from the mint under her sole authority, and that this supposition is confirmed by those coins which bear her name only.

That coins were occasionally struck during the Anglo-Saxon dynasty by persons of a rank even inferior to that of ealdorman, is clearly proved by the existence of a penny of Sitric, figured in the Sixteenth Number of the Numismatic Chronicle.<sup>10</sup> The title, *Comes*, is translated by the Anglo-Saxon word *gesith*, and signifies an attendant or companion; whence Dr. Lingard<sup>11</sup> concludes, that the *gesiths* were either officers of the royal household, bound to wait on the king in rotation, or military retainers bound to attend his person in war.

Another penny of this type, but with the name ENERERE, is engraved by Ruding<sup>12</sup> among the coins of Alfred. The slight resemblance of the reverse to the London monogram may have induced him to place it here; for even in the new edition of that work, the reverse is explained as LONDINIA! It appears not unreasonable to suppose, that the type of the London monogram was first suggested by the ealdormanic money of Lincoln, which had probably been in circulation upwards of forty years, before the London coins of Alfred were struck.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

JOSEPH KENYON.

7, Butler Street, Preston.

Sept. 5th, 1843.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

<sup>9</sup> The Silver Coins of England, p. 24.

<sup>11</sup> Loc. cit. p. 328.

<sup>10</sup> Plate 4, No. 56.

<sup>12</sup> Plate 15, fig. 9.



## MISCELLANEA.

## MEDAL OF THE SAXE-COBURG FAMILY.

MR. EDITOR,

THE medal, of which I now send you an account, is, I think, not known in this country; and as it commemorates so many of the Saxe-Coburg family, you may, perhaps, think fit to give it a place in your Numismatic Chronicle.

On one side of the medal are eleven small oval portraits, with their names, and dates of their births; two deaths, the latest date being 1709. The stalks of what appear to be intended for cypress branches, have on them "Christian Wermuht, F."

The legend on this side is "Familia Frederici, Ducis Saxo Gothani."

On the opposite side, which has the legend "Stemma Ernesti Ducis," in a circular compartment, are two oval portraits, inscribed "D. G. Ernestus, Dux Sax. T. C. et M." in the exergue "Nat. 26 Dec. 1601. Den. 1675;" and fronting him the portrait of his duchess, inscribed "Elisabet Sophia, Duc. T. C. et M." in the exergue "Nup. 24 Oc. 1636. Den. 20 Dec. 1680."

Round the rim are eighteen small ovals, with portraits, with their names, and dates of their births and deaths.

In some instances these represent infants, in swaddling or grave clothes, which in those days seem to have had a near affinity; and it is remarkable, that in three instances, the infant's head bears the three ostrich feathers.

The medal is of silver, and in diameter two and three quarters of an inch; in weight 6 oz. 8 dwts.; and of but poor workmanship.

C. W. L.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

---

**SAXON COINS.**—Mr. D. H. Haigh, of Leeds, will feel much obliged to any gentleman, who may be in possession of any unpublished varieties of Saxon coins, to forward him impressions, carefully taken, in sealing-wax, from which drawings can be made for illustration of an Essay on the subject.

---

**NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.**—The first meeting of the Numismatic Society, for the Session 1843-44, will be held on Thursday the 23d of November, at seven o'clock in the evening.





N



22



23



24



25



26



27



28



29



30



31



32



33



34



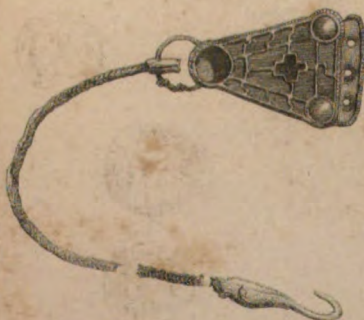
35



36



37



A 048

GOLD COINS AS FOUND ON BACCHOT HEATH.



AV



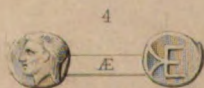
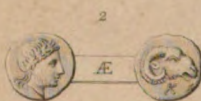
HA.O 88.

GOLD COINS FOUND ON BACNOT MEATH.









UNPUBLISHED COINS OF CEBRENIA IN TROAS.

*London. Published by the Numismatic Society, 1843.*

*J. Barre sc.*



## XI.

DESCRIPTION OF SOME MEROVINGIAN, AND  
OTHER GOLD COINS, DISCOVERED IN THE  
PARISH OF CRONDALE, IN HAMPSHIRE, IN  
THE YEAR 1828.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 23, 1843.]

THE circumstances attending the discovery of these coins, are best described in the letter of the owner and finder, C. E. Lefroy, Esq., who obligingly placed the whole of them in our hands for examination and publication.

*“Ewshot, June 13, 1843.*

“DEAR SIR,—The coins which you have received from me for the purpose of publication in the Numismatic Chronicle, were found by myself in the autumn of 1828, on a heath in the parish of Crondale, in Hampshire. This heath is a continuation of Bagshot Heath. The boundary of the counties of Surrey and Hampshire crosses it in the parish of Crondale, skirting an old encampment, situated on the abrupt point of a hill, called ‘Cæsar’s Camp,’ within about a mile of which, or a little more, on the flat waste below, I discovered these coins. A turf had been pared off for firing in the usual manner, leaving a smooth ‘dished’ surface, on the centre of which I saw a little heap of apparently brass waistcoat buttons lying mixed, but with the bright edges, just washed bare by the late rains. On picking them up, they proved to be these gold coins, and the two jewelled ornaments and chain. The coins must have been confined in a purse, though there was no trace of one left, as some of the stones set in the ornaments had fallen

VOL. VI.

A A

out, but were found among the coins, together with a little stone since lost, probably belonging to some other ornament which had perished. I had therefore no reason to suppose they had been moved, except by the turf-cutter, who, I fancy, cut them out in the middle of his turf, which broke as he turned it over, and the coins contained in a portion of the broken turf fell back on the spot, without his observing them. They were lying altogether on the surface, completely cut out by the turf-cutter's spade, and upon a slight search which I made, I could find no trace of any more.

"The collection consisted of one hundred small gold coins, the two jewelled ornaments and chains, one of which was perfect at the time of their discovery, and one fragment of a forged gold coin, of which the circumference was perfect, but the centre decayed. I should add, that there is a slight appearance of something artificial in the state of the land in which these coins were found. It seems to be laid up in ridges, following one another in curved lines over some extent of ground, but I am not at all sure that this is not a fanciful supposition. I am, &c. &c.

"C. E. LEFROY."

Such is Mr. Lefroy's account of this singular discovery. Before we proceed to notice the varieties of these coins, it may be desirable to offer to our English readers some remarks on the series to which several of them unquestionably belong, namely, the *tiers de sol*, or *gold triens* of the French kings of the first race, and their moneyers.

The existence of vast numbers of these coins, and the extreme rarity of pieces in silver and brass, is yet an enigma to the numismatists of the continent. "Cet âge d'or numismatique," observes M. Cartier, "n'en est pas un





pour l'antiquaire."<sup>1</sup> Those who have investigated the monetary history of the Merovingian period, have encountered many difficulties, and of these the rude types, and frequently utterly barbarous legends, are not the least repulsive. It has been well remarked by the Marquis Lagoy, "Ce n'est qu'après avoir rassemblé et comparé de nombreuses publications, que l'on pourra entreprendre l'histoire monétaire de la première race."<sup>2</sup> The learned marquis is of opinion, that in the earlier times of the monarchy, the immense number of Roman coins supplied the circulating medium, and that the Frank kings contented themselves in some instances with the striking of a few pieces in the precious metal with the royal effigy, solely to demonstrate their authority to coin money. Other French numismatists hold the same opinion,<sup>3</sup> and it must be confessed that the conjecture is not ill-founded. Leaving it, however, to be dealt with by the numismatists who may enter upon an examination of the subject, it is unquestionably true, that while gold coins of the French kings of the first race are frequently discovered throughout France (and occasionally in England, more especially in those counties which border on the sea-coast opposite to France), pieces of the same series, in silver and brass, are so rare, as to be regarded merely as exceptions.

In the Numismatic Journal (Vol. II. p. 232), will be

<sup>1</sup> Revue Numismatique, vol. ii. p. 389.

<sup>2</sup> Descript. de quelques Monnaies Mérovingiennes. 4to. Aix, 1839.

<sup>3</sup> We believe the small brass coins of the Romans, which are yearly found in France in great numbers, have often passed as *liards* in our times. M. Cartier supposes, from the excessive rarity of brass coins of this period, that the small brass of the lower empire was still current, especially as ancient documents are silent as to any piece inferior to the *saiga*, or denier d'argent.—Revue Numismatique, vol. ii. p. 392.

found an engraving and description, by M. de Longpérier, of a gold triens, with the legend EVSEBII MONETA.—R. DOROVERNIS CIVITAS, which that gentleman attributed to the city of Canterbury. Guided more by the opinion of a numismatist who had for many years carefully studied our Anglo-Saxon coinage, than by any judgment of our own, we then ventured to express a doubt as to the correctness of the appropriation, admitting, however, that if the Anglo-Saxons ever struck gold, this was the description of coin that might be looked for. Shortly afterwards, the Rev. Trafford Leigh communicated to the Numismatic Chronicle<sup>4</sup> a gold coin, differing in many respects from those of the Merovingian series, but evidently belonging to that period. We do not, then, consider this piece of Anglo-Saxon origin, although the Runic  and  plainly appear in the legend; but aware of the danger of coming to conclusions on scanty evidence, we contented ourselves by engraving the coin, and leaving it to the chance of being illustrated by further discoveries.

Though found together on the spot where they had either been lost or deposited, all the coins now under notice certainly do not belong to the same period. No. 1 is such a palpable imitation of the money of Licinius, who began to reign A.D. 308, that we may fairly infer it was executed at no very distant period from the reign of that emperor; while No. 2 is as evident an imitation of the gold coins of Leo, whose reign commenced A.D. 457, one hundred and fifty years later. Now the coin No. 7 bears the name of Eligius (St. Eloy), who exercised the office of moneyer at Paris in the reigns of Dagobert and Clovis the Second, a period extending from A.D. 628 to A.D. 641. This piece may, by

---

<sup>4</sup> Vol. iv. p. 32.



possibility, be merely an *imitation* of a triens of the Paris mint, which would bring the period of its issue even lower than the last mentioned date; but even if it be a genuine coin of the time of Dagobert or Clovis, it is clearly of a much later date than the two first mentioned pieces. In what century the coins bearing a full faced head, and having on the reverse the legend LONDVNI, were issued, is not easy to determine, though conjecture may assign them to the period when the sceattas so frequently found in Kent were the current coin of that part of the island. But whatever may be their date, it will not be doubted that they are of English origin, and that their place of mintage was London.

We proceed to describe the different types occurring in this find.

No. 1.—INPLIDI. O. IVSAVG. Bust with diadem to the left.

R.—DN. LICINI. AVG.: GVS. around three concentric beaded circles, within which is  $\begin{matrix} \text{ToV} \\ \text{XX} \end{matrix}$

No. 2 resembles this, except in the  $\begin{matrix} \text{V}^{\circ}\text{T} \\ \text{XX} \end{matrix}$

It is easy to perceive that the type and legends of these pieces are imitated from the coins of Licinius; probably from those diminutive examples of inferior module to the third brass having the legend IMP. LICINIVS AVG. R.—D.N. LICINI. AVGVSTVS and VOT. XX within a laurel garland. There are seven others, of similar types, varying in weight from  $19\frac{2}{10}$  grains to  $20\frac{2}{10}$  grains.

No. 3.—ÆTTIS CIVETATI. Bust to the right, with diadem.

R.—ANSOALΔΔS (*sic*) MONET. A cross between the letters C. Δ.  $19\frac{3}{10}$  grains.

No. 4.—DNEO ΔRPPAVI. Bust to the right with diadem.

R.—VICTORIA AVGVSTORV. A female figure standing, holding in her right hand three staves, and in her left a globe and cross: in the exergue CONOB.  
23<sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grains.

This is another example of an imitated type. The legend of the obverse is doubtless a corruption of *Dominus Noster*, LEO, Pius, Felix, Augustus. That of the reverse being a more successful imitation of the Latin legend, *Victoria Augustorum*. The coins of Leo weigh about 18<sup>6</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grains. This piece has been worn as an ornament; a portion of the ring by which it was suspended being broken off, but enough being left to increase the weight.

5.—MARSALLO VICO. Bust to the right, with diadem.

R.—\*SISLOALDVS MONETA. A cross between the letters C. Δ.  
19<sup>6</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grains.

The coins bearing *Marsallo* are assigned by French numismatists to Marsal, in Lorraine. M. Cartier observes on the word VICVS, "Le mot *vicus* fréquemment employé sur ces pièces dénote assez que les rois Francs ne battoient pas seulement monnaie dans les grandes villes (*civitates*), et dans les places fortes (*castra*)."<sup>5</sup> This example closely resembles that engraved by Lelewel.<sup>6</sup> Gisloaldus exercised his office at Metz, from A.D. 656 to A.D. 670.

The Δ in the name *Ansoaldus*, on No. 3, is worthy of observation. It does not appear to be the result of accident, but of design, for we find a well formed D on No. 5, while the Byzantine G, so common on the Merovingian coins, appears on the latter. We learn from Gregory of Tours, that Hilperik affected a taste for letters, and intro-

<sup>5</sup> Revue Numismatique, vol. ii. p. 402.

<sup>6</sup> Numismatique du Moyen Age, pl. iii. No. 13, tom. 1<sup>er</sup>, p. 59.



duced Greek characters into the alphabet of the Franks;<sup>7</sup> and as these coins were probably executed by the ecclesiastics of the period, or at least under their immediate superintendence, the appearance of Greek letters on the money of those princes is easily accounted for.

No. 6.—MET....**2**. CIVIIA. Bust to the right, with diadem.

R.—Legend in barbarous characters; a cross between the letters A. Σ? 20 grains.

No. 7.—PARISIVS FIT. Bust to the right with diadem.

R.—ELEI. S. MONET. Cross ancrée surmounted by a small globe. 19<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> grains.

There can be little doubt but that the name of the moneyer on this coin is that of *Eligius* (St. Eloy), the friend, counsellor, and treasurer, of Dagobert and his successor Clovis the second; but it is not so certain that this is not an imitated type. If it be not, its execution certainly reflects no credit on the mint of Paris.

No. 8.—Legend in barbarous characters. Helmed (?) bust to the right.

R.—+SIGECHI....O $\infty$ OI. A cross ancrée between two circles of pellets, placed on three steps, and surmounted by a smaller cross. 20<sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grains.

No. 9.—LENNADAS. Rude diademed bust to the left: before it, an annulet.

R.—....O $\Delta$ L $\Delta$ O $\Delta$ . A cross placed over two steps. 18 grains.

We find *Gennardus* in M. Cartier's list of moneyers.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Addidit autem et litteras litteris nostris, id est Ω, sicut Græci habent, Æ, THE, VUI, quorum characteres subscripsimus. Hi sunt Ω, Ψ, Z, Δ, &c. &c.—Hist. Franc. lib. v.

<sup>8</sup> Revue Numismatique, vol. iii.

No. 10.—WICCO. Rude head to the right.

R.—DVTTA. MONE. A cross placed on two steps.  
20 grains.

No. 11.—A coin of similar type and legend.

The word *wicco* on these specimens doubtless indicates the town called *Quentovic* on the coins of the French kings of the second race. *Quentovic* (*Quannage*) was situated opposite *Etaples*, near the mouth of the *Canche*.

These coins differ but little from many other barbarous examples engraved in *Lelewel*<sup>9</sup> and in the *Revue Numismatique*,<sup>10</sup> and the following are yet more imperfect. Any accurate description of pieces so rude is next to impossible, and indeed is rendered unnecessary by the plates which accompany this notice.

There are six varieties of this type, the weights varying from  $19\frac{7}{10}$  to 20 grains.

No. 12.—BR◊ANMANLI? A barbarous attempt to represent a human head, to the left.

R.—A monogram.

No. 13.—+PACACIO F. O. ? Diademed head to the right.

R.—ΘΟΩΑ SEF. A cross placed over a semicircular figure, resembling the letter C: above, a circle of pellets, with a larger one in the centre.  $18\frac{8}{10}$  grains.

No. 14.—Barbarous type and legend.

No. 15.—Idem.

No. 16.—MOSA ? VICO. Rude bust to the right, with a diadem ornamented with a cross.

R.—MVGNOALDVS. A cross resting on a globe or pellet, between the letters Δ. C. placed on a horizontal line, the upper limb terminating in the letter R, and surmounted by a small cross.  $19\frac{8}{10}$  grains.

<sup>9</sup> Pl. iii. and iv.

<sup>10</sup> Tom. i. ii. iii. iv. v.



The moneyer's name on this piece is doubtless Magnoaldus, since we find that name among the ample list given by M. Cartier in the *Revue Numismatique*.<sup>11</sup> The A. C. is probably a corruption of the letters C. A. which occur on coins with the name of that moneyer. The letters MOSA are perhaps intended for Marsallo, but the three first are very distinct and cannot be mistaken.

No. 17.—The same may be said of this type as of Nos. 14 and 15.

No. 18.—Idem.

No. 19.—Idem.

No. 20.—Idem.

No. 21.—Male beardless head to the right: before ◇.

R.—*Legend confused.* A monogram.

A barbarous coin, closely resembling the examples engraved by Lelewel.<sup>12</sup> The monogram appears to be imitated from those on the money of the Ostrogoth princes.<sup>13</sup>

No. 22.—Bust to the left, with diadem; before, a cross.

R.—SAITEIAIA. A cross placed over two steps, between the letters T. T. 20 <sup>6</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grains.

No. 23.—AVDVABIÐ REGES? Diademed head to the right: before, a cross calvary.

R.—MƆAZZGENVS++II. A cross within a beaded circle. 19 <sup>6</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grains.


To whom does this singular coin belong, and in what city was it struck? It differs materially from all the rest; and while we have no evidence to prove its Anglo-Saxon origin, it certainly does not closely resemble any example in the

<sup>11</sup> Tome iii. p. 232. No. 569.

<sup>12</sup> *Numismatique du Moyen Age*, pl. iii. figs. 44, 45, 45 b.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid*, pl. i. figs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Merovingian series. If it were not for the obvious mischief arising from conjectural opinions, I should be tempted to assign it to the Lombard king Autharic, elected A.D. 584, and poisoned at Pavia A.D. 590. Its type, and the somewhat singular word *Reges*, recalls to mind the remarkable coin of a king of the Sueves, described and engraved by Mionnet, from the cabinet of M. Gosselin.<sup>14</sup>

Nos. 24 to 27.—Of these coins it would be impossible to give an accurate description with the pen. They are more barbarous than the rest, and would appear to have been executed by persons unskilled in the art of fabricating money, and incapable of forming an intelligible legend. The Runic  appears in the reverse of No. 27.

No. 28.—Full-faced beardless head: on each side a small cross, rising from the shoulder.

R.—LONDVNI. A cross calvary within a circle.

Although the legend of the reverse of this piece is rudely executed, a careful examination of specimens of the same type, varying in weight from 20 to 20<sup>2</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grains, leaves no doubt as to the reading, LONDVNI. A comparison of this coin with those of the Merovingian series, will show at once that they cannot be appropriated to France. The obverse has the full faced head, as on the coins of the well known English skeattas; while the lower part of the circle, in which the cross is placed, bears some resemblance to the arrangement of that on the skeatta assigned, with much apparent reason, by Mr. Lindsay, to

---

<sup>14</sup> The reverse of this unique coin bears IVSSV RICHARI REGES (*sic*) round a garland, within which is a cross between the letters B. R. In the exergue, a garland.



Archbishop Theodore.<sup>15</sup> The English origin of this last mentioned piece is unquestionable; and while it is unsafe to hazard conjectures as to the precise date of the gold coins under notice, we may, with tolerable certainty, assign them a place in the Anglo-Saxon series, merely observing, that if admitted, they must be considered ecclesiastical coins, and not the production of a regal mint.

Nos. 29 to 31 are best described in the Plate. All that at present can be said of them is, that they differ materially from those of the Merovingian series, not only in type, but in workmanship. No. 35 is a thick piece, impressed on one side only, and weighing 20 grains.

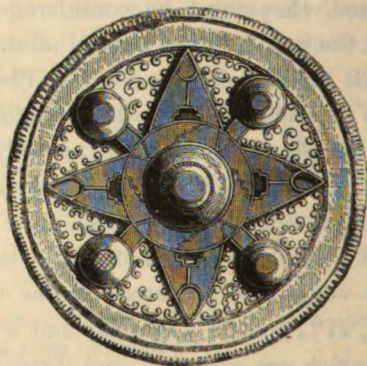
There were also three blanks in gold, flattened, hammered at the edges, and prepared for the die, weighing severally  $20\frac{3}{10}$ ,  $21\frac{9}{10}$  and  $20\frac{1}{10}$  grains; and a forged coin, the centre of which was corroded, and discovered the false metal beneath.

The two jewelled ornaments and chains found with these coins are engraved in Plate ii. The latter are formed like the famous Trichinopoly chains. The ornaments, the shape of which is evidently intended to symbolise the Trinity, are set with rubies, one or two of which are lost. The workmanship is doubtless anterior to the eighth century,<sup>16</sup> as ornaments of a somewhat similar character are sometimes found in Anglo-Saxon tumuli. In one of this period, opened by Mr. Colston, on Roundway Down, near Devizes, several gold pendent ornaments were discovered, and among them one of the same triangular

<sup>15</sup> Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. V., p. 158.

<sup>16</sup> Sepulture within the walls of towns was introduced in the first half of the eighth century, so that objects found in Anglo-Saxon tumuli may be safely assigned to an earlier period.

shape, set with a dark stone. But the divisions of the incrustation still more closely resemble those on a fibula found last year in a tumulus at Wingham, near Sandwich, by Lord Albert Conyngham, here engraved.

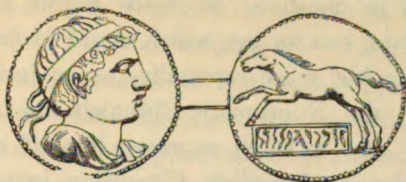


In conclusion, I am fearful that the foregoing descriptions may be deemed meagre and unsatisfactory, but it should be remembered, several of the coins are novelties, while some are of such barbarous execution, that a perfect description of the type is next to impossible; this, however, is compensated for by the engravings which, in every instance, have been made from drawings taken from the actual pieces.

J. Y. AKERMAN.

Lewisham,  
November 21, 1843.





## XII.

## ON A COIN OF JUBA THE SECOND.

BY THE REV. EDWARD GIBBS WALFORD.

*In a Letter addressed to Mr. C. R. Smith, Hon. Sec.*

[Read before the Numismatic Society, December 28, 1843.]

MY DEAR SIR,

I AM so far better to-day, as to enable me to notice your kind letter of the 1st April, including one from Mr. S. Birch. I am much flattered by the honor he has done me, by reading my paper, and pleased to find that he esteems my interpretation of the legend on the coin of Juba the Second, "equally good with that of Gesenius, and more probable." He adds, "That he thinks I should do well to go through the evidence of each letter *seriatim*, before pledging myself to any reading." This pains I have already taken, though not expressed in the short paper I forwarded to you, and laid, through your kindness, before Mr. S. Birch, for his inspection, preliminary to my bringing it before the notice of the Numismatic Society, in a more extended and accurate form.

The interpretation of Phœnician legends must at present be a matter of much difficulty and uncertainty, and probably I should do best to defer my communication, till I have the opportunity of seeing the original coin, and ascertaining how far the inscription, with its abbreviations in the *Chaldee* (or commonly speaking, *Hebrew* characters), accords with the letters expressed in *Phœnician* characters

on the coin in question. I greatly regret Mr. S. Birch could not find a cast for me, which would so far have been an infallible guide, more especially, as he intimates, that his paper in the Numismatic Chronicle was not correctly abstracted. Mr. S. Birch expresses himself not satisfied with the evidence of reading Phœnician inscriptions. It would certainly be more satisfactory, if our knowledge of the Phœnician was more ample, and that a clear and definite meaning might be arrived at, by a comparison with other inscriptions in the original characters; but, alas! there are but few. We are compelled, therefore, to make use of the best mode of interpretation within our reach; and what other can this be, than by minutely comparing this, and similar Phœnician inscriptions, with the cognate tongues of Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac? In adopting this mode of interpretation, till future investigations should lead to a better, our justification may be found in the observations of Gesenius, and Fessler before him.

1. Gesenius, in his history of the Hebrew tongue, § 7, page 17, speaking of the similarity of the Punic, or Carthaginian, and Phœnician languages with the Hebrew, quotes Augustin in Note 16. "Augustin in Ep. ad Rom. *Christus. . . Hunc Hebræi dicunt Messiam, quod verbum Punicæ consonum est, sicut alia Hebræa per multa et pæne omnia. Quæst. in Jud. vi. 16. Istæ linguæ non multum inter se differunt. Tract xv. in Joann. Cognatæ quippe sunt linguæ istæ, Hebræa et Punica, Hieron. in Is. vii. Lingua Punica, quæ de Hebrorum fontibus manare dicitur. Id. ad Jer. v. 25. Præf. in Ep. ad Galat.*

2. Fessler, in his Introduction to the Study of the Oriental Languages, observes, page 17, "*Syrorum Chaldæorum PHENICIORUM, Arabum, Hebræorum, Æthiopum, idiomatica, mutuam inter se plus minusve conservarunt.*"



And again in § 9, page 22, remarks the very trifling remains of the Phœnician language:—"Ipsæ vero de dialecti non omnes eandem sortem sunt expertæ—Dialecti *Phœnicia*, *Æthiopica*, *Ægyptiaca* ita interiøre, ut primum e vetustis duntaxat inscripti omnibus et nummis superstitionibus, tenuibus item reliquis ex Dialecto Hebræa conservatis, etc. noscamus."

And in a following note the same author adds:—"Utat Dialectus Phœnicia per omnes maris Mediterranei oras maritimas usque ad columnas Herculis fuerit diffusa; post internecinam tamen cladem Tyri et Carthaginis *nihil* ex ea superest quam nummi Palæstinenses, et inscriptiones lapidariæ, quæ in Malta, Cicio oppidi Cypri, et Carporacte adhuc dum visuntur."

It is very desirable that I should ascertain whether the Virgule , following the two abbreviations 'ב'ק' exist in the original Phœnician characters of the legend, or were inserted by Gesenius by way of explanation of his interpretation in the copy of the inscription in the Chaldee character, as represented page 12, in the Proceedings of the Society.

In the interpretation I have given, or rather in my reading of this legend, I have not met with any difficulty in going through the evidence *letter by letter*.

It will read thus:—"By the decree of King Juba."

ב—Is the prefix preposition, signifying *by*, with, or in—used here in the first sense.

ב'ק'—*Keyam*, a decree, with the affix preposition *Bikyam*; by the decree. This word is used in the 6th chapter of Daniel, 8th verse. According to the English version, "Now O king establish the decree (*keyam*), and sign the writing," &c.

מלך—A noun substantive, signifying king. In Hebrew it would be Melek, in Syriac and Chaldee Malcha.

י—The Yod when used in the beginning of words, has the sound of *y*, and is a consonant. It is here used as the *initial* of *Juba*.

So stands my interpretation of this legend at present. How far it would admit of any change or improvement on viewing the original coin or cast, or engraving of it, I cannot say, but I do not anticipate any. You will make what private use of it you please among your friends, but as I should much regret (especially after Mr. S. Birch's kind opinion) to lay my interpretation of the legend before the Numismatic Society in a crude and imperfect state, I think it would be advisable to wait till I can have an opportunity of seeing the original in the British Museum. After all, with the scanty means within our reach, I am afraid we must rest satisfied with *strong probabilities* instead of *positive certainties*. I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

EDWARD GIBBS WALFORD.

To C. R. SMITH, Esq., Hon. Sec.

Chippen Warden, April 15th, 1843.

NOTE—I have, since writing the above letter, been favoured with the sight of an impression of the coin, and do not perceive any grounds for altering my opinion of the legend as already explained.—E. G. W.



## XIII.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL  
GREEK COINS.

BY H. P. BORRELL, ESQ.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, December 22, 1842, and  
February 23, 1843.]

## PERPERENE, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—AY. KAI. TPA. AΔPI. ANTΩNEINOC. Naked head  
of Antoninus Pius to the right.R.—ΠΕΡΙΕΡΗΝΙΩΝ. Telesphorus enveloped in his  
hooded cloak (*penula cucullata*), standing front face, a  
bunch of grapes in his right hand. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)2.—AYT. K. A. CE. CEOY.....Laureated head of Septimius  
Severus, to the right.R.—ΠΕΡΙΕΡΗΝΙΩΝ. Æsculapius standing, with his  
usual attributes. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)3.—AYTOK. M. AYP. CEB. AΔEΞANΔPOC. Laureated  
head of Alexander Severus, to the right.R.—ΕΠΙ CTP. AYPH.....ΠΕΡΙΕΡΗΝΙΩΝ. Pallas  
standing, with spear and shield. Æ. 10. (*Bank of  
England, from my cabinet.*)

An imperfect specimen of my coin, No. 1, is published by Mionnet.<sup>1</sup> The bunch of grapes held by Telesphorus may denote the beneficial use of wine for convalescents. Perhaps the wine of Perperene was of a quality suited for that purpose. The two other coins are new. Perperene, according to Strabo and Livy, was a small city of Mysia, a short distance from Antandrus, but which never attained importance.

## PIONIA, IN MYSIA.

No. 1.—AY. KAI. M. AYP. ANTΩNEINOC. Naked head of  
Marcus Aurelius, to the right.<sup>1</sup> Supp. tom. v. No. 1206.

R.—ΠΕΙΩΝΕ...ΩΝ. Victory, a palm branch in her hand, placing a crown on the head of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, who is standing before her, holding a lance in his right hand. Æ. 6. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

No. 2.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ CEBAC. Head of Julia Domna to the right; in the field, a small head in countermark.

R.—CTP. ΑΥ. ΒΑΚΚΟΥ ΠΙΩΝΙΤΩΝ. Female figure, in a tetrastyle temple, standing front face on a cippus, her head surmounted by the modius, and wearing an ample *peplum*; in her left hand a bow. Æ. 7½. (*Cabinet of Dr. S. Garreri, at Smyrna.*)

Pionia, like Perperene, appears never to have attained much importance. It was situated in Mysia, above the Caïcus, between Andera and Gargara,<sup>2</sup> and was founded by Pionis, of the posterity of Hercules.<sup>3</sup>

The few coins which have reached us, with a single exception, are all imperial, and are scarce. Mr. Garreri's coin of Julia Domna being in good preservation, and the legend perfect, serves to rectify the legend on an imperfect coin in Mionnet;<sup>4</sup> and also to correct an error in Eckhel,<sup>5</sup> where, by reading ΕΠΙ CTP. ΑΥΡ. ΑΚΚΙΩΝ ΠΙΩΝΙΤΩΝ, he concluded it to record an alliance between Assus and Pionia.

#### PLACIA, IN MYSIA.

Turreted female head, to the right.

R.—ΠΛΑΚΙΑ. Lion devouring a prey, to the right. Æ. 2. (*My cabinet.*)

Placia appears here, for the first time, as a numismatic city. It is mentioned by Herodotus, Pliny, and Pomponius Mela, who agree in placing it in Mysia, between Cyzicus and Mount Olympus; and was a colony founded

<sup>2</sup> Pliny, lib. v. cap. 30. Strabo, lib. xiii. p. 610.

<sup>3</sup> Pausanias, lib. ix. cap. 18.

<sup>4</sup> Tom. ii. p. 626, No. 712.

<sup>5</sup> Doct. Num. Vet. tom. ii. p. 475.



by the descendants of those Pelasgians, who were driven first from Athens to Lemnos, and from thence dispersed by Miltiades.

Two of these coins, on which the legends were incomplete, have been in my possession for many years. It is only lately, when I obtained the one described above, that I was enabled to class it satisfactorily. The turreted female head is probably intended for Cybele, and the lion on the reverse is one of her symbols. In fact, this goddess was held in great veneration by the inhabitants of Placia, for we learn, by an inscription published by Count Caylus,<sup>6</sup> which concerns the people of Cyzicus, that the goddess is there called the "*Placian mother*," as if the origin of the worship of Cybele was introduced from Placia to Cyzicus, rather than from Cyzicus to Placia.

PROCONNESUS, *Insula*.

No. 1.—ΚΡΑΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ. Female head, with ear-rings and necklace, to the right.

R.—ΠΠΟΚΟΝ. Fore part of a stag looking backward; behind, a small urn. AR. 4. Weight, 55 grs. (*My cabinet*.)

This coin serves to correct the reading of the magistrate's name on another published by Combe in the Hunterian Collection, who renders it ΑΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ, which is copied by Mionnet<sup>7</sup> and Eckhel.<sup>8</sup>

No. 2.—Head of Ceres, crowned with wheat ears, to the right.

R.—ΠΠΟΚΟΝ. Vase. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet*.)

3.—Same type. Æ. 2. (*Same cabinet*.)

The vase on these two unedited brass coins of Procon-

<sup>6</sup> Antiquités Egypt. et Etrusq. tom. ii. p. 193.

<sup>7</sup> Tom. ii. p. 630, No. 734.

<sup>8</sup> Doct. Num. Vet. tom. ii. p. 477.

nesus, is exactly similar in form to that which occurs as an adjunct on the silver money.

#### ANTIGONIA, IN TROAS.

See a coin I attribute to this city, under Cebrenia, in Troas, published by Christ. Ramus (in his *Cat. Num. Vet. Reg. Daniæ*, tom. i. p. 174, No. 2), and Mionnet (*Supp. v.* p. 184, No. 9), under Cephallenia.

#### ARISBA, IN TROAS.

I have already observed,<sup>9</sup> that of the two autonomous coins attributed to this city in Dumersan,<sup>10</sup> one belongs to Crithole, and the other to Chersonesus, both cities of the Chersonnesus, of Thrace. The coin also of Pescennius Niger, published by Havercamp, is now considered to be a forgery. There remains only another of Trajan, which Gusseme<sup>11</sup> alone mentions, and whose attribution is doubtless incorrect. I rather imagine that as yet we have no coins existing of this city.

#### CEBRENTIA, IN TROAS.\*

No. 1.—KE. Laureated head of Apollo, with long hair, to the right.

R.—Ram's head to the right; below, an eagle. *Æ.* 4.  
(*My cabinet.* Pellerin, *Rec.* tom. iii. p. 51, tab. xcv.  
No. 4. Hunter, p. 93. Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 203, No. 5.)

This coin, which is well known, Pellerin, followed by other writers, has assigned to the island of Cephallenia, a classification I have always considered doubtful. The style and fabric are evidently Asiatic; and, moreover, it is now

<sup>9</sup> Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. IV. p. 4.

<sup>10</sup> Cab. de M. Allier de Hauteroche.

<sup>11</sup> Tom. i. p. 269.

\* See Plate.



nearly certain, that no coins were ever struck by the inhabitants of Cephallenia collectively. M. de Bosset, who resided in the island for four years, is of that opinion. He says, "Malgré l'opinion de quelques auteurs, rien d'authentique ne prouve qu'on ait frappé des médailles pour la totalité de l'île." Those coins which read ΚΕΦΑΛΛΟΣ, which Eckhel assigns to Cephallenia, *in genere*, were evidently struck at Paleæ, a city of the island, as the letters ΠΑ occur on all the specimens, which are well preserved; and Combe<sup>12</sup> is, I believe, the only author who places them correctly to Paleæ.

De Bosset, again, referring to the coin in Pellerin (my No. 1), says they are never found in the island. "Pellerin lui en attribue d'autres à raison de la légende ΚΕ qui je n'ai jamais vue sur celles qu'on a trouvées dans cette île." It remains with me now to confirm M. de Bosset's statement, that these coins are never brought from Cephallenia, or from any part of European Greece; and also, on the contrary, to show that the result of my long experience is, that they are found in the Troade, and the bordering localities. I have bought them myself at Dardanus, Sigeum, and at Mitylene. With these inductions, I have come to the conclusion that Pellerin's coin was struck by the people of Cebrenia, from the following motives. Pliny<sup>13</sup> speaks of a country of Troas called Cebrenia, from Cebri-ones, an illegitimate son of Priam. Strabo<sup>14</sup> and Scylax<sup>15</sup> also allude to this country, and to the town of the same name. The former says that Cebrenia was separated from the territory of Scepsis by the Scamander, and that the two people were constantly at variance, until Antigonus

<sup>12</sup> Cat. Vet. Pop. et Reg. Num.

<sup>14</sup> Lib. i. p. 596.

<sup>13</sup> Lib. v. c. 30.

<sup>15</sup> Peript. p. 36.

collected and established them both in the city named after him, Antigonía, the same which was afterwards called Alexandria Troas. He adds, that the Cebrenians remained in Antigonía, but that the Scepsians returned to their own city, by the permission of Lysimachus. That there existed in Troas a city named Cebrenia, is not sufficient evidence that the coin in question was struck there, although I can find no other place to which the initials KE will apply, either in Troas, or the adjoining provinces of that part of Asia. But to establish the fact beyond doubt, in my own opinion at least, it is only necessary to bring forward another coin, which is published by Christ. Ramus, from the Royal collection of Denmark, described as follows :—

No. 2.—KE. Laureated head of Apollo to the right.

R.—ANTI. A ram's head to the right; below an eagle.  
Æ. 4. (Christ. Ramus, Num. Vet. Reg. Daniæ, tom. i. p. 174, and Mionnet, Supp. v. p. 184, No. 9.)

Here we have a coin in every respect similar to that in Pellerin, with the addition of the letters ANTI, which I presume to be the abbreviation of the name of Antigonía, the town the Cebrenians were sent to occupy by Antigonus; and it appears those people intended to indicate their origin by the letters KE, which accompany the head of Apollo, and the ANTI alludes to their change of name after their removal. By this arrangement, Cephallenia is deprived of numismatic honours, but numismatic geography becomes enriched by the addition of two new Asiatic cities, of which no coins had hitherto been known, Cebrenia and Antigonía.<sup>16</sup>

---

<sup>16</sup> The coin of Ramus ought to be classed to Antigonía quæ et Alexandria Troas.



Other coins, which are frequently found in the Troade, I am inclined to believe may be safely classed to Cebrenia. They exist in my collection, and are as follows:—

No. 3.—Laureated head of Apollo, as the two preceding.

R.—K. Ram's head. Æ. 1. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—Same head.

R.—Ram's head, below monogram  $\Sigma$ , *pro* KE. Æ. 1.  
(*Same cabinet.*)

5.—Male head, to the left.

R.—Same monogram as on reverse of No. 4, occupying the whole of the field. Æ. 1. (*Same cabinet.*)

For a long time I considered these small coins to belong to Leuce, in Ionia, as I considered the monogram to consist of the letters  $\Delta EY$ ; but I have now no doubts upon the subject, and feel confident of the justness of my restoration of them to Cebrenia.

#### COLONA, IN TROAS.

Helmeted head of Pallas, to the right.

R.— $\text{KOA}\Omega\text{NA}\Omega\text{N}$  inscribed between the rays of a large star. Æ. 4.

Near the ruins of old Smyrna, at the bottom of the Hermean Gulph, after heavy rains, are constantly found by the peasants, a number of ancient coins, arrow-heads, &c. The coins are mostly in copper, some few in silver, and at times, but very rarely, in gold. Some of these peasants have been in the habit, for several years past, of bringing to me their little treasures; and when they were sufficiently well preserved to allow of their being decyphered, they were found to consist of various coins of the surrounding cities in Ionia,  $\text{Æolia}$ , Mysia, and Lydia. They are invariably autonomous, and the majority of those in copper,

of Smyrna, generally of the smallest size. In silver, I have observed some small coins without legends, some Darics, and not unfrequently specimens of those coins which I have proposed to class to Cræsus, king of Lydia.<sup>17</sup> Other coins of cities (all small) that I have noticed in these deposits, both in silver and copper, are of Ephesus, Lebidus, Teos, Clazomena, Miletus, Priene, Phocæa, Chios, and Samos, in Ionia; Ægæe, Cyme, Elæa, Myrrhina, Neontichos, and Temnus, in Æolia; Pergamus, Pitane, and Cyzicus, in Mysia; and Sardis and Magnesia, in Lydia; a few of Lesbos; and some of those coins, similar to the Nos. 3 and 4, I have given to Cebrenia, in Troas. To these I must add the coin described above, which is often seen in these parcels, with the legend ΚΟΛΩΝΑΩΝ.

I considered it necessary to state the foregoing particulars, to show that Pellerin<sup>18</sup> must be in error, as well as Eckhel<sup>19</sup> and Mionnet,<sup>20</sup> who follow him in attributing this coin with ΚΟΛΩΝΑΩΝ, to a city in Messenia called Κολωνη Colone, by Ptolemy;<sup>21</sup> and Κολωνίδες Colonides, by Pausanias,<sup>22</sup> which appears to have been a place of small importance. The localities where they are found show that they cannot belong to Messenia; and as they are also frequently brought from the Troade, and from Æolia, it is reasonable to presume their origin to be Asiatic. Anaximenes mentions five cities named Colona:<sup>23</sup> 1st, in the territory of Lampsacus, a colony from Miletus; 2nd, in Troas, 140 stades from Ilium, opposite to Tenedos; 3rd, in Erythria; 4th, in Phocis; and 5th, in Thessaly. The three last are as much out of the question as Messenia,

<sup>17</sup> See Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. II. p. 216.

<sup>18</sup> Supp. iii. p. 103.

<sup>19</sup> Doct. Num. Vet. tom. ii. p. 276.

<sup>20</sup> Tom. ii. p. 2, No. 212.

<sup>21</sup> Lib. iii. c. 16.

<sup>22</sup> Lib. iv. c. 34.

<sup>23</sup> Apud Strabo, lib. xiii. p. 589.



and the devices on the coin must be consulted, to decide which of the two former have the better claim to it.

On the obverse side of the coin is the head of Pallas, a type peculiarly suited to a city of the Troade, that goddess being the tutelar divinity of the province, as is testified by Livy,<sup>24</sup> Strabo,<sup>25</sup> and Virgil.<sup>26</sup> Her temple at Ilium was esteemed of the greatest sanctity; and her head on the money of that, and other cities of the Troade, is executed in precisely the same style as on the coin of Colona. The star on the reverse is a device denoting the worship of Apollo; it occurs, in conjunction with that deity, on the money of Gambrium, and on that of Miletus, so celebrated for the temple of Apollo Didymæus. These data are therefore particularly adapted to the people of Colona, of Troas, as upon the authority of Dais, a native of this city, Strabo informs us, that it was at Colona the Æolians first founded the temple of Apollo, surnamed Cellæus, whose worship was of equal celebrity as that of the Sminthian Apollo in other cities of Troas. Uniting these facts, I conclude, that the city of Colona, of Troas, has the most probable claim to the coins in question.

Xenophon<sup>27</sup> speaks of this Colona as being in Æolia; but in his time, a large part of Troas was comprehended in the former province. He mentions it with Larissa and Hamaxitus, two cities situated on the borders of Æolia. It is cited by Plutarch,<sup>28</sup> as the place where Pausanias, king of Sparta, retired, when engaged in his treasonable correspondence with the Persian satraps; and its great antiquity is recorded by Pausanias,<sup>29</sup> as being the seat of

<sup>24</sup> Lib. xxxv. cap. 43; lib. xxxvii. cap. 9.

<sup>25</sup> Lib. xiii. p. 593.

<sup>26</sup> Æneid, lib. i. 483.

<sup>28</sup> In vit. Pausan.

<sup>27</sup> Rev. Græc. lib. 3.

<sup>29</sup> Lib. x. cap. 14.

government of Cynus, father of Tenes, who founded the town of Tenedos.

There appears to have existed on the coast of the island of Lesbos a town named Colona, at a place still called Port Colona, where are considerable ruins.<sup>30</sup> I have never met with this city in any ancient writers. The ruins, however, appear of a date too remote, to allow the probability of my coin having been struck there. Besides, since the discovery of a coin, which I presume to be of Thymbria, in Troas, on which is a star precisely as that on the coin with ΚΟΛΩΝΑΩΝ, and the same symbol appearing as an adjunct on a unique coin in my collection of Gentinus, in the same province, I am now perfectly satisfied that my restoration is correct.

#### DARDANUS, IN TROAS.

Two cocks combating.

R.—Indented square, divided in four equal parts, deeply and irregularly impressed. EL.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .  $40\frac{4}{10}$  grs. (*Formerly in my cabinet.*)

The type alone induces me to class this unpublished coin to Dardanus. It may, however, have been struck at Selybria, in the Chersonesus of Thrace, the cock being also a symbol on the money of that city. (See my article in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. IV. p. 6.)

#### GENTINOS, IN TROAS.

Laureated head of Apollo, with long hair, to the right.

R.—GENT. A bee; below, a small star with eight rays, the whole within a laurel wreath. Æ.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . (*My cabinet.*)

---

<sup>30</sup> I am indebted for this information to my friend M. Le Chevalier Prokesch d'Osten, who kindly gave me an extract from his journal.



A unique coin of Gentinus, but of a different type, and much smaller, is first published by Dumersan.<sup>31</sup> My coin is in remarkably fine preservation. The head probably represents Apollo Cillæus; and on the reverse, as an adjunct, is a small star, which appears to be intimately connected with the worship of that deity, as it is repeated on the coins of Colona and Thymbria, both cities of the same province.

Stephanus Byzantinus is the only geographer who mentions Gentinus. He says it was founded by one of the sons of Æneas.

#### HAMAXITUS, IN TROAS.

Laureated head of Apollo, to the left.

R.—AMAÆI. Lyre. Æ. 4. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

A similar coin to the above, but with only AMA, is published by Sestini.<sup>32</sup> Another, cited by Mionnet,<sup>33</sup> from the collection of M. de Palin, at Constantinople, with a figure of Minerva Ilias on the reverse, appears to be identical with that in Millingen,<sup>34</sup> who cites the same cabinet, and who describes the figure on the reverse as an Apollo. I recollect that M. Palin had a coin of this city, which was at that time the only one known; and as M. Millingen's description corresponds with my note taken at the time, I presume M. Mionnet to be incorrect.

<sup>31</sup> Description des Méd. du Cab. Allier de Hauteroche, p. 78, and Mionnet, Supp. v. p. 555, No. 384.

<sup>32</sup> Descr. del Med. Ant. del Mus. Hederv. tom. ii. p. 135, No. 1, tab. iii. fig. 11. See also Mionnet, Supp. tom. v. p. 548, No. 356.

<sup>33</sup> Loc. cit. No. 357.

<sup>34</sup> Sylloge of Ancient Unedited Coins of Greek Cities and Kings, p. 66, pl. 2, fig. 40.

## NEANDREA, IN TROAS.

Laureated head of Apollo, with long flowing hair, to the right.

R.—NEAN. A horse feeding, the whole within a slightly indented square. AR. 2. Weight, 28½ grs.

This beautiful little coin, which is unique in silver, I bought, in 1824, of a peasant, at a village near Mount Olympus. It is now in the collection of the Bank of England. The type is exactly the same as occurs on some of the copper money of the same city, which is also very rare.

## SCEPSIS, IN TROAS.

No. 1.—Fore part of a winged sea-horse, to the right.

R.—ΣΚΗΨΙΟΝ. In a sunk square, within which is another square formed by four bars, inclosing a palm tree, a small crab, and the monogram AK. AR. 3½. 49 grs. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

Only two silver coins have been published of Scepsis. The above differs from them by the accessory types, and the legend being on the reverse.

No. 2.—Female head, to the right.

R.—EKA. Bunch of grapes. Æ. 1½. (*My cabinet.*)

The Scepsians used the α and the η indifferently, in writing the name of their city.

No. 3.—Eagle, front face, wings expanded.

R.—ΣΚΗΨ. A tree. Æ. 3½. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—Obliterated legend, male head to the right.

R.—CKHΨΙΩΝ. Horseman passing, to the right. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

5.—AY. KOMMOΔOC. Laureated head of Commodus, to the right.

R.—CKHΨΙΩΝ ΔΑ. Venus, veiled, standing, a small figure in her right hand, and a sceptre in her left; at her feet, a small figure of Cupid. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

All these types are new.



## SIGEUM, IN TROAS.

Helmeted head, front face, of Pallas.

R.—ΣΙΓΕ. Owl; in the field, a crescent. AR. 4.  
Weight,  $38\frac{8}{10}$  grs. (*My cabinet.*)

A beautiful specimen of ancient art, and is the only coin of Sigium yet published. The devices are the same as those on the copper money of the same city, which are well known, and abundant.

## THYMBRA, IN TROAS.

No. 1.—Laureated and bearded head of Jupiter Ammon, to the left.

R.—ΘΥ, and the monogram HP, between the rays of a large star. Æ. 4. (*In my cabinet, and in cabinet of British Museum.*)

2.—Another, without the monogram. Æ. 4. (*Same cabinets.*)

These coins of Thymbra are new to numismatic geography. I procured them during a tour I made in the Troade in the year 1825. The star on the reverse, which is precisely the same as on the coins I have restored to Colona, refers, no doubt, again to Apollo, who was worshipped in this city under the name of Apollo *Thymbræus*, where there was a temple famous for its remote antiquity. The head of Jupiter Ammon is exactly the same as is seen on the coins of Pitane, in Mysia; and the letters ΘΥ denote, in abbreviation, the name of the people, Θυμβριων.

Thymbra was so called by its founder, Dardanus, in honour of his friend Thymbræus. It was a small town of Troas, and gave its name to the plain in which it stood, and to the river which flowed near it. Its antiquity is testified by Homer,<sup>35</sup> who mentions

“Thymbria’s ancient walls,”

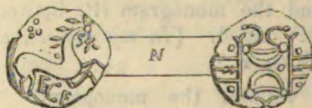
<sup>35</sup> Iliad, x. 500.

near which the Mysian, Lycian, and Maconian bands, and Phrygian horse, were stationed at the siege of Troy. The ruins of the city, and of the temple of Apollo Thymbræus, are still visible in a valley north of the plain of Troy, which the Turks still call "Thymbrek Deri," i. e. the valley of Thymbra.<sup>36</sup>

H P. BORRELL.

*Smyrna, 20th July, 1842.*

TO EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq.,  
London.



#### XIV.

#### ANCIENT BRITISH COINS FOUND IN DORSETSHIRE.

SIR,

I send you a very accurate drawing of an Ancient British coin, which was found during the latter part of the month of April, 1843, in the vicinity of the town of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, and which has been very kindly presented to me by a friend, in whose garden it was dug up.

The ornaments on the obverse, seem greatly to resemble what is termed "The ring-money of Ireland," and on the reverse, in the inscription, underneath the figure of the horse, the second of these letters is also very similar to the same ornament.

I should say therefore that the coin would somewhat add to the supposition that "the ring-money" was employed

---

<sup>36</sup> Chevalier, Voyage de la Troade, cap. ix.



for the purposes of exchange as money, as well as for use or ornament.

As it appears to be of much advantage to Numismatists to obtain accurate and authentic information of the deposit of any of those rude and curious coins, I feel much pleasure in being able to add this interesting coin to the many others which have previously appeared in your useful and excellent periodical.

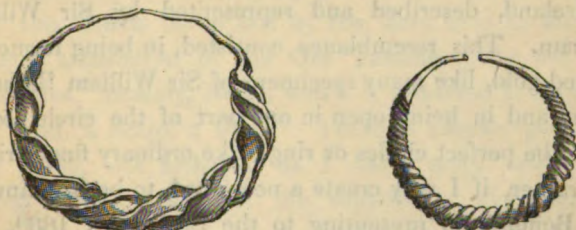
Yours, very faithfully,

EDWARD HOARE.

Grand Parade, Cork.

*August 5th, 1843.*

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.



XV.

ON THE JEWEL, OR RING-MONEY, OF THE  
INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

BY W. B. DICKINSON, ESQ.

[A letter addressed to Lord Albert Conyngham, President of the Numismatic Society. Read, November 23, 1843.]

MY LORD,

Mr. HAMPDEN, who is a member of the Numismatic Society, and myself, desire to offer for the acceptance of the Society, two specimens of the jewel, or ring-money, of the interior of Africa; namely, a gold ear-ring, presented by Mr. Hampden, and a gold finger-ring, offered by myself.

When these rings, with several others, first came under my notice, I was informed that they were from a parcel recently brought over to England from Sierra Leone, by the Rev. Mr. Denton, a clergyman engaged in missionary labours in that colony. It was stated, that the traders from the interior of Africa, when they come down to Sierra Leone to purchase goods, pay for them in these rings, which are "current money with the merchant," like the silver of Abraham, when he bought the cave and field of Machpelah; and, like the silver of the patriarch, are estimated by weighing.

Upon inspection of these rings, I was much struck with their general resemblance to the Celtic ring-money found in Ireland, described and represented by Sir William Betham. This resemblance consisted, in being formed of twisted gold, like many specimens of Sir William Betham's rings; and in being open in one part of the circle, so as not to be perfect circles or rings, like ordinary finger-rings, but rather, if I may create a new word, to be penannular. Mr. Bonomi, in presenting to the Society in 1838, two specimens of Nubian ring-money, obtained by him from a Jelab slave-merchant returning to Cairo, bringing with him gold and silver rings taken in exchange for merchandise, states, that the gold rings seemed to be formed of pieces of wire of various thicknesses bent into the form of rings, but not joined; and upon examination of Mr. Denton's rings, I immediately felt convinced that they were not originally made into continuous circles, but, as Sir William Betham supposes with regard to the Celtic rings, were cut into lengths, and then bent into a penannular form. But there is this new feature in these African rings, not noticed, as I am aware of, in the Celtic rings, or in Mr. Bonomi's, that they appear, after having



been cut into lengths, to have been hammered into points at each end, before being bent into their ring form. These peculiarities of shape seem to form a ring type distinct from that of the ancient Egyptian ring-money, as represented by Sir G. Wilkinson, from paintings in the catacombs of Egypt; inasmuch as the Pharaohonic money, if the ancient drawings be correct, are *perfect* rings. If we also inquire into the probable character of the money used by the children of Jacob when they went to purchase corn in Egypt, we shall see reason to believe that their metallic currency was annular, and perfect in the circle. Their money is described as "bundles of money," as if of a form to be tied up, in like manner as curtain rings are tied together when laid up by good housewives till wanted; and this idea is borne out by the word used in the Septuagint translation of the Old Testament for the term "bundles," namely, *δεσμος*, which is rendered in Lexicons, "a bond, a chain, a fillet." There is another passage in the Bible, not hitherto, as I have seen, referred to, which tends to confirm the supposition of a form of money capable of being looped together. In the Book of Deuteronomy (chap. xiv. verses 24—26), in giving directions as to the payment of various kinds of tithes to the sanctuary, this expression is used:—"If the way be too long for thee, that thou art not able to carry it, then thou shalt turn it into money (Heb. כסף *silver*), and *bind up*<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. H. G. Williams, of Leamington, a highly accomplished scholar, has favoured me with the following valuable information upon the expression in Deut. xiv. 25, וְצָרָה [*vetzarta*], "*And thou shalt bind (it).*" The word here employed is from the verb צָרַר [*tzarar*], or צָרַר [*tzur*], which Gesenius translates, "*colligavit, collected together; involvit in fasciculum, bound up into a little bundle.*" The above leaves the impression of col-

the money in thine hand." The perfect ring type may be further traced, even to our own times, in the compound form of the medal ring-money of China, which admits of being strung upon a cord, shewing, however, a variation of the type, by the central opening being square instead of round, for the purpose of being slipped upon a square rod, for greater convenience of carriage. May we not imagine this form of Chinese money, an adaptation of medal money to a form of bullion currency in use amongst these ancient people before their acquaintance with the medal shape of metallic currency.

But to return to the penannular form. When I reflected upon the shape of the African rings, I could not but be convinced that there was a direct object in their form, connected with their use as a medium of exchange; to wit, that in passing from hand to hand in the transactions of trade, they might be accommodated to their secondary object, of being worn upon the finger of any, and every dealer, for convenient carriage, safe custody, or as ornament. This additional object would be easily accomplished by the penannular form, which would allow the ring to be adapted to a small finger, by being pressed up, or to a larger finger, by being opened out. The finger-rings, too, might be used as ear-rings; and it will be seen, that the ring which I have the honor to present to the Society, is equally applicable to both purposes. I would particularly wish to call attention to the finishing off of the ends of the finger-ring, which is exactly the same as that of the exclusive ear-ring, and which finishing off has no advantage for a finger-ring, but renders the article per-

---

lecting and binding together, as by a fillet or band; to which Mr. Williams assents.



fectly applicable as an ear-ring. This pointing of the ends is adopted in the smallest size of ring, so that the double purpose seems maintained throughout. The idea which I had formed in theory as to the object of the penannular shape, I have since learned from Mr. Denton, to whom I have had the pleasure of an introduction, to be conformable with fact; for upon inquiring of the natives the motive of this form, they stated to him the very reason I had imagined, namely, the adaptability to the fingers of various persons. The mode of carriage, too, referred to by Mr. Bonomi as practised by the Jelab slave-dealer, the rings being formed into a chain, renders the penannular shape peculiarly convenient, as permitting the ready looping, or unlooping of any number of rings. But there is an additional object in this form which I had not contemplated, and which Mr. Denton communicated to me; the affording a ready means of trying the purity of the metal (equivalent to our ringing of a coin), which the natives accomplish, by ascertaining whether the rings open and close easily; the pure metal bending with facility, and not being, from its ductility, so liable to break as when alloyed with copper. This examination of quality is not a needless caution, for I have by me brass rings, wrought after the fashion of gold ones, which were offered for pure gold. The test, of course, can only be considered an extemporaneous one, like our ringing of a shilling, but yet it is based upon scientific principles. These various objects, combined in the penannular form of bullion currency, should prevent us looking down with contempt upon the use of ring-money amongst people of the habits and appliances of the Asiatic and African nations, especially in a half civilized state of society.

I shall now beg leave to make a few remarks upon the

application of the subject of ring-money of the form now submitted to the Society, and upon jewel-money generally, in illustration of ancient habits.

In the book of Job, as is familiarly known, it is stated, that after the cessation of the troubles which had afflicted him, when his friends came to comfort him, "every man gave him a piece of money, and an ear-ring of gold." It has justly been observed by a learned member of the Numismatic Society, that although "a piece of money" is here distinctively mentioned, yet had not a pecuniary object been intended by the present of an ear-ring, *every* man would not have given him the same article. For exclusive ornament, so great a number of the same article of jewelry would have been superfluous. It may be surmised, that these friends gave to Job, for the relief of his necessities, the jewel of exchange most convenient for currency, or probably first at hand in their visit, by each unlooping a ring from his ear. In proof that jewels generally, and jewels of gold especially, were in Job's time the media of exchange, we have the passage in the twenty-eighth chapter as to the purchase of wisdom. "It cannot be gotten for gold, neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof. It cannot be valued with the gold of Ophir, with the precious onyx or the sapphire. The gold and the crystal cannot equal it: and the *exchange of it* shall not be for *jewels of fine gold*. [In the margin, 'vessels of fine gold']. No mention shall be made of coral or of pearls: for the price of it is above rubies. The topaz of Ethiopia shall not equal it, neither shall it be valued with pure gold." Here, it will be noticed, that there is no mention made of money, unless of weighed silver; but gold, and gold jewels are enumerated as articles of exchange. The frequent repetition of gold, will not fail to strike the



Society; and it is on this account that I have quoted the passage at length. As to the probable use of ear-rings as a recognised and frequent medium of exchange, I shall cite two passages from the Old Testament, which, taken together, will go far to establish the fact. In the book of Judges (chap. viii. 24—26), we have this remarkable circumstance stated. After the rout of the Midianites by Gideon and the Israelites, he requested for his share of the spoil of the enemy, that every man would give him the ear-rings (Heb. *rings*)<sup>2</sup> of his prey; and then, in a parenthesis, is this explanatory note, "For they had golden ear-rings (Heb. *rings*) because they were Ishmaelites." The passage, without further information, would not have explained to the Hebrew reader, why the Ishmaelites, more than any other people, wore ear-rings, had not the habits and occupations of the Ishmaelites been well known to the Israelites; and what those habits and occupations were, we may learn by referring to the account of the sale of Joseph by his brethren, related in the thirty-seventh chapter of Genesis. It is said of Joseph's brethren, that "They lifted up their eyes, and looked, and, behold, a company of Ishmaelites came from Gilead with their camels, bearing spicery, and balm, and myrrh, going to carry it down to Egypt." We are next informed, that the

---

<sup>2</sup> To Mr. Williams I am also indebted for the information, that in the passage referred to in Judges viii., the Hebrew word implies "*rings*" generally, not *ear-rings* particularly; and he fully agrees with me, that the idea of the Midianites being especially ring-wearers, because Ishmaelites, or merchantmen, is fully borne out by the passages cited. The learned gentleman gave me the words in the Hebrew character, with the English equivalents; but I have only adopted the latter, to prevent mistake in copying the Hebrew text. The *species* of rings, when rings are mentioned in the Old Testament, can only be told by the context. See Gen. xxiv. 22, and xxxv. 4.

children of Jacob consulted together about the sale of Joseph; and then the writer describes the approach of the Ishmaelite company, and their meeting with the patriarchs. "Then there passed by *Midianites, merchantmen*," and his brethren "sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites." We see here the terms Midianites and Ishmaelites used synonymously; and, taking together the passage in Judges, and that in Genesis, we shall arrive at a full and clear explanation of the parenthetical note given in the former quotation. The Midianites wore gold ear-rings, *because* Ishmaelites, or merchants; a further inference from which is, that as merchants they wore gold ear-rings, *because* they were useful and convenient to, or necessary for them in their transactions of commerce.<sup>3</sup> As incidentally illustrative of the identity of these respective people, I may adduce the circumstance of the character of spoil taken by Gideon from the Midianites, amongst which, beside purple raiment, and ornaments, and collars taken from the kings, are enumerated "chains," and "ornaments" [in the marginal reading, "like the moon"], that were on, and about their "camels' necks."

---

<sup>3</sup> Through a friend, Mr. Nightingale, I have been favored with the following interesting note from Mr. Lindsay of Cork. "Bishop Hall, in a sermon preached before the court at Theobald's, on Sunday, September 21, 1623, says, 'the patriarchs sell their brother (Joseph) for twenty silver rings,' but does not give any reason for the expression, for which we may be sure he had some authority." In the Septuagint, the passage runs twenty (without stating what) of gold. The Hebrew and Samaritan texts, according to Whiston, state twenty of silver. I have inquired of several learned and well read clerical friends, as to the expression "silver-rings;" and at present they have not been able to throw any light upon it. A *surmise* has been formed, that the bishop may have connected, as I have done, the passages from the eighth of Judges, and the thirty-seventh of Genesis, and have drawn an inference that the money, gold or silver, was paid in rings.



That the Midianites carried the whole of their bullion wealth in the form of rings and jewels, we may decidedly conclude from the account given in the book of Numbers (chap. xxxi.) of the complete destruction of five kings of the Midianites, with the whole of the males of their community, "all their cities wherein they dwelt, and all their goodly castles;" for (verses 50, 51) we have this statement, "We have therefore brought an oblation for the Lord, what every man hath gotten, of jewels of gold, chains, and bracelets, rings, ear-rings, and tablets, to make an atonement for our souls before the Lord. And Moses and Eleazer the priest took the gold of them, even all wrought jewels." The amount of this was 16,750 shekels; which, at the present price of gold, would be worth more than £30,000, supposing the amount to be stated in weight. Had there been any other form of gold, no doubt it would have been named.

In the poems of the northern nations, in the dark or middle ages, we may trace the use of rings and jewels as media of exchange; thus, by the practice of the transfer of rings, collars, and vessels of the precious metals in exchange for, or as purchase price of service or commodities, connecting the ancient habits of Egyptian and Israelitish commerce with those of modern Africa.

In the ancient Anglo-Saxon, or Danish poem of *Beowulf*,<sup>4</sup> there are statements made, pointing out a ring, or jewel currency. *Hrothgar*, the king, is said to place his guests at the feast, and to distribute amongst them gold and rings; and he promises, as an inducement to *Beowulf* to render him his assistance against the monster *Grendel*, to reward him by a gift of twisted gold, or armillas

---

<sup>4</sup> See Mr. Conybeare's Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry.

(wunbun golbe, translated, tortum aurum, sc. armilla), from his ancient treasures. And to explain the pecuniary light in which these articles were viewed, we have a passage in reference to the rings and vases found in the cave of the monster Grendel, in which the king says, "I will prudently lay by my spoils in my treasury, they will hereafter supply the wants of my people." In the "Gnomic Poem," given by Mr. Conybeare from the Exeter MS. of Anglo-Saxon poems, there is a passage speaking of a king purchasing a queen with vases and rings. Mr. Conybeare translates it thus:—"Rex cum pretio Reginam redimet, vasis et armillis."

The fact of a fixed value being attached to armillas, may be presumed from a passage in the Anglo-Saxon poem of the "Song of the Traveller," in which the bard states, that the king of the Goths gave him a rich armilla, in which were six hundred sceatta-scillings in number, of pure gold. I add Mr. Conybeare's translation: "In eam (armillam) sexcenti erant auri obryzati impensi sceatta-scillingi numero." This valuable armilla seems afterwards to have been given to the lord of the Myrginges, in a kind of exchange for certain lands. Whether the six hundred sceat-scillings named be an amount of weight, or value, it would be difficult to say; but the jewel seems, by the ready transfer, to have been considered as current property.

I shall not trespass further upon the time of the Society, by reference to other instances of ancient jewel currency, but shall mention an incident which struck Mr. Young (a member of the Numismatic Society) and myself, whilst examining the African rings. We found that they were generally near upon the multiples of twelve grains in their weight, a circumstance observed by Sir W. Betham in the



Celtic ring-money; and in conversation with Mr. Denton upon this point, he asked a gentleman present, what was the value of the supposed gold unit of twelve grains; and upon being told two shillings, he immediately observed, that the value of two shillings, or half a Spanish dollar, was the unit of computation amongst the native traders, which unit is called a *bar*; thus they speak of a bar, two bars, &c. I would throw out for consideration, as a loose suggestion; can it be that the term “bar” has been taken from a length of twisted gold, weighing about twelve grains, or worth about two shillings? Should the *bar* have had its origin in a specific quantity of silver, worth about or a little above two shillings, it will approach very closely to the most ancient silver unit ever used, the Hebrew shekel.

Mr. Denton, who is returning in a few weeks to Africa, has promised that he will make further inquiries as to ring and jewel-money, and as to every form of interchangeable media, and modes of computation, which can interest the Numismatic Society; and he has kindly assured me, that he will forward his researches for presentation to the Society.

It may not, perhaps, be foreign to the illustration of the pecuniary character of the African rings, and may interest the Society as to the particular finger-ring sent, to quote a passage from a note of Mr. Denton's to me, in which he says, “I am glad to be able to supply you with another ring of the same description as the one you allude to in your letter. It is one which was paid to Alli Kali, king of the Timnehs, as a toll by traders passing from the interior through his territories to the colony of Sierra Leone, for the purposes of traffic. On taking leave of the king, previous to my return to England, he gave me the ring in

question as a present to my mother, who at my request has kindly given it up."

It now only remains for me to solicit from the Society, their obliging indulgence towards the preceding observations, and, on the part of Mr. Hampden and myself, their acceptance of the gold ear and finger-ring herewith transmitted.<sup>5</sup>

Permit me to add, that, with much respect,

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's faithful servant,

W. B. DICKINSON.

5, Lansdowne Circus, Leamington.

November 13, 1843.

To the Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, F.S.A.

President of the Numismatic Society, &c.

---

<sup>5</sup> Weight of the African rings.—The ear-ring, in Troy weight, a fraction more (104 grains) 4 grains off 9 multiples of 12. The finger-ring, 70½ grains; 1½ grain short of 6 multiples of 12.



## MISCELLANEA.

Mr. Carruthers, of Glencregagh, has obligingly forwarded us a list of Saxon coins found at Derrykeerhan. He observes, "The board consisted of two hundred and sixty coins, amongst which were a few Eadwigs and Athelstans. I enclose a list of all I know of. The sketching of them is not very perfect, but I have done them as well as I could."

## DERRYKEERHAN COINS IN THE POSSESSION OF J. CARRUTHERS.

+ EADWIL REX <sup>o</sup> in field.	+ RE, HERILER MO, two lines.
+ EADV+VIL REX	+ — ERIN HO HE, two lines.
+ EADWIL REX	+ — VVIL OH EOZIL H̄,
	three lines.
+ EADRED REX <sup>o</sup>	+ — HVNRED HO, two lines.
+ EALGAR REX <sup>o</sup> . Wanting	+ — IVEN <sup>o</sup> NEH, two lines.
D in field.	ooo
+ EADEAR, REX in field.	+ — FASTOLFESH, two lines.
_____	+ — HARTIN, two lines.
_____	+ FROD OL LO RICH,
_____	three lines.
_____	+ — DVRI OL EO MON,
_____	three lines.
_____	+ — ENAPE MO, two lines.
_____	+ — LOELAN LO, two lines.
_____	+ — HANAN MO, two lines.
_____	+ — IZEM BERT, two lines.
_____	+ — ADELVER MO, two
_____	lines.
_____	+ — W <sup>o</sup> RLNR MO, two lines.
_____	+ — HANAN MO, two lines.
_____	+ — EAMVLF MO, two lines.
_____	+ — ÆLFZIL MO, two lines.
_____	+ — ÆZEVLF MO, two lines.
+ EADGAR REXI, in field.	+ — VDIFFERD MO, two lines.
_____ RE <sup>o</sup>	+ — VHBEIN MO, two lines.
_____ RE+ <sup>o</sup>	+ — ADELVER MO, two lines.
_____ REX <sup>o</sup>	+ — ALBTE MO, two lines.
_____ REX	+ — HERILER MO, two lines.
_____ RE <sup>o</sup> C	+ — W <sup>o</sup> HT MO, two lines.
_____ REX	+ — ADELVER MO, two lines.
_____ REX <sup>o</sup>	+ — HANAN MO, two lines.
_____ RE <sup>o</sup>	+ — _____
_____ RE+ <sup>o</sup>	+ — FARDENI MO, two lines.
_____ REX <sup>o</sup>	+ — _____

Generated at Washington University in St. Louis on 2021-02-25 21:23 GMT / <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/hvd.32044098365984>  
Public Domain, Google-digitized / [http://www.hathitrust.org/access\\_use#pd-google](http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google)



PART OF THE DERRYKEERHAN HOARD, IN THE POSSESSION OF  
EDWARD BENN, ESQ., GLENRAVIL, COUNTY ANTRIM.

+ EADGAR RE, in field.	+ RE, DYR LE MON, three lines.
_____ REX	_____ EÐELLEN MO, three lines.
_____ REX	_____ HENILEN MO, two lines.
_____ REX	_____ ADILAYER MO, two lines.
_____ REX	_____ EANYRE MO, two lines.
_____ REX	_____ HÆLYS MON, two lines.
_____ REX	+ <sup>M</sup> FRETHISEΣ MOT, two lines.
_____ REX	+ _____ HANAN MO, two lines.
_____ REX	_____ HENILEN MO, two lines.
_____ REX	_____ DYRMON, two lines.
_____ REX	_____ HENILEN MO, two lines.
_____ REX	_____ ROLF MONET HE, circular + field.
+ EADGAR REX TO B	_____ ALBVTE MO, two lines.
_____ REX	_____ AYRANDES MOTH, circular + field.
+ EADRED REX, in field.	+ RA, ADILAYER MO, two lines.
_____ REX	+ RE, EXVI HOT, two lines.
_____ REX	_____ HERILER MO, two lines.
+ ÆDELSTAN REX TO B	_____ HVNED MO, two lines.
_____ REX	_____ HENILEN MO, two lines.
_____ REX	⋈ — VELNBERHT MO CROB, circular.

PART OF THE DERRYKEERHAN FIND, IN THE POSSESSION OF  
JAMES BELL, ESQ., PROSPECT, BALLYMONEY.

+ EIL <sup>∞</sup> ANLERHT, in field.	+ RE, BERNART, two lines.
+ ÆDELSTAN REX, head.	_____ HERRIL MONTA, field, + legend circular.
+ EADMVND RE, in field.	_____ DRMOD MO, two lines.
+ EADRED REX, in field.	_____ EYDHANDN, two lines.
+ EADRED REX, head.	_____ ENHNÆ MONETA, legend circular.
+ YRBIZ <sup>°</sup> EADRED REXO, in field.	+ <sup>°°°</sup> FYNNEL MMO, two lines.
+ EADVIL REX, in field.	+ RE, LOI <sup>°</sup> HAXHT MŌ, three lines.
+ EADVIL REXI, in field.	_____ FREXILES MO <sup>°</sup> , two lines.

+ EADLAR REX°A°NGLO, in field.	+ RE,+HER°LF M°NETA°ED, circular.
+ EADLAR RE <sup>∞</sup> , in field.	+ ——— IHBELRIE <sup>M</sup> MON, two lines.
+ EADLAR REX, in field.	+ ——— IVENONEN, two lines.
	———— ISENBERT, two lines.

IERILER MO, two lines.—EDELAINEO, two lines.  
 HANAN MO, two lines.—EANYLF MO, two lines.  
 Æ<sup>∞</sup>LVLF MO, two lines.—IVEN°NET, two lines.  
 ALBVTE MO, two lines.—ADLVINE MO, two lines.  
 ADEL°TYER M°, two lines.—BRILER MO, two lines.  
 DVRAND MO, two lines.—IVEN ON EN, two lines.

The last twelve all EADGARS.

NOTE.—The printer has followed the MS. as correctly as possible, but the eye of the experienced Numismatist may probably in some instances detect an H used for an M.

A small parcel of Anglo-Saxon coins were in May last found at Lough Lyn, near Mullingar county, Westmeath. The following coins, including two French, constituted the principal part, and possibly the entire of the hoard.

Anlaf, with raven, Hawkins, No. 127, and same moneyer,	1
Eric, with sword, like Ruding, No. 1, LEOFIL·MONÆ,	1
Plegmund, Hawkins, No. 151, HEREFERÐ MO,	1
Athelstan, with head,	1
Ditto, without head, WINL,	1
Ditto, ditto,	1
Ditto, ditto, TOBRTI. Rev.—DEORVLF·MO LELELF,	1
Ditto, ditto, TOBRIL. Rev.—REGNOLD MO EFOR7IE	1
Eadmund, with head, Hawkins, No. 192, }	1
REINGRIM·MONETA·OX, }	
Ditto, without head. Rev.—As Ruding, No. 4, DRMOD·MO,	1
Ditto, another without head,	1
Eadred, with head, Hawkins, No. 194,	1
Ditto, without head. Rev.—As Ruding, No. 17, OZVVALD·MO,	1
Ditto, ditto, EADRED REX·J. Rev.—As Ruding, }	1
No. 17, and same moneyer, }	
Ditto, ditto, Rev.—As Ruding, No. 14, HVNRD·MO,	1
Ditto, ditto, as No. 22, S in the field, VVARIN MON,	1
Ditto, ditto, as No. 5, ELFRILEZ MOT,	1
Ditto, two others without head,	2
Eadwig. Rev.—BOILA MONETA BEDA,	1

Carried forward, 20



	Brought forward,	20
Eadwig, EADVVI. <i>Rev.</i> —ADELVVEO,	.	1
Ditto, EADVVI,	.	1
Ditto, another,	.	1
Eadgar, with head, Hawkins, No. 186,	.	1
Ditto, without head,	.	1
French Lodoicus,	.	1
Ditto, Carlus,	.	1
	Total,	27

Another small parcel of Anglo-Saxon coins was lately found in the county Tipperary. They consisted of the following:—

Edward the Elder, with head,	.	1
Ditto, with ornament, Ruding, No. 12, BOILA,	.	1
Ditto, No. 30, LAREARD.MO, very poor,	.	1
Ditto, three others, without heads,	.	3
Athelstan, TOBRTI, No. 20, DEORVL.F.MO.LELELFI,	.	1
Ditto, TOBR, No. 20, ZIL.FERÐ MO.LELEL,	.	1
Ditto, TOBR, No. 19, DORLFE MO.LELELF,	.	1
Ditto, type and legend as No. 23,	.	1
Ditto, blundered. <i>Obv.</i> —+°EDHAT <sup>retrograde.</sup> ÆLIÐE,	} .	1
<i>Rev.</i> —+°TC I <sup>retrograde.</sup> ~I.ERAELI-		
Probably ZILAREZ MOT.		
Ditto, three others, without head,	.	3
Ditto, with head,	.	1
Eadmund, without head, No. 9, MÆRLEN MO,	.	1
Ditto. ditto, No. 9, EAMNDVD REX, } <i>Rev.</i> —BOEL.EBBL*, }	.	1
Ditto, two others, without heads,	.	2
	Total,	19

The last two lists were communicated by John Lindsay, Esq.

#### 1654. CROMWELLIANA. Page 141.

##### "AN ADVERTISEMENT."

"WHEREAS several persons have presented unto his Highness and Council, divers patterns for the making of a common farthing for the

\* Seems intended for York.

use of the Commonwealth; and have attended several times about the same, and at this day the business is depending before his honorable Council, and their pleasure as yet not signified therein; and yet notwithstanding, in the mean time several persons have presumed, without any authority or declaration of the State, to set the Commonwealth of *England's Arms* on a piece of pewter, of the weight of a quarter of an ounce, and have procured intimation in print to be made, that these pewter farthings are allowed to pass current through the Commonwealth of *England, &c.* And in pursuance thereof, have, and do daily vend these unauthorised pewter farthings in *London* and other parts of this Commonwealth, to the great deceit and damage of this nation. These are to give notice to all men, that if there be not a sudden stop of the making and vending of these pewter farthings, the Commonwealth will be greatly deceived, both by the mixing the pewter with lead, and also every tinker, and other lewd persons, will get moulds and make the said pewter farthings in every corner. Therefore all people ought to take notice, that no farthings are to pass, but such only as shall be authorised by his Highness and his Council to pass through the Commonwealth."

*Merc. Pol. May 4 to 11.*

*Northampton, August 7, 1843.*

MY DEAR SIR,—If the above advertisement, originally published in the *Mercurius Politicus* for May 1654, relative to pewter farthings issued by the "*Singleton's*" of that time, will be of sufficient interest for the *Numismatic Chronicle*, particularly as it has not been alluded to in *Ruding*, I shall feel obliged by your communicating it to the Editor of that Journal; and am, my dear Sir, yours truly,

E. PRETTY.

TO MR. C. R. SMITH.

---

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The next Ordinary Meetings of the Society will be on January 25th, February 22nd, and March 28th.









This book should be returned to  
the Library on or before the last date  
stamped below.

A fine is incurred by retaining it  
beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

Widener Library



3 2044 098 365 984